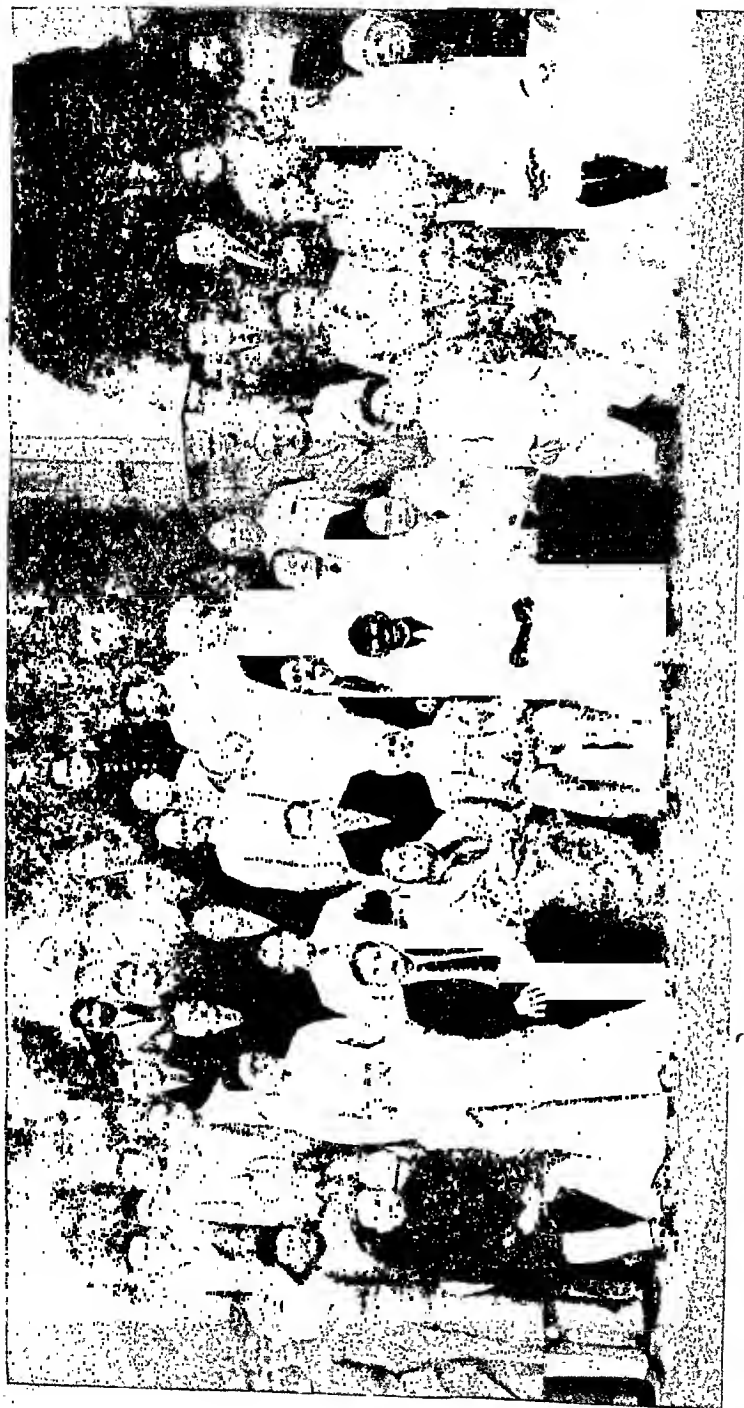


Twenty-Second Session, Peshawar, 29th October 1945.

Twenty-Second Session, Peshawar, 29th October 1945.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

29th October, 1945.

EDWARDES COLLEGE HALL, PESHAWAR

The Public Meeting of the twenty-second Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held in the Edwardes College Hall, Peshawar Cantonment on the 29th October 1945 at 10-20 A.M. The meeting was inaugurated by His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., the Governor of the North West Frontier Province and presided over by the Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Member-in-Charge, Department of Education and the *ex-officio* President of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

A list of members corrected upto the 31st December 1945 with indications against the names of those who attended the Session will be found on pages 5-10.

His Excellency was received by the President, Secretary and the Local Officer at 10 A.M. at the College gates. After being garlanded by the President His Excellency proceeded to the room where the members of the Commission were waiting. The Secretary introduced the members to His Excellency. A group photograph was next taken. The members led His Excellency in a procession to the Hall where the President invited him to inaugurate the twenty-second Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The inaugural proceedings were broadcast by the All India Radio, Peshawar Station.

SPEECH OF SARDAR SIR JOGENDRA SINGH

May I, on behalf of myself and the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission, express our warm thanks to your Government for the invitation to your historic city and for your kind hospitality. We appreciate greatly the honour you have done us by opening our present session.

It may interest you to know that the Imperial Record Department holds in its custody a huge mass of manuscripts of historical importance belonging to the North-West Frontier Province ranging from 1849-1893. These records have been scientifically treated in the Department's Laboratory and are being sorted, classified and carefully stacked and are held in trust for you to be transferred as soon as your Government forms a satisfactory Records Office. I hope, you, Sir, and our friends here will pay a visit and inspect some of the documents which Dr. Sen has collected and preserved with great care.

Standing here today at one of the gateways which connect India with Asia, one can almost hear the tramp of marching hosts that came through the Khyber Pass. It was through this gateway that the Aryans emerged, followed by Scythians, Huns, Afghans and Turkomans and became inhabitants of Hindustan. It is this mixture of races and religions which makes specially the people of the Punjab. Alas, when will mankind take to heart the lessons of history? In the land of five rivers, men of diverse races and creeds have learned to live together. It is true the new political ferment is stirring up the placid life of the towns, but in the heart of the masses of the people the spirit of fellowship is strong, born out of the joys and sorrows shared together. India then may have something to contribute to a floundering world trying to achieve material ends by material means. It is only the light of God's love which has the power to overcome man's inherited self-regarding propensities and turn him to the service of his fellow men. Your Province in any case stands firm for national unity and freedom. You have a band of workers who regard themselves as servants of God while the world is swarming with servants of Mammon. You have courage and courtesy, love of romance and adventure, unbounded charity and inherited chivalry. The modern wars have killed the ideal of mercy to the defeated foe and protection of the weak.

Looking backward into the dim and distant past, the invasion of Alexander seems relatively an event of yesterday. Indeed the high mounds on all sides which surround Peshawar, are all that is left of ancient towns and cities. Pushkalavati, the capital city of this region, in the days of Alexander, lies buried at Charsadda, under a mound 100 feet in height. Dr. Mortimer Wheeler, our Director General of Archaeology, promises to explore this key-site and reveal its hidden treasures. He hopes that the explorations here may throw a new light upon the age-old era of great Vedic civilisation.

Where are they—the Kings and Captains of yesterday? They have passed away with their good or evil influences, while the word of spiritual teachers remains and is as powerful today as it was when it was first uttered. It was here that a Yueh-chi King Kanishka received the gospel of Buddha, and though Buddhism has almost disappeared from the land of its birth, countries of the Far East still walk in its light. He built a Stupa 400 ft. high. Today all that is left of this great monument are a few low mounds which the Archaeological Department have explored. From these mounds was recovered the precious metal casket bearing Kanishka's name and portrait and surmounted by the Buddha and two Bodhisattvas—a treasure which is now enshrined in your Museum.

It was here at Shahbazgarhi that Asoka engraved his message of love and peace for a troubled world that had lost its spiritual heritage in quest of material gains. Here did the great masters of the Greco-Buddhist School of Art carve in stone the life-story of the Blessed One showing how he searched and found the eightfold path of peace. Need I recall that your city was the centre of the famous Gandhara art of the first four centuries of the present era? Opinions differ as to the chronology and as to its relative indebtedness to India and the West. The problem is one which concerns not merely India but also Buddhist lands of China and Indonesia. The mounds of the city of Purushapura and the country watered by the Kubha and the Indus may yet provide the key and reveal how influences from the East travelled to the West and from West to the East.

Your city was also a great seat of learning. It was here that Panini, the great grammarian, lived and was visited by students. In more recent times it has witnessed the exploits of Kushal Khan Khatak, in whom Mars and the Muses alike found an ardent devotee, and Hari Singh Nalua for whom death had no terror.

"Frontiers are indeed the razor's edge on which hang suspended the stern issues of war or peace, of life or death to nations". And the N. W. F. Province has borne the brunt and has had its share of living in a state of suspense. Now that the argosies of air recognise no boundaries, the minds of men may grow and recognise human brotherhood. The policy of beggar my neighbour may no more be regarded as a practical proposition. The historian may, with his knowledge of the past, suggest solutions of the perplexing problems and give the statesman inspiration to act wisely in the difficult situations with which he is faced.

I must not digress any more. Dr. Sen will never forgive me if I do. He would wish me to confine myself to the subject with which he is directly concerned. He tells me that in the case of India, many of the old historical records have been destroyed, some of them have been taken away to other lands and large numbers are lying unnoticed in private custody. The necessity for reclaiming the privately-owned manuscripts has been admitted by all. *Ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees were established in most Provinces and some Indian States, but due to war, they have not been able to function properly. Now that peace has been happily restored, we may reasonably hope for a renewed activity in all cultural spheres. What we need is the appointment of permanent Regional Survey Committees in all Provinces and States, to discover and secure the hidden raw materials of history. Where delay might occur in the formation of permanent Committees, the *ad hoc* Committees may be granted such facilities by the Governments concerned as may promote the objects the Committees have in view.

Mere saving of records from neglect and ruin will be of little use unless arrangements for storage, preservation and repair of old records on scientific lines are available within easy reach. The Indian Historical Records Commission has persistently advocated the creation of Central Records Offices in the Provinces and States which can house, besides official documents, such private manuscripts as are entrusted to their care, and offer expert help to such owners as may require it, for the proper preservation of their manuscripts. I am happy to recall that most of the Provinces and States lacking Central Records Offices, including the N. W. F. Province, held out hopes of organising them after the war was over. Let us hope that this long period of inaction is over.

Work on the various schemes undertaken by the Imperial Record Department at the instance of the Indian Historical Records Commission was continued during the period of the war. On account of paper scarcity, however, publication could



His Excellency Sir George Cunningham., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., the Governor
of the North-West Frontier Province.

not be taken in hand. Now that the paper situation has improved, the Department hopes to be able to bring out a number of volumes as early as possible.

Your Excellency and gentlemen, in the earliest recorded documents one can get glimpses of groping towards human brotherhood. Prophets and philosophers, seers and poets, from all corners of the earth have expounded and sung of the oneness of all men of all races. Politics, economics, war, peace and security, all hinge upon whether mankind recognises this truth and learns to live in its light. The testing time is on us in India; what shall we make of it—stand united or divided into communities, each claiming its small share of mother earth in the name of religion which teaches unity, or uniting to serve everyone without distinction of race or creed or colour? Who can tell?

WELCOME ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION,

First I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for all that you have just said and for the appreciative way in which you have referred to the visit of your Commission to Peshawar. I assure you that not only Peshawar, but the whole Province welcomes very warmly this visit of the Commission, and that it gives us not only pleasure but pride to know that you have selected Peshawar as the venue of your session this year. I know that some of you have come from very long distances to attend it, and that I take it as all the more gratifying to us. Some of you have come so far that the distances you have travelled must almost vie with the journeys of Alexander the Great, and Hiuen Tsieng to the frontiers of India in days gone by. I hope, in fact I am sure, that many of you, specially those of you who have not visited the Frontier before, must feel the thrill of adventure, which every one feels when he, first comes to these gateways of India; not only a thrill, but perhaps a tremor, because, I am afraid, books and newspapers sometimes say things about us which should not be taken at their face value. If you believed all those accounts and dangers which some writers have described, you might have thought that you were taking your lives in your hands when you crossed the Indus. But when you see them in their own country, you will find that Pathans are really just human beings like yourselves and just as eager as you are to follow the arts of peace and lead a peaceful life. That, I suggest, is perhaps one of the facts of history that you might record for your records. I hope, at any rate, that when you have met the Frontier people in their own country, when you have seen the Frontier hills and when you breathe something of the pure air proper to an embryo Pakistan, you will not be disappointed.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank on behalf of your Commission all those who have taken part in organising this session, and all those residents of this Province who have contributed something towards the various journeys and visits which the Commission is going to make while they are here. I am speaking particularly of all the energy and enthusiasm which Mr. Jaffar has shown, and I know that you will wish me to thank him on your behalf.

I do not mean to say much about the many claims which not only the Peshawar Valley, but the whole of the N.-W. F. P. have upon the interest of historians. Mr. Chairman, you have very vividly sketched some of the high lights of that history and you have set the right pace for the remaining deliberations of your Commission. I would only say that I hope the Commission will find the greatest pleasure in visiting and seeing for themselves the terrain which for more than 25 centuries has made the N.-W. F. P. a place of such great historic and political interest.

About the Commission's more particular object, i.e., preservation of historical records, there can be no two opinions. We all admire what has been done and we hope that everything possible will continue to be done. Here, in this Province, I think I may say on behalf of the Provincial Government, we have accepted the principle that everything must be done to better the position of our records, and, I think, it is true to say that money really has been our only difficulty. As I do not see the Hon'ble Finance Minister in the audience, I think I may say that as soon as possible a Records Office will be opened in Peshawar, which, I hope, will be adequate to preserve the records from the ravages whether of white ants or White Huns.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that important as the object and purpose of your Commission is today, its importance must go on increasing yearly ; and not only the importance of preservation, but, I think, also of selection. I feel that in selecting raw material for the historians of the future, the Commission have got a very real function to perform to-day. Because, in this age of stenographers and typewriters and cheap printing, many opinions are brought on record, both official and non-official, which one cannot really call facts but are too often cliché's or second-hand opinions. I think that historians of the future, when dealing with events as they are represented and recorded to-day, will have a very difficult task to perform, unless some of the spade work is done for them to-day. In that respect I do feel how very well worth doing is any work that can be done in the matter of selection, quite apart from preservation. I think it quite possible that the historian of a thousand years hence may consider that a ration card of Peshawar City in 1945 is a more valuable historical source than the fattest file in the shelves of our Secretariat to-day ; more valuable even than the local publication, of which you will be able to learn if you enquire about it, a publication which, I believe, never reports anything but the purest truth—I refer, of course, to the Qissa Khani Gazette. Some time a good history of the N.-W. F. P. has to be written to fill what is at present a very obvious gap. It is unfortunate, I think, that so many writers in the past have dealt at undue length with things like tribal trouble or small expeditions into the inaccessible parts of tribal territories, facts which are in themselves, in my opinion, relatively unimportant while the really important things like the trend of economic, social and psychological development of the Pathan have been sadly neglected. I feel particularly now that, when India is on the brink of fundamental changes in her relations with Great Britain, a good history of the N.-W. F. P. for the last 100 years, a period during which the British have striven to give their best service to the N.-W. F. P. should be written by somebody with a proper perspective and proper sense of balance and with access to properly authenticated and prepared historical records. In that respect I can see the great value of the work that you are doing. For until the atomic bomb supplants all history, I venture to say that the records of the British administration of the N.-W. F. P. during the last 100 years will be documents of the greatest historical value and of the deepest human interest.

Before I close I would like to say, that I have been asked formally to declare open the exhibition of historical records in the Victoria Memorial Hall ; and here again I would like to mention the valuable work which Mr. Jaffar has done in the preparation of that exhibition. Also I would like to congratulate him on the way in which he has timed the publication of his most interesting little book, 'Peshawar : Past and Present', to coincide with your visit here.

Mr. Chairman, that is all I have to say. I now propose to leave the floor to persons with more historical sense than I have to discuss the various items on your agenda. I wish you all success in your present session, and I wish you all success in your other work both now and in the future.

20 papers were then read and discussed.

When the ordinary business of the session was concluded Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M. A., Ph.D., who presided over the Research and Publication Committee and the Members' Meetings in the absence of Dr. John Sargent, and Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh moved a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency, the Provincial Government, the Local Officer, local gentries, the boy scouts, the Secretary and his staff for their selfless and ungrudging services, lavish hospitality and friendly co-operation.

The members were taken to places of historical interest in and around Peshawar City. They also visited Jamrud Fort and the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway of India. There was another excursion to Malakand Pass associated with Alexander's Indian campaign and to the Buddhist ruins of Takht-i-Bahi but the journey did not end within the limits of British India, for at Chakradra, in the Yusufzai country, the members of the Commission enjoyed the hospitality of His Highness the Nawab of Dir. During their stay at Peshawar the members of the Commission were entertained at a garden-party, luncheon and dinner by His Excellency the

Governor, the Principal and staff of the Islamia College and the Principal and staff of the Edwardes College respectively.

A Historical Exhibition was organised by the North-West Frontier Province Government in connection with the Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, which was formally declared open by His Excellency the Governor on the 29th October 1945 at the end of his welcome speech. A number of interesting historical documents from the Imperial Record Department and other Provincial Governments, Indian States etc., was, as usual, displayed at the exhibition which remained open till the 1st November 1945 and attracted numerous visitors. A descriptive list of exhibits will be found at Appendix F.

Personnel of the Indian Historical Records Commission

(Corrected up to 31st December, 1945.)

1. The Honourable Member-in-Charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands, Government of India, New Delhi, *ex officio* President.
2. The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman of (1) Research and Publication Committee and (2) Local Records Sub-Committee.
3. The Director of Archives, Government of India, Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary of (1) Indian Historical Records Commission, (2) Research and Publication Committee and (3) Local Records Sub-Committee.

ORDINARY MEMBERS]

*Tenure of membership is for 5 years. Date of appointment is shown against each name.
Attended the Peshawar Session.

Government of India—

1. Brigadier H. Bullock, I.A., O.B.E., Judge-Advocate-General, "Brightlands", Simla.—3rd January, 1942.

*2. Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A., "Lokokalyan", 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

*3. Professor Mohammad Habib, B.A. Hons. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—3rd January, 1942.

*4. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Head of the Department of History, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar.—3rd January, 1942.

*5. Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., (formerly Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University), 4, Bepin Pal Road, P. O. Kalighat, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942

Provincial Governments—

6. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Curator, Madras Records Office (Madras), Egmore/Chittoor.—3rd January, 1942.

*7. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction to the Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

8. Mr. B. B. Chakravarti, B.A., B.L., Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal (Calcutta), Berhampore.—3rd January, 1942.

*9. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab, Lahore.—3rd January, 1942.

*10. Dr. A. L. Duarte, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of History, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.—17th Juno, 1944.

Indian States—

*11. Mr. M. Nasirud Din Khan, Director of Daftar-e-Diwani and Mal, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan.—3rd January, 1942.

*12. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Rajdaftardar, State Records Office, Baroda.—3rd January, 1942.

13. Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.S.I., Foreign and Political Minister, Gwalior Darbar, Gwalior.—3rd January, 1942.

14. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Prime Minister, Mewar State, Udaipur.—3rd January, 1942.

*15. Mahamahopadhaya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu, Superintendent, Archæological Department, Jodhpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*16. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I., State Archæologist, Mayurbhanj State, Baripada.—3rd January, 1942.

*17. Sardar S. N. Banerji, M.A., Professor of History, Mohindra College, Patiala.—3rd January, 1942.

18. Major K. M. Panikkar, Prime Minister, Bikaner State, Bikaner.—3rd January, 1942.

19. Rai Bahadur Lala Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), Chief Minister, Patna State, Bolangir *via* Sambalpur.—3rd January, 1942.

20. Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, Chief Revenue Officer, Sangli State, Sangli.—3rd January, 1942.

21. Mr. Kedarnath Mahapatra, B.A., D.Ed., Archæologist, Kalhandi State, Kalhandi.—15th September, 1945.

*22. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.—24th July, 1944.

*23. Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmad, M.L.C., Cooch-Bihar.—12th September, 1944.

24. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.), Professor of History, Maharaja's University College, Trivandrum.—8th August, 1944.

*25. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Director of Public Instruction & Historical Records Officer (in charge of Research), Pudukkottai State, Pudukkottai.—3rd January, 1942.

*26. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.—14th December, 1942.

27. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur Darbar, Rampur.—20th August, 1943.

*28. Mr. Chandulal M. Vyas, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla State, Rajpipla.—15th September, 1943.

29. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Darbar College, Rewa.—19th June, 1945.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Provincial Governments—

30. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Curator, Madras Records Office, Egmore/Chittoor.—3rd January, 1942.

*31. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

32. Mr. B. B. Chakravarti, B.A., B.L., Keeper of the Records of the Government of Bengal (Calcutta), Berhampur.—3rd January, 1942.

*33. Dr. Bani Kanta Kakati, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of English, Cotton College, Gauhati (Assam).—24th May, 1945.

*34. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab, Lahore.—3rd January, 1942.

*35. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Lecturer in History, Allahabad University, Allahabad.—3rd January, 1942.

*36. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.—3rd January, 1942.

*37. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Morris College, Nagpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*38. Mr. Ghanashyam Das, B.A. (Lond.), Professor of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—28th May, 1943.

*39. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Lecturer in History, Islamia College Khudadad Street, Peshawar.—15th September, 1943.

*40. Dr. A. L. Duarte, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of History, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.—17th June, 1944.

Indian States—

*41. Mr. M. Nasirud Din Khan, Director of Daftar-e-Diwani and Mal, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad-Deccan.—3rd January, 1942.

*42. Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt., Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, Mysore.—9th February, 1943.

*43. Mr. R. K. Ranadive, M.A., Manager, Huzur Political Office (Retd.), Dandia Bazar, Baroda.—3rd January, 1942.

*44. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., F.R.A.I., State Archaeologist, Mayurbhanj State, Baripada.—3rd January, 1942.

*45. Sardar S. N. Banerji, M.A., Professor of History, Mohindra College, Patiala.—3rd January, 1942.

*46. Mr. V. K. R. Menon, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Lond.), Private Secretary, to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, Cochin.—3rd January, 1942.

*47. Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Prime Minister, Mewar State, Udaipur.—3rd January, 1942.

*48. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Professor of History and Economics, Rajaram College, Kolhapur.—3rd January, 1942.

*49. Mahamahopadhaya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Jodhpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*50. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., L.T., Director of Public Instruction & Historical Records Officer (in charge of Research), Pudukkottai State, Pudukkottai.—3rd January, 1942.

*51. Babu Purna Chandra Rath, B.A., D.Ed., Superintendent of Archaeology, Patna State, Bolangir *via* Sambalpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*52. Pandit Nagendra Nath Mahapatra, Vidyalankar, Assistant Teacher, High English School, Dhenkanal.—3rd January, 1942.

*53. Mr. B. C. Chakravarty, M.A., Tripura State, Agartala.—3rd January, 1942.

*54. Mr. V. K. Khadilkar, Chief Revenue Officer, Sangli State, Sangli.—3rd January, 1942.

*55. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Professor of History, Holkar College, Indore.—14th December, 1942.

*56. Mr. P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A., Superintendent, Huzur Central Records, Trivandrum.—12th July, 1943.

*57. Mr. J. M. Ghose, M.A., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.—24th July, 1944.

*58. Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmad, M.L.C., Cooh-Bebar.—12th September, 1944.

*59. Mr. S. P. Bhargava, M.A., Principal, Rajrishi College, Alwar State, Alwar.—23rd October, 1944.

*60. Mr. Imtiaz Ali Arshi, State Librarian, Rampur Darbar, Rampur.—20th August, 1943.

*61. Mr. Chandulal M. Vyas, Naib Dewan, Rajpipla State, Rajpipla.—15th September, 1943.

*62. Sjt. W. Yumjao Singh, Rental & Rent Payment Officer, Manipur State, Imphal.—15th November, 1943.

*63. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Darbar College, Rewa.—19th June, 1945.

Universities—

*64. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Professor and Head of the Department of History and Politics, Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar.—3rd January, 1942.

65. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of History and Archaeology, Madras University, Madras.—29th July, 1943.

*66. Reverend Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A., Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay 1.—3rd January, 1942.

*67. Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta (Residence, 47-A, Ekdalia Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta).—3rd January 1942.

*68. Mr. D. N. Banerji, M.A., Head of the Department of Political Science, Dacca University, Dacca.—3rd January, 1942.

69. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil., Principal, Kayastha Pathshala University College, Allahabad.—3rd January, 1942.

70. Dr. Sukumar Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Head of the Department of History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.—23rd October, 1945.

*71. Mr. J. C. Talukdar, M.A., Professor, St. John's College, Agra.—3rd January, 1942.

72. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History and Political Science, Benares Hindu University, Benares.—3rd January, 1942.

*73. Mr. Mohammad Habib, B.A. Hons. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Professor of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—3rd January, 1942.

*74. Mr. R. R. Sethi, M.A., Professor of History, University of the Punjab, Lahore.—1st March, 1944.

*75. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Morris College, Nagpur.—3rd January, 1942.

*76. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Principal, G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.—18th December, 1943.

*77. Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D., (Cantab.), Head of the Department of History, University of Delhi.—3rd January, 1942.

78. Dr. M. H. Krishna, M.A., D.Litt., Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore, Mysore.—3rd January, 1942.

79. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.), Professor of History, Maharaja's University College, Trivandrum.—8th August, 1944.

Learned Institutions—

*80. Mr. William Coelho, M.A. (Indian Historical Research Institute), Assistant Professor of History St. Xavier's College, Bombay.—3rd January, 1942.

*81. Mr. T. S. Shejwalkar, M.A. (The Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute), Reader in Medieval Indian History, Poona.—1st June, 1945.

82. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, M.A., LL.B. (Karnataka Historical Society), Pleader Dharwar, Bombay.—3rd January, 1942.

83. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A., Curator, Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, 313, Shadashiv Peth, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

*84. Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S. (Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay), Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bombay, Poona.—3rd January, 1942.

85. Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani (Calcutta Historical Society), 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

86. Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Kt., C.I.E., (Bangiya Sahitya Parishad), P. 255, Lansdowne Road Extension, Rashbehari Avenue P. O., Calcutta.—3rd January, 1942.

*87. Mr. Mahibul Hasan Khan, M.A., (Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal), Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, 5/C, Sandal Street, Flat No. 4, Calcutta.—23rd March, 1945.

*88. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, D.Litt., (United Provinces Historical Society), 32, Chatham Lines, Allahabad.—3rd January, 1942.

*89. Shk. Abdur Rashid, M.A., LL.B. (Aligarh Historical Research Institute), Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—4th January, 1944.

*90. Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., D.Litt., LL.B., M.R.A.S. (Sharadashram), Yeotmal, Berar.—3rd January, 1942.

91. Pāndit L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinoda, M.N.S.I. (Mahakosal Historical Society), Bilaspur, P. O. Chandrapur, *via* Raigarh, B. N. Railway.—3rd January, 1942.

92. Mr. S. N. Banhatti, M.A., LL.B. (C. P. Research Society), Assistant Professor of History, King Edward's College, Amraoti (Berar).—3rd January, 1942.

LOCAL RECORDS SUB-COMMITTEE

1. Dr. John. Sargent, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E., Educational Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi. *Ex-officio* Chairman.

2. Captain P. J. Keen, M.B.E. Deputy Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative, Political Department, New Delhi. *Ex-officio* Member.

3. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Head of the Department of History, Delhi University, Delhi.—16th April, 1945.

4. Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B. Litt. (Oxon), Director of Archives, Government of India, New Delhi. *Ex-officio* Secretary.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Outside India—

1. Sir William Foster, C.I.E., Formerly Superintendent of Records (India Office), Mountfield Court, 179, West Heath Road, London, N. W. 3.—9th February, 1943.

2. Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., C.I.E., 32, Queens Gate Terrace, London, S. W. 7.—10th March, 1941.

3. Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, M.B.E., M.A., B.Litt., F. R. Hist. S., Cromwell's House, Woodstock, Oxford.—17th November, 1942.

4. Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph. D. (Cantab.), Selwyn College, Cambridge, England.—26th November, 1942.

India—

(a) Provinces

Madras—

5. Dr. K. R. Subramanian, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History and Economics, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.—28th June, 1941.

6. Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, Madras University, Madras.—6th January, 1943.

Bombay—

7. Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, B.A., P.O. Kamshet, Dist. Poona.—17th November, 1942.

8. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), D.Phil. (Giessen), Professor of History and Political Economy, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.—17th May, 1942.

9. Major H. K. Percy-Smith, F.R.H.S., Deputy Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona.—19th June, 1943.

Bengal—

10. Mr. K. Zaeharia, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Government of Bengal, Calcutta.—17th June, 1943.

*11. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Head of the Department of Political Science, Dacca University, Dacca.—17th June, 1941.

12. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta, (Residence, 125, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta).—8th May, 1942.

13. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri, Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, Calcutta.—23rd June, 1942.

United Provinces—

14. Dr. Nandalal Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Lecturer, Department of Indian History, Lucknow University, Lucknow.—13th July, 1941.

*15. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science, Benares Hindu University, Benares.—8th May, 1943.

*16. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.—7th July, 1943.

17. Ch. Mujtaba Hussain, C.B.E., Bar-at-Law, 9, Butler Road, Lucknow.—12th August, 1943.

Punjab—

18. Lala Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., F. R. Hist. S., Principal, Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur.—17th November, 1942.

19. Sardar Ganda Singh, M.A., Lecturer in Sikh History, Khalsa College, Amritsar.—26th June, 1942.

Bihar—

20. Dr. Subimal Chandra Sarkar, M.A., D.Phil., Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.—18th November, 1942.

21. Mr. K. P. Mitra, M.A., B.L., Principal, Jessore College, Jessore.—9th July, 1943.

*22. Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur.—17th June, 1941.

23. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon.), Curator, Patna Museum, Patna.—31st March, 1942.

*24. Khan Sahib Syed Husain Askari, M.A., B.L., Lecturer in History, Patna College, Patna.—26th July, 1943.

Assam—

25. Rai Bahadur Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of History, Cotton College, Gauhati and Honorary Provincial Director, Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam.—17th November, 1942.

North-West Frontier Province—

*26. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Lecturer in History, Islamia College, Khudadad Street, Peshawar.—8th May, 1943.

Delhi—

27. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, B.A., O.B.E., Nashiman, Delhi Gate, Delhi.—17th October, 1942.

28. Dr. Sir Theodore Gregory, D.Sc., Economic Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.—31st July, 1945.

(b) Indian States

29. Syed Khurshid Ali, Azam Manzil, Red Hills, Hyderabad-Deccan.—17th November, 1942.

30. Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Editor, The Mysore Economic Journal, Siddicuta, Bangalore.—17th November, 1942.

31. Dr. Prakash Chandra, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Lond.), Professor of Civics and Political Science, Victoria College, Gwalior.—30th June, 1941.

*32. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Director of Archaeology, Travancore State, Trivandrum.—15th July, 1941.

*33. Wazir-ud-Dowla Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A., Saraswati Niketan, Indore.—25th February, 1943.

*34. Srimati Kamalabai Kibe, Saraswati Niketan, Indore.—25th February, 1943.

*35. Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore.—8th August, 1942.

(c) Foreign Possessions in India

36. Mons. Alfred Léhuraux, c/o Mrs. R. S. Pitts, 23, Eastern Canal Road, Dehra Dun.—2nd December, 1942.

37. Cavaliero Panduranga Pissurelencar, Member, Lisbon Academy of Sciences and Curator, Historical Records of Portuguese India, Nova Goa.—17th November, 1942.

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THE SOVEREIGN STATUS OF THE NAWABS OF THE CARNATIC DISCUSSED IN THE RECORDER'S COURT AND THE SUPREME COURT AT MADRAS IN THE YEARS 1798-1811.

[By Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A.]

I

In this period the relative positions of the two contracting parties, the Nawabs of the Carnatic and the East India Company, were certainly very peculiar and perplexing, complicated by opposing interests and easily developing into incompatibility in practice. The Treaties of 1792 and 1801 were, however, real settlements effected between two political powers, one of which was much the stronger and the other much the weaker. The latter Treaty did not however constitute any radical alteration of the spirit of the former one; by the arrangements of 1801, neither the relative positions, nor the mutual relations, of the two parties were altered, either by the increased exactions of the stronger power or by the easy capitulation of the weaker to the new demands made on it. The Nawab still claimed and was accepted to be the Sovereign of the country, while the Company's Government was now empowered to assume permanently those executive functions which, under former treaties, had been frequently assumed, but only, for limited periods. In other words, the Nawab was, even after 1801, held to be the Sovereign of the Carnatic and the Governor and Council of Madras but the administrator of his territories.

This anomalous relation was by no means singular or unparalleled in contemporary Indian and even European political and diplomatic situations¹. A few cases decided in the Court of the Recorder of Madras from 1798 to 1801 and in the Supreme Court of Judicature of Madras (its continuator) from 1802 to 1811 relate to the issues involved in the Juridical interpretation of the claims to sovereignty made by the Nawabs and to the nature of the Nawabs' position, *vis-a-vis* the British Government and the jurisdiction of its judiciary. A complicating factor was the continuous residence of the Nawab at Chempak-Kovil within the jurisdiction of the Madras Courts from 1768 onwards and the consequent tendency of these tribunals to claim and exercise jurisdiction over the doings of the Nawab and his following.

II

(A) The Court of the Recorder at Madras—Plea Side—Friday, March 15, 1799—
Frank versus Barrett: Whether a person in the service of the Nawab was entitled to exemption from the Court's jurisdiction.

The Defendant filed on the 4th March a certificate from the Nawab and an affidavit by himself and others that he had been for several years in the Nawab's service as his Principal Secretary and English Interpreter and not concerned in trade and obtained a rule to show cause why the proceedings against him should not be set aside on the ground of his privilege. The Nawab's certificate was to the effect that Colonel Barrett* had been in his service for 9 years and had been, for the last three years and more, his Principal Confidential Secretary and English Interpreter. The Plea of the Defendant was that the Nawabs of the Carnatic "have been and still are acknowledged, recognized, and treated with as independent Sovereign Princes as well by all the Native Powers in India, as by the Crown of Great Britain, and other sovereign Powers in Europe and elsewhere; and also by the said United Company acting under the liberties and privileges delegated, and given to them as aforesaid." The Nawab was "a sovereign independent prince enjoying several large territorial possessions within the places of the trade of the said United Company and particularly in the Carnatic over which the said Nabob has and

¹ Note 1 by Editor on p. 105 of Major Bell's *The Empire in India* edited by C. S. Srinivasachari, 1935.

* The report (1801) of Webb and Close (No. 4—Papers presented to the House of Commons concerning the Carnatic, 1802) says that Barrett was "of the lowest tribe of the native Portuguese, equally destitute of education, manners and knowledge".

continues to exercise sovereign power and authority." Colonel Barrett said further that the Nawab did not employ any wakil or ambassador, but himself resided within the limits of Madras, "for the better performing and carrying into execution the treaties made by himself and his father, as Nawabs, with the consent and approbation of the Company.....by reason of all and singular the premises aforesaid, by the law and custom of nations, and the statute made in the seventh year of the Reign of Queen Anne, intituled An Act for preserving the privileges of Ambassadors, and other public Ministers of foreign Princes and States, the said Thomas Barrett is not liable, nor ought he to answer the said plaint."

The Defendant however satisfied the demand against him without any further proceeding or plea.

(B) On the Plea side of the Supreme Court at Madras, Monday, February 21st 1803, in the matter of Boojunga Row versus Abdul Mau-Boodu Cawn Jumshare Jung Bahader.

A rule was obtained by the defendant to show cause why the bail bond executed in this case should not be delivered up to be cancelled and all proceedings on it set aside. It was an action of *assumpsit* on a Persian note dated 26th October 1797, executed by the Defendant to the Plaintiff's Intestate for 880 Madras pagodas. The rule was grounded upon a certificate of the Nawab of the Carnatic, dated 4th February 1803, under his seal and signature, that the Defendant was a brother of the late Nawab Omdat-ul-Omrah Bahadur and was one of His Highness's family. Another certificate was filed to the same purport under the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor in Council, dated 1st February 1803, certifying that "the Nawab was acknowledged and recognized by our Government as an independent Prince, the Soubahdar of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and an Ally of our said Government": and further, that, from the year 1768 his predecessors had severally with their respective families, resided, and the present Nawab did then reside with the approbation of the Governor in Council within the territories dependent upon them, for the purpose of "carrying on in concert with the Government, the common and the united interests of the said Government and of the said several successive Soubahdars of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, as such Allies."

The Nawab claimed to be a Sovereign Prince and resident and acting in Madras with the consent of the Company's Government, and was his own ambassador. Consequently, not only himself but every member of the family resident with him was exempt from civil process. Three questions were raised: (1) Whether the Nawab could be considered as a Sovereign entitled to the rights of an ambassador (2) Whether any member of his family could take advantage of them, not being in his service, and (3) Whether the Defendant who was alleged to be only a natural son of Nawab Wallajah and had never at any time resided in the palace could for this purpose be considered as one of his family.

It was argued that only sovereign princes could send ambassadors. The statute of Queen Anne related to ambassadors from foreign princes received by the English Court. The present Nawab was recognized only by the Company's Government, while the late Nawab Wallajah was recognised by foreign courts. The certificate of the Governor in Council recognised the Nawab as an independent Prince, but independence need not necessarily imply sovereignty. The certificate of the Government did not represent the Nawab as in such actual discharge; but only that he and his predecessors had resided here since 1768. Was it for the purpose of transacting the affairs of his subject? The kind of residence from 1768 carried with it a train of connections, to which it was difficult to set bounds, and there was no probability of the residence ever ending. The privilege claimed pre-supposed a sovereign coming and returning.

It was contended, on the other side, that the Nawab was an independent prince competent to send ambassadors or act as one himself, and the certificate of Government was conclusive evidence. It was argued that, since 33 Geo.

3. e. 52, it is true, they must now, except in specified cases, consult the Governor-General; but that was as between the subordinate Presidency and the Company or Government at home. As between the subordinate Presidency, and all foreign Governments, or municipal courts, the certificate of the subordinate Government was still sufficient.

Though the name of Nawab excluded the idea of sovereign power, the Emperor of Delhi alone being sovereign, the British Legislature had recognised Native Princes and the policy of the British Government and the Nawab's family had been to act together and the relative condition of the two powers should be taken into consideration.

The claim set up, having never been the subject of decision and the right of the Defendant as the son of Wallajah being questionable upon the affidavits, the court discharged the rule with liberty to the Defendant to plead his claim.

(C) In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras—Plea side 1810—Zeib Un Nissa Begum versus the Nabob Azeem ud Doulah Bahader.

The plaintiff was a widow of the late Nawab Muhammad Ali Wallajah and the action was for seizing and dragging her from her house in Triplicane to the palace at Chepauk and detaining her. The Advocate-General, appeared on behalf of the Nawab and obtained a rule to show cause why the proceedings should not be set aside on the ground of privilege and the rule was granted upon a certificate under the seal of the Company and the signature of the Governor in the Council, stating that the Nawab was "acknowledged and recognised by our Sovereign Lord the King, and by the British Governments in India, as an independent Prince, the Soubahdar of the Carnatic Payenghaut, and an Ally of the said Governments."

The Court agreed to refer to the following additional documents.² It was argued that the privilege claimed belonged, if at all, to none but a sovereign and the present Nawab did not fill that character. The Certificate of the Governor-in-Council did not constitute evidence. The Court held that they were not called upon to go into the titles of the Nawab; though the Treaty of 1801 had diminished his authority, still he was constituted Nawab by a competent power and had been so recognised by every necessary authority. "The local Government has certified the fact of his residing within the jurisdiction of the Court, for the purpose of carrying on, in concert with it, the common and united interests of the two powers; and good faith, to be regarded in this instance by the Court, would seem to require that he should be protected from its process, as his vakeel or ambassador would have a right to be; and if the representative and delegate only, *a fortiori* the principal; his substitution of himself to act in his own person being with the concurrence of Government, and according to the constant practice as between the Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic in all times."

² (i) The treaty between the Company and the Nawab dated the 12th July, 1792;

(ii) the treaty between the Company and the present Nawab, dated the 31st July, 1801;

(iii) the Secret Letter from the Madras Government to the Directors, dated, the 1st October, 1801;

(iv) Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Madras Government, dated, the 18th August, 1801;

(v) The Amended Treaty between the Company and the Present Nawab, 16th September, 1801;

(vi) Report of Messrs. Webbe and Close as to their proceedings at the Nawab's palace in negotiating about the succession to Nawab Omdat-ul-Omrâh with Tajud'-Umarâ, dated 15th-26th of July, 1801; and

(vii) the Proclamation of the 31st July, 1801. relative to the treaty between the Company and the present Nawab. Several letters between the Company's Resident in Travancore and the Madras Government and between the latter and the Nawab were also admitted from December 1802 to September 1809, showing that the Nawab was in the annual receipt of a tribute in money and a present of elephants from the Maharajah of Travancore. Also a letter from King George III, countersigned by Lord Castlereagh, dated 17th June 1804, was admitted, showing the extension of the royal assurance of protection of the Nawab's rank and dignity (Vide pp. 425-435 of *Notes of Cases at Madras*, Vol. I. 1798-1816).

If the cause for which one sovereign visited the country of another was to treat of national concerns all the reasoning grounded upon the necessity for the communications of nations would apply in his favour. The Prince in such circumstances was to be exempt from criminal jurisdiction and the exemption applied with increased force where the question applied to civil processes only. Therefore the rule for setting aside the proceedings was made absolute.³

³ An analogous instance occurred in the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1778 when the question was decided as to the privilege claimed by Ray Radhacharan Mitter as the ambassador of the Nawab of Bengal, Mubarak-ud-Dowlah, who claimed to be the Sovereign Nawab. Justice Lemaistre said: "With regard to this phantom, this man of straw, Mubarrick-ul-Dowlah; it is an insult to the understanding of the Court, to have made the question of his sovereignty."

Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice, was of a corresponding opinion. Sir Robert Chambers thought it unnecessary to determine whether the Nawab was an independent Sovereign Prince who could give to his messenger the privileges and immunities of an ambassador. The position was difficult to define—Extract from the speech of Sir Gilbert Elliot (late Lord Minto) in the House of Commons in 1778. on moving for the impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey.

A LITTLE KNOWN FRIEND OF MAHARAJA SAWAI JAI SING OF JAIPUR.

[By Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A.]

Mr. G. R. Kaye, in his excellent work *The Astronomical Observatories of Jai Singh* (Calcutta, 1918), mentions the name of Fr. Boudier, among other European astronomers who rendered their personal assistance to the famous Maharaja of Jaipur. The account of Fr. Bourdier's geographical observations was published in 1910 in the set of *Lettres edifiantes et curieuses, écrites des Missions étrangères*, Tome quinzieme, p. 269, f (Toulouse, 1810).

"The same records"—says he "relate that on January 6th, 1734, two priests set out from Chandernagore to Jaipur, at Jai Singh's request. The account of the astronomical work done by these two priests at Jaipur and on their journey was written, according to M. A'Anville, by Father Bourdier, one of the priests who made the journey." (p. 5.)

In the Manuscript letters kept in the Jesuit Library of the Rue Lhmond Paris, Vol. X entitled 'Indes', some letters of the Jesuits of the old mission in the Carnatic may be found concerning this journey. Some important extracts from these letters, translated and reproduced here, give an account of the invitation of the Raja and the preparation of the trip, of their journey and stay at the Maharaja's Court, and of the return of Fr. Boudier and his companion, Fr. Bons.

I.—PREPARATION

Letter from Fr. G. L. Coeurdoux probably to Fr. E. Souciet, dated Pondichery, January 22nd, 1733.

".....I do not remember whether in my last letter I spoke to you about some Raja, who resides ordinarily next to the Mughal Emperor and who is passionately fond of Astronomy. Since he is not satisfied with the wise men of the country, nor with the astronomer, who calls himself so, who is an Indian and has learnt a little in Portugal, where he has been once; he has deputed somebody to Fr. Boudier to invite him to meet him personally, promising to refund abundantly all the expenses of the journey. The Director of the French Commerce at Bengal has taken this affair with great interest since he foresees in it some national advantage; he has written to the Very Rev. Fr. Superior, Fr. Le Gac, who has approved of the voyage, but on account of an annoying disappointment will not probably take place. The letter of the Very Rev. Fr. Superior did not reach Chandernagor, before the departure of two of our Fathers for Pondichery. And Fr. Boudier being alone with Fr. Duchamp in charge of the care of the French people will not be able to leave....."

Nevertheless some months after, there was still hope that the Father would go to the Raja's Court, as we know from the following extract.

From the same to the same, dated Chrichenabouran, September 17th, 1733.

".....I am very much satisfied that every body recognizes how good are the observations of Fr. Boudier; his vocation as an astronomer is doubtless and I do not hesitate to state that no astronomer has ever taken such an amount of trouble as he does for observing accurately. I speak of him from hearsay, because I have not the honour of having met him any where. If he has started the long journey which he was invited to by a Raja of the neighbourhood of Deli, there will be less chance of meeting this Father, it will be necessary to start from my part some observations of this kind....."

But the companion of Fr. Boudier at Chandernagor did not yet see by this time the possibility of such enterprise.

Letter from Fr. Duchamp, dated Chandernagor, November 21st, 1732.

".....There is a Raja (in India) very fond of Astronomy. He has invited Fr. Boudier to go to his court, but I think he will not go, because on account of our lack of both money and Fathers we are not in good circumstances to open a new Mission, which, on the other hand would be very much opposed by the Portuguese. A portuguese Jesuit has been sent to Europe; he has the tables of the Moon, and has consulted his difficulties with Fr. Boudier, who has solved them....."

II.—THE JOURNEY.

At length Fr. Boudier, accompanied by Fr. Pons started for Jaipur by the middle of the following year. We have two letters of Fr. Boudier relating the experiences of their journey. It is not known from where the first of these two letters was written; we know only that the place was 'thirty leagues north of Chendarnagor, near the river Ganges'; hence it was written even before reaching Delhi. It runs as follows:

".....I had thought of leaving for Amber on the last days of this month, but now Fr. Pons and myself started on the 6th. We were so busy for ten or twelve days before our departure that I was not able to write to you. I am doing so at present about thirty leagues north of Chendarnagor near the river Ganges. And since a trip does not give the facilities for writing as you have at home, I cannot write a long one as I would desire. As I informed you in my letter of the beginning of 1733 of this journey to Amber, I expected then to start by the end of March of that year. Your Reverence is aware of the whole business and know consequently that the very Raja, whom the *Nouvelles Politiques* spoke of three or four years ago, believing that I am more skilful in Astronomy than many others, wished me to go there in order to meet him. This is the most powerful or at least one of the most powerful Rajas all over India, and he does not depend on the Mughal Emperor but in giving him yearly a certain number of troops. On the other hand the country of which he is the King, and the capital which is more or less one degree south and three or four degrees west of Deli, is very large; he has a great authority all over the Mughal Empire, and partakes more in the government than the Emperor himself.

The passport we have and which is absolutely required in this country, since without it we would be stopped almost at every step by the custom-house officers who are called here *chauquis*, is given under the name of this Raja, although we have to go through 300 leagues territory belonging to the Mughal Emperor; and if I am not mistaken this passport will be more respected than the one of the Emperor himself. Jassing Sawaj is the name of the Raja who calls me....."

The other letter of the same Father written after his return is dated Chandernagor, January 18, 1736, and says as follows:

".....I am back here after fifteen months of absence, of which I have spent two months and several days at Sawaj Jaipur town in which the Raja who had called me ordinarily resides. This place is a little more than one league from Amber, the old capital of the Kingdom of this prince, but he has left it 6 or 7 years ago in order to found the new town where he dwells at present and which he has called after his name. When Fr. Pons and myself reached there, the Prince was then gone to amuse himself with three other Rajas. He ordered us to go there to meet him, but my broken health did not allow me to do so and I waited for him in his town where he was back at the end of July. I spoke with him the day after his arrival and four or five times afterwards, but we had to wait about a fortnight for having these audiences with the Raja. Because some days after his arrival, he retired for three weeks talking to nobody but with some Brahmins who were busy making the sacrifice, called the sacrifice of the horse. This is the great test sacrifice described in the old books of the Gentiles of this country. Even we doubt whether it has ever been made. But since our Raja is very ambitious to glory, he had determined to make such a sacrifice, which took place during our stay over there. The expenses of this sacrifice have been at least two million and a half. The attachment of this prince to heathenism does not give us any hope for trying something of Religion, and having no other reason for remaining more time at his court, we made up our minds and left there on September 17th, although Fr. Pons was actually attacked by fever.

I fell sick at Agra, where I have been lying in bed for more than three months. I thought I was going to breathe my last, but I have recovered though with a great deal of pain.

It was on January 22nd, 1735, when I left Agra; I had then yet a hæmorrhage and I could not walk at all; it was necessary to bring me over like a child.

I was not able to send the account of our journey this year, because I feel always very annoying to write such narratives. I am sure I shall send it next year. The sufferings and dangers the travellers meet daily in this country cannot be imagined, it is necessary to experience them to be able to judge them..."

III.—AFTER THE JOURNEY.

We have found only a short extract of a letter of Fr. E. Le Gac, Superior of the Carnata Mission, concerning the return of both Fathers from the Court of the Rajput Raja. It is dated Pondichery, October 1st, 1735. It starts thus:

".....I am aware that Fr. Boudier has returned from his trip to Amber. But I do not yet have any particular information, excepting that the King did not show any inclination to favour our Holy Religion. I am sure that the Father himself will write to Your Reverence by the vessels that will sail from Bengal this year.

They have been seriously ill. I hope they will reach here in the beginning of next January since I ordered them to come."

A MAHZAR-NAMA CONCERNING SHAH BABU'S SHRINE AT CAMBAY.

[By Dr. M. A. Chaghtai, M.A., D.Litt. (Paris).]

Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. N. P. Sayyid, Secretary to His Highness the Nawab of Cambay for his kindly giving us a loan of twenty five original historical documents, most of which are preserved in the form of scrolls, as is generally done in Gujarat. They all concern the ancestors of Mr. Sayyid, i.e., the descendants of Shah Babu, a great Chishti saint, known as Shaikhul-Mashaiikh Sayyid Babu al-Husaini, who was a contemporary of Sultan Muhammad Shah (A.H. 846-855/A.D. 1442-1451), son of Ahmad Shah of Gujarat. He had married Zinatu'n-Nisa, *alias* Shah Begam, the daughter of the same Sultan. Shah Babu died on the 25th Zul-Qa'da, 871 A.H./28th June, 1467 A.D., and was buried at Cambay, for which reason he is called Shah Babu *Khambayati*, i.e., of Cambay (*Mirat-i-Ahmadi*, ii. 83). The shrine of the same saint at Cambay is a well-known public resort.

We take the opportunity to describe here for the first time, one such scroll (75×10 inches) which is dated the 12th Ramazan, 1082 A.H./12th Jan., 1672 A.D. It is a *Mahzar-Nama* i.e., a Public Attestation, concerning the shrine, the mosque, etc., of the saint at Cambay.

In this document the descendants of the saint Shaikh Sayyid Babu al-Husaini demand an attestation from all the residents of the port of Cambay to the facts that the mosque, the two tanks, the mausoleum of Shah Babu and the dwellings of his descendants are lying in ruinous condition for want of repairs for a long time, that no imam, muazzin, sweeper, waiter and lamp-lighter, who are held responsible for the upkeep of the mosques, shrines, etc., are provided there with wages, that many descendants of the Shaikh, who following the traditions of their ancestors spend their time in studies and prayers, try to keep the mosque, shrine, etc., in good order inspite of the fact that they have no means of their own livelihood; that formerly the traders and disciples of the Shaikh, who were then quite well-off, while Cambay was full of them, used to keep the mosque, the mausoleum, etc., in good order, and that they used to treat the descendants of the Shaikh generously. Now, when the famine is perpetually prevailing in this country and the people are in great trouble, owing to which it is obvious that they are incapable of devoting their attention to these institutions, it has become necessary to request those who are aware of these facts to kindly attest these statements for the sake of God with their signatures, so that the real state of affairs be brought to the notice of the officers of the government on very authentic and reliable basis.

Similarly five or six years before this, an enquiry was made bearing the sea of Qazi Muhammad Zahib and the signatures of persons like:—from Cambay—Shah Karimullah, son of Shah Khallullah, Shah Saifullah, the grand son of Sayyid Ahmad Kabir, Sayyid Abdu'l-Halim, son of Sayyid Rafi, Shaikh Abdu'n-Nabi, the Jurist, Abdu'n-Nabi Yusuf, Sayyid Azmatullah, son of Sayyid Amanullah, Mulla Abdu'r-Rahman, the Preacher, Mulla Malik Jiu, Mulla Muhammad Wasi, Abdu'l-Wahhab, Muhammad Khan, son of Habib, Pir Khan, Abdu'r-Rahim, Muhammad Hafiz, Abdu'l-Karim's sons and others like Mir Abdu'l-Haiy, son of Mir Muazzim, the Chief government officer of Ahmadabad, seal of Mir Abdu'l-Haiy's agent Yaqub Beg, seal of Mir Ahmad, son of Mir Faiz, the news-writer, seal of Nuru'd-Din Ali, superintendent of buildings, seal of Mir Sayyid Shah Muhammad Qadri, the asylum of justice; signatories from Ahmadabad like:—Sayyid Hasan Bukhari, the deceased, Shaikh Yahya Chishti, Muhammad Husain, the grandson of Mian Wajihu'd-Din Alwi, Mulla Qasin, son of Mulla Piyar Muhammad, Mulla Hasan Muhammad, son of Mulla Isa, Mulla Ahmad, son of Mulla Suleyman; signatories from Petlad like:—Qazi Muhammad Ali, son of Qazi Abdu's-Salam; and from Surat:—Qazi Ahmad Madani, Abdu'r-Rahim, son of Mulla Jalal and Abdu'l-Hakim and others.

They all unanimously attested to the fact that "we were the sons of Sayyid Miran and the descendants of Shaikh al-Mashaikh Hazrat Shah Babu Chishti", as is evident from the following:—Sayyid Sharif, son of Sayyid Miran, Sayyid Rahmatullah, son of Sayyid Miran, Sayyid Faizullah, son of Sayyid Miran, Sayyid Nurullah, son of Sayyid Miran, Sayyid Asadullah, son of Sayyid Miran, sons of Sayyid Abdu'n-Nabi like Sayyid Muhammad and others; Sayyid Jamalud-Din, son of Sayyid Azmatullah, Sayyid Azmatullah, son of Sayyid Jamalud-Din, Sayyid Nasirud-Din, son of Sayyid Jamalud-Din, Sayyid Abdu'l-Ghaffur, son of Sayyid Jamalud-Din, Sayyid Dost Muhammad, son of Sayyid Jamalud-Din; Sayyid Hasham, son of Sayyid Qasim, Sayyid Hasham, son of Sayyid Qasim; that:—

Only three of us *viz.*, Sayyid Sharif, Sayyid Rahmatullah and Sayyid Faizullah carried this finding with us to the Royal Court, at Delhi where it was lost. After which Sayyid Sharif became Qazi of the port of Cambay and Sayyid Rahmatullah and Sayyid Faizullah were granted a hundred *Bigahs* of land, but they did not accept the offer, because they wished it to be granted in the name of the shrine of Shah Babu. If any one after this, produces that lost *Mahzar*—representation and claims himself without any ground to be the descendant of the Shaikh Babu al-Husaini, it should be regarded as null and void. It is dated 12th Ramzan, 1082 A.H./12th. Jan., 1672 A.D.

List of witnesses, on the *Mahzar* both at its margin and its end, is given below:—

Karimullah, son of Khalilullah al-Hasani, Ibrahim, son of Uthman, Jalal, son of Sayyid Rafiullah, Muhammad Tahir, son of Muhammad Abid al-Qutbi ar-Rizwi, Mulla Amjad al-Wasi, son of Mulla Chand Muhammad, Abdu'n-Nabi, Asadullah, son of Abdu's-Samad al-Hasani, Badiullah, son of Abdu'l-Halim al-Hasani, Abdu'l-Alim, son of Shaikh Abdu'r-Rahim, the grand son of Shaikh Kabir, the preacher, the resident of Shaikhbari, Abdu'r-Rahim, son of Jamal, son of Qasim, Sayyid Abdu'l-Karim, son of Sayyid Abbas, Sayyid Ismail Husaini, the grand son of Shah Bahadur Husaini, Muhammad Amin, son of Shamsud-Din Siddiqi, Muhammad Sadiq, son of Khawaja Haji—? Shaikh Tahir, son of Shaikh Abdu'l-Latif, Azamatullah, son of Sayyid Amanullah, Abdu'l-Halim, son of Abdu'l-Qadir, Muhammad Hadi, son of Abdu'l-Aziz, Abdu's-Satter, son of Abdu'l-Wasi, Abdu'r-Rahim, son of Abdu'l-Karim, Shah Muhammad, Shaikh Fathullah, Abdu'l-Latif, Fakhrud-Din Ahmad, son of Khawaja Alau'd-Din Muhammad, Muhammad Tahir, son of Abdu'r-Rahim, Jamalud-Din, son of Lad Muhammad al-Hashmi, Muhammad, son of Azizullah, Sayyid Rahmatullah, son of Sayyid Miran, Husain, son of Abdu'l-Majid, son of Abdu'l-Malik, Muhammad Farid, son of Muhammad Sharif, Ahmad, son of Suleyman, Fathullah, son of Muhyud-Din, Abdu'n-Nabi, son of Nazar Muhammad Mujawar, Muhammad Najmud-Din, son of Abdu'n-Nabi, Muzammil, Jalalu'd-Din Muhammad Shahi, Shaikh Muhammad, son of Azizullah, Sayid Rahmatullah, son of Sayyid Miran, Husain, son of Abdu'l-Ali al-Alawi, Sharfu'd-Din, son of Ali al-Mashhadi, Kamal Muhammad Abbas al-Khambayati, the imam of the Juma Masjid, Raju Chishti, Abdu'l-Latif, son of Shaikh Azizullah Chishti, Habibullah, son of Sharif Muhammad, Muhammad Musa, son of Hasan Muhammad, son of Muhammad Isa Madani, Shaikh Jiu, son of Nur Jiu Siddiqi, Muhammad Riza, of Habibullah, Ahmad al-Hasani, Khalilullah, son of Sharif Muhammad al-Alawi, Sadru'd-Din, the grand-son of Bahau'd-Din, Ghaiyathud-Din, Muhammad Abdu'l-Qadir, son of Muhammad Sufi, Husamu'd-Din, Muhammad, son of Shaikh Khan Muhammad, Sayyid Rahmatullah, Siraju'd-Din, son of Qazi Muhammad Zahid, Abdul-Wahhab, Hasan Muhammad, son of Muhammad Ji Hasan, Muhammad Arif Abu Bakr, Abdu'l-Fatah, son of Piyar Muhammad, Ali son of Jafar Ghauthi, Qutbu'd-Din, son of Abdu's-Samad, Muhammad Sa'id, son of Abu'l-Qasim, Nasrullah Chishti, and others.

Owing to illegibility, a few names have been omitted.

A LETTER OF ASSURANCE OF ALI ADILSHAH I.—974 A.H. (1566 A.D.).

[By Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A.]

Among the documents exhibited in the Bijapur (Bombay) Museum there is one (No. B49) to which I wish to draw the attention of this Commission today. It is a bilingual (Persian and Marathi) royal letter of assurance, is dated the 3rd of Jumad I, 974 A.H. (16-11-1566 A.D.) and bears one of the seals of Ali Adilshah I at the head. The contents of the matter in both the languages are the same and purport to the following effect: A quarrel arose between Melagauda and Paramagauda, the leaders (*Mugaddims*) of the village Ukali in the Bijapur province (*Muamila*), on one side and Hande Hanama Nayaka on the other side about the inheritance of the *Patelgi* (leadership) of the village. The representative of Ankashkan represented the case to Ali Adilshah I thus: The two gaudas (and their forefathers) were acting as the hereditary *patels* of the village during the regimes of Yusuf, Ismail and Ibrahim Adilshahs and nobody took any objection to their rights. But as Hande Hanama Nayaka objected to their rights during the rule of Ali Adilshah I, the two gaudas became restless through fear. Upon this Ali Adilshah I assured them by this letter that the *patelgi* had been conferred upon them as before and a *farman* had been issued to Hande Hanama Nayaka not to claim the same.

This document is important from more than one points. It is one of the exceedingly rare contemporary documents bearing a characteristic royal seal of Ali Adilshah I. Basatin-us-Salatin tells a very fascinating story of this seal.¹ Ibrahim Adilshah II succeeded to the throne of Bijapur after the murder of Ali Adilshah I. But he being an infant his minister Kishwarkhan usurped all power and became the *de facto* ruler. By his overbearing conduct he soon became unpopular and had to fly away from Bijapur for safety. But as he took away with him the royal seal also, the question arose as to what seal should be attested to royal documents. The difficulty, however, was removed by the treasurer Rafi-ud-din Shirazi by advising that the seal of Ali Adilshah I bearing the legend '*asad*' etc. which was already in the treasury should be substituted instead. This seal, therefore, was again used for some time. But after the murder of Kishwarkhan the royal seal that yas with him was again brought back to Bijapur by his slave and this seal fell into disuse. The Bijapur minister Ikhlas Khan who succeeded Kishwarkhan was dismissed from the office in 992 A.H. (1584 A.D.).² The Kishwarkhan incident must have happened some time before 992 A.H. All the *farmans* of Ibrahim Adilshah II which I have seen hitherto bear the seal containing the hymn '*Nadi aliyya*' etc., and the earliest among them was dated the 24th of Safar, 991 A.H. (9-3-1583 A.D.). I have not as yet come across any royal document of Ibrahim Adilshah II bearing this seal.

In this document Yusuf and Ismail the first two rulers of the Adilshahi dynasty are termed Adilkhans and Ibrahim I the next ruler Adilshah. This points to the subordinate position of the first two rulers under the last Bahmani Sultans and the supreme power of the third after the expiry of the Bahmani rule.

Equally fascinating is the account given by Firishhta about Hande Hanama Nayaka referred to in this document. It runs thus: Ali Adilshah I laid siege to the town of Pilgonda (Penugonda) some time in 986 A.H. (1578 A.D.) and in three months' time the garrison was reduced to such a strained state, owing to the shortage of supplies, that it was on the point of surrendering when Venkatadri, the king of the province round about Pilgonda, bribed Hande Hanama Nayaka the chief of the *Bargi* chiefs and persuaded him and his colleagues not only to desert the side of Ali Adilshah I, but harass his army in every way. Consequently Ali Adilshah I had to raise the siege and return to Bijapur. After an year of futile war with the *Bargis* Ali Adilshah I was persuaded to enter into a treacherous plan of killing the *Bargi* chiefs by inviting

¹ Hyderabad edition, p. 169.

² An inferred date.

³ *Firishhta*, Nawal Kishor edition of 1321 A. H.; Vol. II, pp. 45, 46.

them to Bijapur. They were accordingly given an assurance of safety and induced to return to Bijapur. Hande Hanama Nayaka at once realized the inner motive of the vicious scheme and advised his colleagues not to believe in the assurance and return to Bijapur. But against this very advice some *Bargy* chiefs returned to Bijapur and were murdered there as planned before. Hande Hanama Nayaka, however, never returned to Bijapur. He created a small principality under Venkatadri's rule and his descendants ruled there for a very long time as is evident from inscriptions⁴ and the contents of the Hande Anantapuram⁵ (a narrative about the Hande family). But all this happened after 983 A.H. (1578 A.D.). By the time of this letter of assurance Hande Hanama Nayaka seems to be siding with Ali Adilshah I.

This Hande Family originally hailed from Sonnalapuram⁶ (Sholapur, Bombay), belonged to the Kuruba (shepherd) caste and it is interesting to note that a branch of this family still resides in the town.

[Literal translation of the Persian Text.]*

God is Glorious.

O Muhammad, O Ali.

Adil Shah, the servant of the Family of the Prophet.

Round seal—There is no Warrior but Ali and no sword but that of Ali.

The Lion of the Almighty,

Ali the son of Abi Talib.

Letter of assurance from the *Diwan* of the King addressed to Melagaunda and Paramagaunda, the *Muqaddams* of village Ukali in Bijapur Province. At this time it has been represented by Hajib Khan Alishan Ankaskhan that the addressees are the hereditary *Patels* of the above mentioned village. From the time of the late Yusuf Adil Khan, Ismail Adil Khan and Ibrahim Adil Shah the addressees have enjoyed the office of *Patel* of the said village and no one ever disputed this right. At this time Hande Hanama Nayak lays claims to the office of *Patel* of that village and therefore the addressees being afraid of him, have become disheartened. They are therefore assured hereby that their right to the office of the *Patel* of that village has been established and they are continued as hitherto in that office. Hande Hanama Nayak has been directed never to claim that office hereafter. The royal letter of assurance is hereby granted to the addressees. They are directed to continue in their office and attend to its duties without fear, just as formerly, with full faith in this royal letter of confirmation.

Dated 3 Jumada I, 974 A.H. (16-11-1566 A.D.)

On the margin:—His Majesty's order to Ilam Khan Ali Shan Kishvar Khan, Minister of the State.

⁴ Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency : Ap. 172; By 41, 65, 67, 68, Cd. 95-97; Kl. 236, 489; P. 584.

⁵ *Sources of Vijayanagar History*, pp. 45, 178, 251.

⁶ *Ibid*, p. 178.

* Due to lack of printing facilities this bilingual document could not be reproduced. At the instance of the Literary Sub-Committee of the I.H.R.C. the above English rendering of the Persian text has been done in the I.R.D.—Secy., I.H.R.C.

WARREN HASTINGS AND THE SUPPRESSION OF DACOITY IN BENGAL: II. PARWANA OF INSTRUCTIONS TO FOUZDARS.

[By Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A.]

In a paper entitled "Warren Hastings and the Suppression of Dacoity in Bengal: I. Appointment of Fouzdars", which I read at the Public Meeting of the Twenty-first Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Udaipur in December last, I explained the circumstances in which the Council at Fort William in Bengal approved on 19th April, 1774, at the instance of its President Warren Hastings, of the immediate appointment, as an experimental measure, of Fouzdars "at the three Stations of Cutwa, Mirzanagur, & Ichacada (Eachacanda)", "for the arrest of decoits". The object of this paper is to publish, as far as I know for the first time, the Parwana¹ of Instructions which the Council approved of on 10th May, 1774, again on the recommendation of its President Warren Hastings, and which was to be issued to the Fouzdars to enable them to perform the duties of their office properly. Thus we find that at a Consultation, Revenue Department, held at Fort William on 10th May, 1774, Warren Hastings laid before his Council the draft of a Parwana of Instructions which he proposed "should be given to the Fougedars² to be nominated for maintaining the Peace of the Country agreeably to the Plan and Resolutions recorded in Consultation the 19th ultimo"³. The draft of the Parwana ran as follows:

"Perwaunah⁴ for the Fougedar of Cutwah

You Mehedy Ally Cawn, are appointed to the Charge of the Tanna⁵ of Cutwa for the maintenance of the peace of Country, and the Protection of the Ryots, You shall diligently search after all Robbers, Decoyts, Shabkhoons and other disturbers of the Public peace, and cause them to be apprehended, that, they may be brought to Justice.

You will write to the Farmers and Zemindars requiring them to deliver up to you all the Tanadars⁶ Chokedars⁷, Seranadars and Pikes⁸ entertained with allowances, in ready money or Land, for the Protection of the country in the districts within your Jurisdiction, who are to be subject to your Authority, and you will give receipts for all who may be delivered to you, you shall either appoint them yourself with the consent of the Zemindars, Talookdars and Farmers to such stations as you think proper or give them again under charge of the Farmers, Talookdars or Zemindars, with orders to employ them according to your directions, for the guard and security of the Ryots, such servants as you retain shall be retained, and such as you dismiss shall be dismissed, and it shall be Lawful for you to punish with stripes and imprisonments such as shall disobey your commands or neglect the Duties entrusted to them.

Orders will be sent to the provincial Chiefs and Councils of the Divisions of Calcutta, Moorshedabad and Burdwan to exact Mutchulkes^{9a} from the Zemindars Farmers or Talookdars of your Jurisdiction to the following effect (viz) 'That they shall attend to the preservation of the peace of the Country, to the Protection of the Ryots, the Detection & Apprehension of Robbers, Decoyts, Shubkhoons and other Disturbers of the public peace and shall conform to all

¹ Parwana means "an order, warrant, grant or letter under a great seal"; also a letter of authority from a superior to an inferior or a dependant.

² Here obviously used in the sense of officers "in charge of the police and having power to take cognizance of all criminal matters".

³ See my paper referred to above, published in the *Proceedings* of the 21st Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

⁴ See O.C. (Revenue Department) No. 15A, dated 10th May, 1774; also, Consultation, Revenue Department, Fort William, dated 10th May, 1774. Perwaunah is Parwana (foot-note 1).

⁵ Obviously Thana: a Police Station; originally a fortified post with its garrison.

⁶ Tanadar: The Chief of a police station.

⁷ Watchmen.

⁸ Foot messengers; also, watchmen employed as guards at night.

^{9a} Mutchulka, Mochulka,—“A written obligation or bond”.

regulations and others (orders?) which they shall receive from you for these ends; that they shall each advise you regularly of every murder, theft, violence Robbery or other disturbances which shall happen within your districts and of all Bands of Robbers or Senassess⁹ which shall make their appearance near them, and of their Haunts, and shall contribute to the utmost of their power to prevent and suppress all such disorders, and to Effect the apprehension of such as commit them, and that they shall make good all losses which may arise from their neglect of that Charge or receive such punishments for any notorious connivance at the Evil above described as the Justice of Government shall decree.

If any theft or Robbery be committed and it shall appear to have been owing to the neglect of the Tannadars, Pikes or other Land or ready money servants You shall compel them to make good, the same. But as the superior authority is committed to your Care and the behaviour of these men will depend principally upon your vigilance and activity; you shall be made answerable for the good order and quiet of the Districts which you superintend, you shall be rewarded by the Favour of Government added to the Blessings of the people if you behave well, you shall be punished and the curses of the people shall be heaped on your head if you neglect or abuse the trust which is placed in your hands. When any persons shall be apprehended on accusation or suspicion of murder, Robbery or any other offence, against the peace of the Country or of a participation in the like offences committed by others, you shall call the officers of the Canongoes¹⁰, Zemindars and Farmers if any shall be at hand; and the most creditable inhabitants of the Neighbourhood to your Assistance and form with them after due Examination a Surat Haul of the particulars respecting the charges against the prisoners which you shall send to me releasing on the spot such persons as shall not be found guilty of Fault, and detaining the rest until you receive my orders concerning them; you shall also transmit at the same time, to the Chief of the Provincial Council, of your district a report of the Persons whom you shall detain in confinement. But you are on no account or preference whatsoever to receive from any person whom you may have in charge or from any person residing within the Limits of your Jurisdiction any Fee Present, or reward whether exacted or voluntarily offered either in Goods or money to the value of a Daum¹¹ or Derrum. You shall neither do this yourself nor permit any person under your authority to do it. Every such offence shall be deemed criminal in the highest degree since it's a Commission of the Evil, which it is your duty to prevent and every person convicted of it of whatever rank or condition shall be punished for it in the most ignominious and exemplary manner. The known and the too general Practice of the Country render it necessary to give you this Injunction, altho' I trust to your Honor and Integrity, that you will hold every act of so perfidious and oppressive a nature in the greatest abhorrence.

The following is the Line of your Jurisdiction for the space included within which, you are responsible. If any Business requires it you may send your officers beyond this Line advising the Fougedar upon whose Jurisdiction you may thus encroach of the same and requiring his Assistance, and in case of Great Necessity, having first sent your own People and then give immediate Notice to the Fougedar in like manner. You shall afford your Assistance to any of the Neighbouring Fougedars who may require it from you.

(Here follows the boundary of the jurisdiction of the Fouzdar of Cutwa.)

As the Neighbourhood and Pooblul has been of late greatly infested by Decoits I have therefore appointed Mahomed Allee Beg as your Naib to superintend that particular station, the Limits of which you will ascertain and give him similar orders to these delivered to you.

⁹ Here, obviously, "a body of banditti claiming to belong to a religious fraternity"; ordinarily religious mendicants.

¹⁰ Canongoo: "The registrar of a *tahsil*, or other revenue sub-division".

¹¹ Dam—a copper coin.

You will make your Reports and transmit Intelligence regularly every week or oftener as occasion may require to me,^{11a}. You will also receive and obey all occasional orders which you may receive from the Chiefs of the Calcutta Committee, Moorshedabad and Burdwan and transmit such occasional advises to them as you shall judge necessary for their Information or they may direct, applying to them also for their assistance when it may be required".

(Here follow details in regard to the "Establishment" charges at Cutwa and at the Chokey of Pooblul under Cutwa).

On hearing this Parwana of Instructions proposed by Warren Hastings, the Council adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the Instructions be approved, and that the following persons recommended by the President be now nominated Phouzdars at the three stations in which he proposes to make the first trial of this Regulation—

Medi Ally Cawn—Phousdary of Cutwah.

(.....)¹²—Phousdary of Bhoosnah.

(.....)¹³—Phousdary of Mirzenegur."

The Council also "agreed that the following letter be written in consequence to the provincial Councils¹⁴ of Burdwan, Moorshedabad and Calcutta."

"To Philip Milner Dacres Esqr.,

President & Committee of Revenue at Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

The complaints we have received of the depredations committed in the neighbourhood of Cutwah Etc. by Murderers and Robbers having induced us to appoint Mehedy Ally Cawn Fougedar of that district we herewith enclose for your information a copy of the instructions we have given him and we desire you will afford him every assistance in your power to enable him to execute effectually the Duties of his station.

We have furnished him with a general Perwaunah to the Farmers and Zemindars within his jurisdiction to make over to him the land servants entertained there for the protection of the country. You will be pleased to enforce these Perwaunahs by Particular Orders and transmit it (to ?) us as soon as possible an exact list of the Perwaunahs within your district which will fall under the Jurisdiction of the Fougedar of Cutwa agreeably to the boundaries described in his Instructions and of the land servants belonging to them.

You will also take Mutchalcas to the purport mentioned in the Instructions not only from the Farmers and Zemindars within the Jurisdiction of the Fougedar of Cutwa but from all in your districts, and you will exert your utmost endeavours to enforce a vigilant observance of them. We have in like manner appointed Golam Aly Cawn Phougedar of the Tannah of Mirzanagur and Mirza Mahomed Aly Cawn Phougedar of the Tannah of Bhoosna regarding whom you will observe the same conduct as above enjoined respecting the Phougedar of Cutwa, and we enclose for your Information a Copy of the Clause of their Instructions which delineates the Boundaries of their Jurisdiction—In every other part they are exactly correspondent to those given the Phougedar of Cutwa.

We are etc.,

The same to Moorshedabad also to Burdwan except the last paragraph,"

I have shown above, and also in my previous paper referred to before, how Warren Hastings and his Council at Fort William resolved in 1774 effectively to deal with the evil of Dacoity in Bengal—a curse of the country. One noticeable feature of the measure adopted by them for the extirpation of the evil, was the responsibility imposed by it upon Zemindars, Talookdars, and Farmers (of Revenue) for the maintenance of the peace of the country.

^{11a} Obviously to Hastings himself.

¹² The name is not given here. It occurs, however, in the letter quoted below.

¹³ The name does not occur here. It is to be found, however, in the letter quoted below.

¹⁴ Established in 1773. For details in regard to their origin, constitution and functions, see my *Early Administrative System of the East India Company in Bengal*, Vol. I, 1765-1774, p. 507-16 and note.

A NOTE ON THE EARLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

[By Dr. Pratul Chandra Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.).]

The early proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal have not been printed. In the library of the Society there is a folio volume containing the manuscript proceedings of the Society. It begins in 1784, the year in which the Society was established, and comes down to 1800 and thus covers the first sixteen years of its existence. During the period there were four Presidents of the Society, Sir William Jones who was succeeded in May 1794, by Sir John Shore, Sir Robert Chambers who took office in December 1797, and Sir John Anstruther who became President in February 1799.

The volume begins with a report of the inaugural meeting of the Society on January 15, 1784. Thirty gentlemen were present including Sir Robert Chambers, Justice Hyde, James Anderson, David Anderson, Henry Vansittart, Francis Gladwin, Charles Wilkins, Captain Jonathan Scott, John Shore, George Barlow and Sir William Jones. In the beginning the membership was restricted to Europeans only. The number of Englishmen in Bengal about this time was not negligible. The proceedings however show that only a very small fraction of them did actually attend the meetings. It would be too much to expect that an institution like this would be popular with the servants of the Company. The young soldier or writer would often find other haunts more diverting than the Grand Jury room of the Supreme Court where the meetings were held. Some of the Company's servants were appointed at distant stations and found it difficult to attend. The attendance was naturally meagre. In the first year the number present hardly exceeded fifteen and sometimes it came down to seven. The meetings also were not very regular. In 1786, only four meetings were held. On September 29, 1796, a resolution was passed that as soon as the Society would possess its own building weekly meetings should be arranged and that "in the meantime a meeting of the Society be held at least once in a month". The Proceedings also tell us of the attempts made by the members to erect a building of the Society. On August 10, 1796, it was resolved to call an extraordinary meeting "for the special purpose of considering the best means of rendering this institution permanent, and for determining whether a house shall be procured for the future meeting of the Society". Accordingly a meeting was held on August 19 and a Committee of nine was appointed which submitted its report in September 1796. It was agreed to build "a commodious house" as soon as funds would permit. For raising funds admission fees were introduced and members who did not have to pay anything before were asked to pay an annual subscription.

The Proceedings tell us of the attempts made by Sir William Jones to publish every year a collection of papers read in the meetings of the Society. On July 6, 1787, he submitted to the Society a proposal "for having their transactions printed by the Superintendent of the Honourable Company's Press". Next year the first volume of the *Asiatic Researches* was published. In 1829, the 20th volume of this journal came out when its publication was stopped. A monthly journal, named *Gleanings in Science* which was started in the same year occasionally published short summaries of the proceedings of the Society. In March, 1832, it changed its name and appeared as the *Journal of the Asiatic Society*. Ten years later it became the official organ.

In the course of his annual discourse to the members of the Society, Sir William Jones said, "the bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature". The proceedings show the varieties of subjects which interested the members. There were papers on every possible subject and the subjects discussed in the first few years include the geography of Cochin China by Chapman, a short description of the Kingdom of Nepal and account of wars with the king of Gurkha by Father Joseph, a treatise on the Course of the Nile translated from an Arabic version of the Abyssinian, a dissertation on nature of the Gods of Greece, Italy and India by

Jones, a paper "on the present state of Delhi" by Franklin, a description of a Hindu temple near Masulipatam by Mackenzie, a vocabulary of some of the languages spoken in the Burmese Empire by Buchanan, a paper on the chronology of the Hindus by Milford and a narrative of an Italian merchant "who was attacked and cured of plague at Bussrah in 1773". Many of these early papers will be found in the *Asiatic Researches*.

Till 1829, Indians were not eligible for membership, but records show that papers written by the Indians were occasionally communicated to the Society. On June 10, 1784, a paper on the different modes of trial by ordeal among the Hindus written by Ali Ibrahim Khan of Benares was translated from Persian by Jones and read in the Society's meeting. On April 14, 1785, a dissertation on the cure of the Elephantiasis and other disorders of the blood written by a Mubammadan doctor was communicated to the Society with an introduction by Jones. In 1798, the Society also took some interest in the account of travels of Puran Puri Gossain.

The first volume of the Proceedings is the only one available at present. But it is hoped that other volumes may yet be found among the old papers of the Society. It is apparent that this volume was used by Rajendralal Mitra when he wrote an account of the institution in the centenary volume of the Society. But the historian of the Anglo-Indian life in the 18th century may still use it with profit. It not only contains the story of the growth of the Society but also gives one a pleasing insight into the life of many of the well-known characters of the time. It is only to be expected that the names of men like Sir Williams Jones, Warren Hastings, Francis Gladwin and Charles Wilkins should be associated with the Asiatic Society of Bengal. But it is also pleasing to find Zoffany interested in the Society during his short stay in India, Colonel Polier contributing papers on the Sikhs and on the distillation of the roses, and Jonathan Duncan regularly attending the meetings, and later on, when he was called away to Bombay, still taking the same interest in the Society's affairs and occasionally communicating articles to be read in its meetings.

NAU NIHAL SINGH AND THE NEPALESE MISSION TO LAHORE.

[By Dr. Indubhusan Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D.]

In a letter¹ to H. Maddock, Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 17th March, 1840, Col. Wade, the political agent at Ludhiana, writes: "Bassant Gir Gosain arrived lately from Nepal, in disguise, and opened a communication with Kunwar Nao Nahal Singh, through Bhai Ram Singh, in whose premises he is living and who looks after his wants. On being introduced to the Kunwar the Gosain presented him with a letter accompanied by a very rich dress made of fur. He also presented a piece of Chinese brocade to Bhai Ram Singh. The Gosain has not been admitted to an interview with Maharaja Kharak Singh, who, indeed, is ignorant of his arrival. It is the wish of the Nepalese to cultivate an alliance with Kunwar Nao Nahal Singh and the Gosain has been deputed to effect that object and to assist the Government of Lahore in entertaining a corps of Gorkhas, through the immediate agency of Bhopal Singh, an officer in the Sikh service, who sometime ago proceeded to Nepal, his native country, ostensibly, on leave of absence, but in reality to enlist recruits for the Sikhs. The dress presented to the Kunwar is valued at Rs. 5,000, and was often demanded in vain, by the late Maharaja, through the emissaries who were in the habit of visiting his court, disguised as Faqir, like the one who has now come".

Bhopal Singh, mentioned above, was a Captain in the French legion and son of the well-known Gurkha General, Amar Singh Thapa. He had helped the late Maharaja in recruiting Gurkha soldiers for the Sikh army and probably served as a medium of communication between the two Courts. But Wade says that "the person, however, who has been the active cause of the renewal of a direct interchange of letters and presents between Nepal and Lahore of late years is Devi Singh, one of the most notorious intriguers at the Court of Lahore and who is now in the service of Raja Dhian Singh". This Devi Singh appears to have played some part in the negotiations between the two Courts of Lahore and Nepal near about 1838, but the late Maharaja is said to have remarked to Wade that "Devi Singh was habitually given to cheating and lived by his wits in that way," and consequently his intrigues could not make much headway. This man, however, seems to have again come into prominence in the renewed intercourse between the Nepalese and Nau Nihal Singh. Wade writes: "Devi Singh had commenced forming an intimacy with a native officer of importance in one of our offices in which as heretofore, intrigue and deception have been his objects. While I was present both he and the Raja were aware that they could not hope to employ his agency with any of our Government with safety, as I could expose his designing conduct but my absence has afforded him the means of acting in his old capacity, which if my information be correct he has found it convenient to employ".

Moreover, Wade seems to have been greatly disturbed by the fact that Matbar Singh, the well-known Gurkha Commander, whom he had successfully prevented in the past from being employed in the Sikh service though the late Maharaja was highly appreciative of his value as a Commander of established fame, now approached Nau Nihal Singh, who settled an allowance on him. The Gurkha general at first remained secretly at Lahore but soon the mask was thrown off and Matbar Singh began to reside openly about the Court with a promise of being employed. Wade writes: "Of the obscurity in which the Gurkha General was kept during the reign of the late ruler and his emergence from that state since the assumption of power by Kunwar Nau Nihal Singh the proofs are before Government and it can best decide the degree of importance which should be attached to the evidence which it affords of the disposition of a virtual ruler of the Punjab towards the British Government and how far the conduct which he has pursued relative to Matbar Singh and the reception

¹ Secret Consultations, 1840, 27th April, No. 119.

given to the secret mission which is now at Lahore from the Court of Nepal, is consistent with the assurance, given by Ranjit Singh to the Governor General and a continuance of that friendly line of policy which has hitherto guided the court of Lahore in its intercourse with our Government".

Wade's suspicions were roused further by certain facts connected with Sardar Lahna Singh, one of the staunchest advocates of an alliance with Nepal, and Bal Kishan, the domestic priest of Kunwar Nau Nihal Singh. Lahna Singh had a craze for astronomy and was indebted to Bal Kishan for his knowledge of the subject. Now this Bal Kishan had a patron residing at Bengali Tola at Benares of the name of Durga Shankar Pathak, who is said to have been the patron also of the Raja of Nepal's spiritual adviser. Wade says: "Bal Kishan has, I learn, recently persuaded the Kunwar by the advice of Sardar Lahna Singh, to invite Durga Sankar to Lahore and a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been remitted to him for his travelling expenses. Durga Shankar is stated to have taken the horoscope of the Nepalese ruler and Nau Nihal Singh is to have his cast by the same person." Wade's apprehension was that "partly from youth and partly from his ambitious views the Kunwar is ready to yield a ready ear to those who are disposed to take advantage of their position to delude him with false hopes of glory and Bhai Ram Singh and a few others who are proverbial at the court of Lahore for their ignorance and bigotry, possessing as they now do the chief influence in his council, are not backward in speaking to the Kunwar of his high destinies and of dissipating from his mind that salutary opinion which he had imbibed from his grandfather of the power of the British Government". But at the same time Wade took care to remark that all these were to be "regarded more as a probable idea of coming events than a criterion by which His Lordship in Council should regulate his conduct towards parties who now exercise power at Lahore".

The facts stated above leave no room for doubt that some sort of negotiations were going on between the Courts of Lahore and Nepal but what exactly their nature was and how deep and far-reaching their objects were it is impossible to say. It might be that the two Governments were exploring the possibilities of a definite alliance with a definite purpose or it might as well be that these negotiations had nothing higher for their object than the securing of better recruiting facilities for the Gurkhas in the Sikh army. But the time was critical and the British Government was having a bad time of it with Nau Nihal Singh, the virtual ruler of the Punjab. Dispute after dispute was arising between the two Governments; the passage of British convoys to Afghanistan, the return of the British army, the limits within which the Sikh Government had a right to assert its authority on the Afghan frontiers, the alleged shelter and encouragement given by the Sikh Government and its Feudatories on the Afghan frontier to malcontent refugees from Shah Shuja's authority, the obligation under the Tripartite Treaty on the part of the Sikh Government of maintaining the stipulated Muhammadan force at Peshawar,—in none of these did the Sikh Government take up an easy and pliable attitude. On the other hand, it seems that when these negotiations were going on the Pindi faction, which was distinctly anti-British in its feelings, was in power in the Nepalese Government and it is not improbable that in this context the Nepalese intrigues at Lahore were given an exaggerated importance. The Governor General took a similar view and in his letter to Wade's successor Maddock observed: "On the intercourse with a secret Nepal Emissary and the reception of Matabar Singh, the Governor General in Council would draw your attention to these circumstances rather than that you may refer to them in your inquiries on the real feelings and purposes of the Durbar than that you should take any ostensible notice of them as acts which have excited the remarks of your Government. His Lordship in Council would not attach undue weight to such occurrences".²

² Secret Consultations, May 4, 1840, No. 210.

SOME NOTES ON THE AMBALA DURBAR, 1869.

[By Mr. Anil Chandra Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S.]

Lord Mayo's interview with Amir Sher Ali at Ambala in March, 1869, is a famous episode of modern Indian history. A close study of the unpublished records relating to this interview leads me to the conclusion that some aspects of this important incident are not yet clearly known even to serious students of Anglo-Indian foreign policy. In the present paper I propose to quote certain extracts from those records which throw some light on the psychology of the Amir and his advisers.

A secret council was held by the Amir in the fort of Lahore on March 17, 1869. It was attended by the Amir, his *Wazir* (Syed Nur Muhammad Shah), and two prominent *Sardars*. The first question put by the Amir was this: "Should the British enquire what is your object and desire, what reply should be given?" The *Wazir* replied, "As far as possible nothing should be said which would indicate want or covetousness. But only this should be said that . . . your Highness . . . has no other object than that the British Government should treat you with patronizing kindness". This was unanimously approved, and one *Sardar* added, ". . . your Highness should . . . go on to say that the British authorities should, in the first instance, inform you of their sentiments, and you would then give a reply". The Amir and the other members approved of this suggestion. Obviously they were shrewd diplomatists: they would leave the initiative to the British Government, reserving for themselves complete freedom to accept, to modify or to reject their proposals.

The question of maintaining a British Agent in Afghanistan was likely to be raised. In the secret council referred to above the Amir observed, "Should the British authorities propose that an European Agent be stationed at Kabul itself, although I am myself agreeable to such arrangement, the people of Kabul are turbulent and mischievous. Should such European Agent be injured in any way, which God forbid, I would be disgraced. The late Amir, my father, on these very considerations, refused to have an European Agent at his capital. But if an Agent be located in the interior, at places like Kandahar or Balkh or Herat, there would be no objection". He added that a British Agent stationed at Herat might be helpful in negotiating with Persia about Seistan. Once again the *Wazir* and one of the *Sardars* said, "The policy of your Highness should be in the first instance to ascertain the sentiments of the British Government. Should the authorities express themselves verbally they should be asked to reduce them to writing so that we may discuss them in our own councils, and then your Highness could state your views after due deliberations".

This attitude of the Amir and his advisers was not unknown to Lord Mayo and his officers. The Under Secretary of the Foreign Department recorded the following observations in a Note dated March 26, 1869:

"The Amir of Kabul is unwilling to take the initiative and to state *in extenso* what understanding he would like to have henceforth with the British Government; on the contrary, he is anxious that the Viceroy should take the first move and disclose the terms which he is ready to conclude. But so far as His Highness's views have been fathomed, he would be glad to see Persia asked to abide strictly by her treaty engagements, to refrain from encroachments in Seistan, and consequently to withdraw her troops thence. He wants a personal treaty, offensive and defensive, arranged, which should ensure the abandonment of what he considers our *de facto* policy, and which should involve a pledge to support him both in prosperity and misfortune. He also looks for help in money and arms, and is eager that Abdulla Jan . . . should be accepted by the British Government as his successor. The boy's mother is his favourite wife, but to such a recognition Major Pollock¹ thinks the gravest consequences would attach, for long as Yakub Ali², was alive, there would be nothing but a perpetuation of civil war, as the elder son, a warrior in reputation even now, would never brook supersession by a mere infant.

¹ Commissioner of Peshawar.

² Sher Ali's son.

The Amir is prepared, if asked, to allow European Agents at Kandahar, Herat and Balkh, but he would raise difficulties, though probably not insuperable ones, about such an officer at Kabul".

Sir Henry Durand, Member of Governor-General's Executive Council, observed in a Note dated March, 29, 1869:

"The Amir's object in coming to meet the Governor-General is clearly to induce the Government of India to enter into a treaty, offensive and defensive, different from the former ~~und~~ided treaty . . . with Dost Mahomed . . .

His silence with regard to Russia on the Oxus may be politic. We do not know what communications he may have had, nor the precise relations which may exist between the Amir and the Russians. He may have established temporarily a good understanding with them, or he may have failed to induce them to enter into engagements with him, they avoiding the possible embarrassments such engagements might create with ourselves . . . His advances may have been received coldly from the Afghan power being regarded as naturally hostile to Persia".

The Viceroy met the Amir at a private interview on March 29, 1869, which was attended by Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Mr. W. S. Seton Kerr, Foreign Secretary, and Syed Nur Muhammad Shah. The Viceroy told the Amir "in pointed language that he must now state distinctly by what particular acts of ours we could help him to establish a strong and independent rule at Kabul". The Amir observed that the friendship of the British Government with his father was a "dry friendship"; but he "seemed unwilling, though rather pressed on the subject, to give any more distinct or decided expression to his feelings and wishes". His *Wazir*, however, put forward two demands: "first, guarantee of the Amir and his family against all comers whilst in actual possession of the throne; second, such present assistance in money and arms as could be given". Afterwards the Amir himself declared that it was his earnest wish that the Government of India should recognise and acknowledge not only himself but his lineal successors, or successors in blood, and "this phrase he repeated several times with great earnestness and emphasis". The Viceroy was not prepared to give this guarantee. He "remarked that it was impossible to prophesy or to anticipate events, that we must deal with the present, and that His Highness could not expect him to enter into engagements as to a state of circumstances (*i.e.*, possibility of Sher Ali or his lineal successors being overthrown by competitors for the throne) which might never occur". The only consolation on this vital point which Sher Ali received from Lord Mayo was the following extracts in the Viceroy's letter dated March 31, 1869:

"Although . . . the British Government does not desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, yet, considering that the bonds of friendship between that Government and Your Highness have lately been more closely drawn than heretofore, it will view with severe displeasure any attempt on the part of your rivals to disturb your position as Ruler of Kabul and rekindle civil war, and it will further endeavour from time to time, by such means as circumstances may require, to strengthen the Government of Your Highness, to enable you to Exercise with equity and justice your rightful rule, and to transmit to your descendants all the dignities and honour of which you are the lawful possessor".

PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN AGRA.*

[By Dr. Mahdi Husain, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt.]

Further study of the Pre-Mutiny records in Agra throws light, first, on the Temple which stood until 1854, at Kammu Tola—a well-known street with residential quarters still extant. A petition in Urdu was submitted by the leading Hindu magnates¹ of Kammu Tola on the 27th February 1854, to the effect that the said Temple in which the *Pooja* of Thakurji Maharaj was held had existed 'for the past two-hundred years' and that it should be saved from the impending destruction threatened by the construction of a road under Government orders.

Secondly, light is thrown on 'Jehan Arrah'—a specious and splendid building with gardens, known after the name of Jehan Ara, a Mughal Princess and daughter of Shahjahan. There is absolutely no trace of this building and its gardens now; but the records² enable the writer to say that these lay "in the vicinity of Agra" and were probably disposed of during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Hastings (1813-1823).

*This article is a continuation of my paper on the same subject read in the last session of the I.H.R.C. and gives the result of my further examination of the pre-mutiny records in Agra.

¹ The Hindu petitioners—Chunni Lal, Makhan Lal, Juha Mal, Bhola Nath and Debi Dass by name—are styled in the petition as 'Punchan & Raisan' (arbiters, local bosses and chiefs).

² The records contain a note from the pen of Mr. W. Farquhar, Local Agent, Agra, dated the 11th May 1816 on the 'Jehan Arrah'. It runs as follows:—

"Having perused the different letters, Minutes . . . respecting Jehan Arrah & the Tomb of Eatamad ood Dawlah and having likewise availed myself of such information as I have been able to obtain from the Natives who could have no interest in telling me a falsehood; I shall take the liberty of making some observations relative to these places . . .

JEHAN ARRACH

The ground attached to this extensive building appears by the measurement of Canoongoes, Superintended by the Nazool Darogha to consist of about 80 Beghas on which there is a vast number of Trees of different sorts—these trees are valued in an estimate which was in circulation at 1000 Rs. In 1809, 10 & 11, I find the land rent was 400 Rs. per annum, and the natives consider this very low, admitting, however, that it is a fair rent and allowing 10 years purchase the ground alone ought to fetch Rs. 4000. The Nazool Darogha values the stones & other materials of the building at Rs. 5248-6-0. I have good reason to suppose that the Darogha's Estimate is on a very low Scale, but allowing it to be Correct the Value of Jehan Arrah will stand thus—

Value of ground.....Rs. 4,000-0-0.

Value of Trees.....Rs. 1,000-0-0.

Value of Stones & other materials.....Rs. 5,248-6-0.

Total Rupees 10,248-6-0.

I have reason to believe that were the intentions of Government to dispose of Jehan Arrah made public; a number of natives would make offers for it it may be proper to submit for the consideration of the Board that unless Tombs or Musjids are destroyed, the building of Jehan Arrah is now the only place remaining in the vicinity of Agra which could afford any considerable supply of stones; and that should it be disposed of and these be wanted at any future period for the public service it would be necessary to bring them from Enttehpoor Sikree at an enormous expense to Government."

Another letter dated 9th May 1816 from the pen of the self-same Local Agent Mr. W. Farquhar on & about 'Jehan Arrah' is interesting. An extract from the said letter runs as follows:—

".....We beg to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Acting Secretary Neiumham's letter under date the 5th ultimo conveying the Board's instructions to us to report the probable sum which might be realized by a sale of Jehan Arrah.

We are of opinion that it would be attended with beneficial consequences to publish advertisements in Persian & Hindce at this place at Muttra and Brindabund inviting persons who may feel desirous of purchasing the said place to send in their tenders in writing to the Local Agents....."

Thirdly, light is thrown on the economic condition of the Hindus before and after the British conquest of Agra. There are numerous documents which testify particularly to the 'prosperity and affluence of the Hindu landed magnates and Zamindars.' One of these, Kishen Chaund, better known as Laulla Baboo who finds frequent mention in the documents may be referred to by way of example.

Fourthly, light is thrown on the story of the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula, the father of Nur Jahan and father-in-law of Jahangir. It may be recalled that in the course of my first paper⁴ on the subject I had observed that the said monument was in a dilapidated condition early in the 19th century and that it was then under the charge of some private family which mismanaged it. Now, I am in a position to inform my readers that Fatima Sultan Begum, the daughter of Nujuf Khan, the Governor (Subedar) of Agra (1772-1782?), and her husband Meerza Mahmood, who was in the service of Shah Alam at Delhi, held possession of 'Itimad-ud-Daula' when the British officers painfully noticed that it was hopelessly mismanaged: "We are sorry to say" runs a contemporary letter, "that the Building has during their occupancy been treated with the most barbarous disrespect; the Gilt Balls which formed the spires have been carried away, weeds of Trees have been allowed to take root between the stones and to flourish upon the Principal Dome and on the cupolas of the Minarets. Many of the variegated Stones which ornamented the Exterior have been removed and the lower apartments have been converted into cookroom for the gardeners and a stall for the cattle"

It should be noted that Fatima Sultan Begum also claimed possession of the Moti Bagh on the left bank of the Jumna; and of "some land banks in the bed of the river." It has been remarked that the "Lands to which this claim is preferred are situated within the line of demarcation which under the Sanction of Government in the Military Department describes the Boundary of Land attached to Fortress of Agra." And a proposal is recorded to the effect that "Motee Baugh be tendered to the present incumbent as an equivalent for the surrender of her claim to the garden attached to the Monument of Yatimad-ood-Dowlah."

Writing under date the 29th February, 1816, from Pergunnah Bah, Mr. Alexander Wright, Local Agent, says: "I see no reason why the Government should be burthened with the repairs of Yeatamad-ud-Dowlah's Tomb when the present Proprietor sets so little value on it as to allow cattle and fodder to be kept in it. Neither do I know why it should be purchased by the exchange of a much more valuable possession that now yields and will continue to yield a certain Revenue to Government."

Writing under date 11th May 1816, from Agra Mr. Farquhar, Local Agent, observes—

"By the 5th Paragraph of the Local Agents' letter to the Board of Commissioners under date the 19th October 1812, it will appear in what state the Tomb was nearly 4 years ago; since which period it has not only

³ In the course of his letter dated the 11th May, 1816, an extract from which is given above Mr. Farquhar observes: ".....it has been reported to me by several persons that there is a native so confident that the proposed exchange will take place that he has already made a conditional bargain with the agents of the Proprietor of the Tomb of Eaitimad-ood-Dowlah; and the conditions are such as would.....give him possession of the valuable estate, Jehan Arrah, for not more than one-third of its value....."

N.B.—I have reason to believe that the term 'native' in the above letter refers to no other than Kishen Chund or Laulla Baboo whose wealth had then become proverbial. In the course of a letter dated 4th June 1828 issued from the Collectorate of Agra we are informed that Laulla Baboo had died about that date, that he was succeeded in his estates by his son and that he was the Zamindar of Mouzas Nundgown & Bursanah and that he had "acquired by purchase the following eleven Estates in Zillah Agra, *Viz.*

Bursanah, Nundgown, Sunket, Kurrela & Jait of Pergunnah Suhar and Nubbeepore of Pergunnah Sona besides Jaobut in Kosee and Ghurree, Golaulpore & Dheemree in Pergunnah Shergurh and Kasba Muttra....."

All these estates passed on his death to his son by virtue of inheritance.

⁴ *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1944.*

been entirely neglected but it is notorious that boatloads of the variegated stones etc., have been conveyed to Delhi by order of the proprietor; so that the place is now in such a ruinous state that it would require an immense sum to put it in any state of repair; and if left to itself it will I think are long, fall to pieces. Before making any offer of exchange to the proprietor of Eatmad-oodowlah's Tomb it would be expedient to have the Tomb surveyed 1st to preserve it from further decay and 2nd to put it in a condition at all bordering on its original state. Should Government wish to get rid of Jehan Arrah and to obtain possession of the Tomb of Eatmad-oodowlah, why not dispose of the former and purchase the latter which the proprietor, I am given to understand, will be glad to sell for a sum greatly below what might be realized by the sale of Jehan Arrah."

Writing about the same time to the Board of Commissioners, Farruckabad, Mr. E. W. Blunt and his two other colleagues, the Local Agents, observe: " . . . we consider the attempt to attach a price to the Tomb with a view to its sale to be at variance with the provisions of Mohummedan Law, but independently of the obstacle created by that proposal which might we imagine have been overruled there was reason to believe that the demand for a spot of ground in the vicinity of Delhi could not be complied with. We are hence induced to hope that the Buildings and Garden of Jehan Arra containing 50 Bighas of good land would be gladly accepted in exchange for the 24 Bighas attached to the Tomb of Eatmad-ood-Dowlahe.

We accordingly request your Board's permission to make the offer."

In regard to the said 24 Bighas attached to the Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula we are told in the course of another letter sent by the Local Agents from Agra to the Board of Commissioners, Farruckabad, dated 19th October 1812: " . . . the garden attached to this edifice (Eatmadood Dowlah) consisting of 24 Bighas is held by the daughter of Nujuf Khan We understand that the produce of the garden yields a gross income 300 to 400 rupees per annum and that the possession by Nujuf Khan's Family is viewed rather as Ensign of former Supremacy in this province than as an item of emoluments."

Two months later a letter⁵ was written by the Local Agents, dated 22nd December 1812, to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, Resident at Delhi in the course of which it was explained that Nujuf Khan's daughter claimed to have held the premises of Itimad-ud-Daula under some grants and that the amount of produce from its garden mentioned above was a very modest estimate.

⁵ To

C. T. Metcalfe Esqr.,
Resident at Delhi.

Sir,

"..... A small parcel of Garden ground attached to this Edifice is held by the Daughter of Nujuf Khan under grants which are said to be in the possession of her Husband Mirza Mahmood, a person, in the Service of his Majesty, the King of Delhi.

As we have not the means of holding a direct communication with the Parties now residing at Delhi we request that you will do us the favour to propose to them on our part an arrangement for the surrender of the premises in question in conformity to the suggestions contained in the 6th Paragraph of our Letter to the Board.

We beg leave to observe that we estimate the profit derivable from this garden at a very low rate as the produce of a much better garden Noor Afshan Baugh in its vicinity which is under our charge is inadequate to defray the expense of a very small establishment. Still in consideration of the objective we have in view of re-serving so beautiful an edifice from decay we are disposed to recommend to the Board such terms for its relinquishment as may be rather favourable to the present proprietor.

We have
Sd. A. WRIGHT.
E. W. BLUNT,
R. BOWIE,
Local Agents..

Agra :

22nd December 1812.

Fifthly, light is thrown on the story of the Tomb of Jodh Bai, the Jodhpur Princess, the mother of the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan. This tomb as well as the edifice "Jehan Arrah" was disposed of; and we are informed in the course of a letter⁶ written by Mr. A Ross, Senior Commissioner, from Farruckabad under date 30th June 1820, to Lord Hastings, the Governor-General that the stones and materials of both were appropriated and utilised for repairs of the Agra Fort. It should be noted that in the year 1918, the Maharaja of Burdwan identified the site of the said tomb outside Shahgunj and in the vicinity of the ground now lying between Shahgunj and the Agra Cant. Railway Station and raised a monument in commemoration of the mausoleum of the Empress Jodhbai. The monument which is commonly known as 'Jodhbai ki Chhatri' is a beautiful pavilion of red stone and bears the following inscription in English as well as in Persian:

"Near this spot once stood the Tomb of the Jodhpur Princess called Jagat Gosah: also Balmati afterwards known as Jodh Bai, wife of the Emperor Jahangir and Mother of the Emperor Shahjahan, who died in the year 1028 H., 1618-A.D.

To commemorate the spot where she was buried this Pavilion has been erected by the Honourable Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharajdhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan in the year 1918."

⁶ To

His Excellency,

The Most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, K.G. & K.G.C.B.,
Governor-General in Council,
Fort William.

My Lord,

In a letter under date the 16th Feby. 1816, which our predecessors did themselves the honour to address to Your Lordship respecting the appropriation of the Stones of Mausoleum of Jodhbai & of another building denominated the Jehan Arah to the repair of the Fort of Agra, they informed Your Lordship that no objection existed to the appropriation of the latter Building to the public Service on any other grounds than that the Sale of it might be more advantageous to Government than its destruction for the sake of its materials, & that to enable Your Lordship to determine with regard to the disposal of it they had called upon the Local Agents to report the price at which it could be sold.

We now do ourselves the honour to lay before Your Lordship a copy of a letter dated the 6th ultimo from the Local Agents from which Your Lordship will observe that the sale of the Building in question with the garden attached to it will probably produce the sum of Rs. 2,800

A. ROSS,
Senior Commissioner.

Board of Commissioners.
Farruckabad:
30th June. 1820.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MONTIGNY.

[By Mr. S. P. Sen, B.A. Hons. (Lond.).]

In the Archives of Pondicherry are preserved some very interesting letters of a French diplomatic agent at the Court of Poona named Montigny (1779-87). Francois Emmanuel Detraies de Montigny was born at Versailles in 1743. After having taken part in the Corsican War he joined the Navy, and was later sent out by the French Government on diplomatic missions to the various Indian Courts. He remained in India in this capacity from 1778 to 1787, with only a short break in 1780-81 when he went back to France. In 1788 he was appointed Governor of the French Establishments in Bengal. On the outbreak of the revolution in France he was arrested by the revolutionary party at Chandernagor, but was subsequently set free by Cornwallis and returned to Paris in 1791. In France he had a distinguished career and rose to the rank of a General. He died in Paris in 1819.

The historical interest of the correspondence of Montigny lies in the fact that it clearly shows how during the War of American Independence France made another serious attempt to build up her political influence in India. Her success in North America encouraged her to think that she would be able to intervene in India also equally successfully with the help and alliance of some of the Indian Powers, and so she decided to send out a combined naval and military expedition under the command of her old hero, Bussy. Her principal object however was not to make any conquests in India, but simply to destroy the power and position of the English and restore the old possessions and authority of the Indian Rulers, and this is made absolutely clear by the instructions given to Bussy. It was in order to prepare the diplomatic ground well to assure the success of the French operations that Montigny was sent out to India. There were four important Indian Powers at the time: the Moghul Empire (or rather the shadow of it) under the domination of the Regent, Najaf Khan; the Marathas with their centre at Poona, where Nana Phadnavis had established a stable authority in the midst of intrigues and counter-intrigues; the Deccan under Nizam Ali; and Mysore, where Hyder Ali had built up a strong military power. Between these Powers and the English there was no love lost, and the moment seemed opportune for France to strike a blow at the English by building up a coalition of these Indian Powers and joining them to herself against the common enemy. The French cast their net of intrigue wide indeed. Besides Montigny and Wernet at Poona, there were Pauli in North India (with a great influence over Najaf Khan), Aumont and de Lallée in the Deccan, and Piveron de Morlat at the Court of Hyder. There was encouraging response from every Court, but at the last moment the long and sustained preparations of the French agents were completely upset by two factors; first, the failure of the French to give that armed help which they had promised to the Indian Powers and without which it was clear they could never be induced to combine against the English; and secondly, the acute jealousy and rivalry among the Indian Powers themselves. Although in the end the whole scheme collapsed, it is interesting to watch the course of the clever intrigues carried on by the French agents at the various Indian Courts. The correspondence of Montigny covers Nos. 5316 to 5364 of the *Manuscripts des Anciennes Archives*, Pondicherry. Let us now see some of the important letters.

The first important letter (Doc. No. 5318) was addressed to Bellecombe, Governor of Pondicherry*, and was written from Agra in September or October, 1778. Montigny wrote that at Agra he had met Visage, who had been entrusted by Bellecombe to treat with Najaf Khan, Visage had informed him that articles of a treaty had been drawn up and signed by Najaf Khan,

* The same letter, though under a different date (25th August) was noticed by Charu Chandra Roy in his article "A note on Chevalier and Montigny" in *Bengal Past and Present*, Vol. XVI, pp. 155-56.—Secy., I.H.R.C.

and a copy had been sent to Bellecombe, whose reply was eagerly awaited at Agra. Montigny himself had an interview with Najaf Khan in which the latter had assured him that he would keep his word and attack the English if he got the help of 7 to 8 hundred soldiers and 150 to 200 gunners. The second letter to Bellecombe, dated 2nd December 1778 (Doc. No. 5320), was written from the Imperial Camp at Delhi where Montigny had gone with Najaf Khan. In reply to a previous letter from Bellecombe Montigny expressed his readiness to go to Poona to meet the persons suggested by him. Montigny was surprised that Bellecombe had not been informed about his mission in India, and he asked the latter not to make any treaty with any Indian Power before he had the time to inform him about his own impressions.

In the letter to Baudouin (Secretary to the Minister of the Navy), dated 10th or 12th June, 1779 (Doc. No. 5325) and written from somewhere in the Deccan Montigny gave his impression about the response he had received from some of the Indian Princes, and stated that he would shortly return to France to lay before him a wide scheme about India, asking him at the same time not to enter into any definite agreement with the Court of Delhi before his return. Montigny was assured that the situation in India was very favourable for France, but unless she sent out some troops no plan had any chance of success. The response from every Durbar was just the same. "Come out", say these Princes, 'we are ready to fall upon the English'. They would never undertake anything without that".

Then there are some interesting letters written to de Lallée in the Deccan (Doc. Nos. 5326-28 and 5330). De Lallée, a French adventurer in the service of Basalat Jang, brother of Nizam Ali, had been dismissed by his master under English pressure and had later taken service under Nizam Ali. In 1779 he offered his services to the Peshwa and urged Montigny to exercise his influence over the Poona Court to induce it to accept his offer. Nana Phadnavis took a long time to decide, but it really depended on the relations with the English. In the letter, dated 30th September 1779 (Doc. No. 5328) Montigny wrote that there was little chance of Lallée's offer being accepted, since the Marathas were disposed to conclude peace with the English. The only thing that might change the situation was the arrival of a French squadron. In the letter dated 30th September 1779 (Doc. No. 5328) Montigny wrote that there was little chance of Lallée's offer being accepted, since the Marathas were disposed to conclude peace with the English. The only thing that might change the situation was the arrival of a French squadron. In the letter dated 7th November 1779 (Doc. No. 5330) Montigny informed Lallée that the Poona Court had finally decided not to accept his offer, and he advised him to remain in the service of Nizam Ali.

In 1780 Montigny went back to France and returned to India next year with a new mission to the Court of Poona, where he arrived on the 5th November 1781. In his letter to Vicomte de Souillac, Governor of the Isle of France (Mauritius), dated 20th December 1781 (Doc. No. 5334) Montigny reviewed the political situation in India. The alliance between Nizam Ali, Hyder Ali and the Marathas was broken, and the English by their benevolent gesture to renounce all conquests had so won over the Marathas that there was a real danger of their being able to induce the Marathas to join them against Hyder Ali and thus ruin all French hopes in India. Nizam Ali also, frightened at the successes of Hyder, was inclined to ally himself with the English. The Marathas were offended at the marked preference shown by the French to Hyder by landing troops on the Coromandel coast, although because of the monsoon it would have been easier for them to land on the Malabar coast and seize Bombay. Montigny tried to soothe the feelings of the Marathas by explaining that French troops had been landed on the Coromandel coast in order to recapture Pondicherry, and that after having helped Hyder to drive out the English from that side it was the intention of the French to move their troops to the Malabar coast and join with the Marathas.

Doc. No. 5337 is also important as containing the correspondence between Montigny and Piveron de Morlat, an enterprising French adventurer in the service of Hyder Ali. The arrival of de Suffren's squadron on the Coromandel

coast (Jan. 15) made the two French agents redouble their efforts to maintain the friendship between the Marathas and Hyder and to draw them into a closer alliance with France. In the letter dated 28th Dec. 1781 Montigny informed Piveron de Morlat that he had been able to prevent an alliance between the Marathas and the English and that the Regency desired to send Chauvigny to the Isle of France with a letter for Souillac. In another letter, dated 28th January 1782, Montigny wrote, "Nana sent for me again the day before yesterday to assure me once more that he would keep his word if our forces arrive, and that his conduct would entirely depend on that of Hyder, of whom he was a faithful ally". In the letter dated 24th February 1782 Montigny expressed an apprehension that all his efforts at the Court of Poona might be rendered fruitless if the arrival of the squadron was delayed. In reply to Morlat's letter, dated 20th February 1782, (Doc. No. 5336), informing him about the arrival of de Suffren with his squadron on the Coromandel coast, Montigny wrote on the 17th March, 1782, that he had communicated the happy news to Nana Phadnavis, who according to his previous assurance had thereupon dismissed the agent whom the English had sent sometime back.

The letter to Marquis de Castries, Minister of the Navy, dated 9th May, 1782, (Doc. No. 5338) contains nearly the same thing as the letters to Morlat.

The letter, dated 15th June, 1782, (Doc. No. 5340) addressed to the Moghul Emperor at Delhi* is interesting as showing that even after the death of their ally, Najaf Khan (6th April, 1782), the French still hoped to be able to draw the effete Emperor, Shah Alam, into the anti-English coalition. Montigny wrote that after finishing his work at the Court of Poona he would be shortly going to the Court of his Imperial Majesty at Delhi to lay before him the ideas of his master, the King of France. A French squadron had already arrived on the Coromandel coast and more ships and troops were on the way. After reaching Delhi Montigny would present to the Emperor the letters which Marquis de Castries had written to Najaf Khan, and he begged the Emperor not to conclude any alliance with the English pending his arrival at Delhi.

In the letter, dated 30th June, 1782, addressed to Duchemin, in command of the French land forces in India, (Doc. No. 5342) Montigny intimated that the Council of Regency at Poona had drawn up articles of a treaty with France, which he now forwarded to Duchemin for his consideration. (This has reference to Doc. No. 5341 which contains the proposals of the Marathas although it bears no date or signature. The French were to land 10,000 men at Choul and to help the Marathas in driving out the English from Bombay and its neighbourhood). According to this treaty the Marathas proposed to keep Bombay after its conquest from the English and offered Surat to the French. Although Montigny had objections to some of the proposals, he strongly urged Duchemin to accept them, as an alliance with the Marathas, more than with any other Power, was absolutely necessary for the success of the French enterprise in India. By concluding an alliance with the Marathas "we shall check Nizam Ali and shall counter-balance the English forces by a diversion useful for our projects on the Coromandel coast, not to speak of the advantages which they would procure for us on the Malabar coast by giving us Bombay, the best port in India, and the greatest share in the commerce of Gujrat by the possession of the town of Surat and the factories which have been offered to us in Broach and Cambay". Nizam Ali would be obliged to draw closer to the French provided his dominions were safe from Hyder Ali's attacks, Bhonsla and Sindhia would reunite with the Court of Poona, and even the Moghul Emperor would not miss such an opportunity to recover his old territories. The English would thus have ranged against themselves all the Powers of India. Montigny concluded his letter by depicting the disastrous consequences which would follow a refusal of the Maratha proposals by the French.

Doc. No. 5345 contains three letters to Bussy who had arrived at the Isle of France. In the first, dated 26th August, 1782, Montigny wrote how

* This letter and the letter No. 834 in the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*, Vol. VI, 1782.

delighted Nana Phadnavis was to get a letter from Bussy, and he particularly liked that part of the letter which contained the declaration of Louis XVI to restore to the Princes of India their old possessions and authority. Montigny informed Bussy that the Marathas had put forward proposals for an alliance which he had submitted to Duchemin and de Suffren, but now that Bussy had come it lay with him to decide. Montigny regretted the death of Najaf Khan, who might have rendered invaluable help to the French. In the second letter to Bussy, dated 22nd December, 1782, Montigny wrote that Nana Phadnavis was still inclined to an alliance with France. De Suffren had written to Montigny to induce the Marathas to create a diversion for the English by attacking Bombay, but it was impossible to do so without making a definite alliance with the Marathas and giving them armed help. Letters from Nizam Ali and the Moghul Emperor were encouraging, and the Marathas could be won over completely by landing troops on the Malabar coast.

Three more letters deserve notice. The first, dated 20th October, 1783, was addressed to Bussy (Doc. No. 5351) informing him that the Poona Court desired to send a representative to him and had selected Gopal Rao for the purpose. In the second letter, dated 14th December, 1783, (Doc. No. 5349) Montigny informed Bussy that the news of the death of Raghunath Rao (11th December, 1783) had changed the situation at the Court of Poona and had freed it from all anxiety on the side of the English. Montigny had an interview with Nana Phadnavis, when the latter told him that he had been compelled to conclude peace with the English under pressure from some of the Maratha Chiefs, but at the same time he asked Montigny to assure Bussy that he was still ready for an alliance with the French, and that as soon as the French had landed troops on the Malabar coast he would join them with the whole Maratha army against the English. The third letter, dated 30th November, 1785, (Doc. No. 5356) was addressed to Vicomte de Souillac. The interest of this letter lies in the fact that even after the conclusion of peace at Versailles in 1783 France had not given up her efforts to build up an anti-English coalition among the Indian Powers. But such a coalition was difficult to maintain, and in this letter Montigny informed Souillac about the reasons which had led to a war between Hyder's son Tipu Sultan on one side and Nizam Ali and the Marathas on the other. Both sides had presented their case to Souillac. In reply to Souillac's point to induce the Poona Court to make an alliance with France Montigny wrote that Nana Phadnavis would not discuss the matter before receiving a reply to the proposals which he had made in 1782 through the intermediary of Bussy. Montigny concluded his letter by exposing at great length the difficulty of building up an anti-English coalition among the Indian Powers without the assurance of armed help from France.

From the foregoing account it would be clear that the correspondence of Montigny contains some valuable materials for a study of the diplomatic history of India during the period of the War of American Independence. If someone takes up the work of translating and editing the letters, it would certainly be well worth the trouble and may lighten up some obscure corners so long hidden from our view.*

* For this Paper I am very much indebted to Madame Yvonne Robert Gaché, Présidente de la Société de l'Histoire de l'Inde Française, Pondichéry, who kindly sent me copies of the relevant documents from the Pondicherry Archives, and also supplied me with some valuable information about the life and career of Montigny.

THE POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS POLICY OF THE FIRST TWO PESHWAS IN THE NORTH.

[Professor S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.).]

There is a letter written by Chimaji Appa to Mahadev Bhat Hingane on June 2, 1740. It is not published as yet. But it will soon be published in a volume called Hingane Daftar, Volume I, which is now under print. It is being edited by Mr. G. H. Khare, Curator of the Bharata Itihasa Samsodhaka Mandala. This Daftar contains a large collection of letters received by Hinganes who were Peshwas' personal envoys at the Delhi Court. Most of the negotiations and representations were carried on by the Peshwas through them. Hinganes watched the course of Delhi politics and guarded Peshwa's interests there according to the instructions received. This collection of letters throws a flood of light on the character of Delhi politics and elucidates the part played by various political personalities and factors in the movement of that politics. When the whole collection is published we can study afresh the interrelation between the imperial, the Rajput and the Maratha politics of that period.

The letter under consideration dated June 2, 1740 is a long one. Its first folio is lost. But the remainder is very important. It is written very lucidly. It recapitulates the position and attitude adopted by Baji Rao towards Emperor's politics and Nizam's counter-moves in the year 1740 when the latter was at Delhi, and sketches Chimaji's and Nanasaheb's (Balaji II's) own policy after Baji Rao's death. In spite of Nawab Asaf Jah's offers and allurements Chimaji decides to follow the policy of Baji Rao of supporting the Emperor and the pro-Emperor's party of Khan Dauran and Sawai Jai Sing.

In this paper it is not however, intended to deal with the nature and course of negotiations between the Marathas and the Imperial party. The importance of this letter lies not only in the information it gives about political events and policy but also—and this is very important—Chimaji's ideas of historical interpretation and his estimate of the aims of Balaji I and Baji Rao I as regards people's welfare, and their religious objectives in Northern India.

I shall translate here that portion of the letter which relates to these two points:

"Soon after marching (to the North) and crossing the Rewa, he (Baji Rao) got delirious fever and died on Vaisakh Shudha 18 (April 28, 1740). God did a very improper thing. There is no remedy against God's ways. Whenever and whatever is to happen that alone happens. God's power is the authority behind all events. There is nothing at all left in man's hands. Still those who are thoughtful and far-sighted do deliberate carefully in their minds over the future policy to be followed. And as Sawaji (Jaising) and others who are great and prominent men, whatever is to occur in their minds must have already occurred. If you ask what is to be our policy about these things (after Baji Rao's death) it would be like this. The Late Nana (Balaji I) aimed in thought, word and deed at the protection of the people, at the acquisition of blessings from all peoples, and in the same manner he looked after the welfare of the people and received their blessings by assuring protection to the territory which had become like a desert and by destroying the thorns (disturbers of peace and security) in it. On account of this policy Nana's fame shone brightly amongst the people. Nana died. Baji Rao was installed in the Pradhan's office. The King Shahu favouring him honoured him greatly. Nana had acquired the blessings of the people and established Gods and Brahmanas in their place. He had received their blessings. Nana bestowed all his great religious merit on Baji Rao. And Baji Rao's aim was (also) to protect fully the people, to establish Gods and Brahmanas, and to engage in the task of restoring the temple of Vishweshwar at the great religious place of Kashi. In the same way (as that of Nana) he looked after the welfare of the people and restored great religious places on the southern bank of the Rewa by establishing Gods and Brahmanas. Then the flower of his fame spread in northern provinces. He still retained a great desire to re-establish the Vishweshwar (temples at Benares). Nana had acquired fame. Baji Rao's fame however spread in the world ten times more

than that of Nana. Baji Rao was all powerful and a maker of new kingdoms. His son is Nana (Balaji II). He is clever in all ways. He possesses great ability to increase the fame achieved by his father and grand father. Moreover, the blessings of the people and the favour of Gods and Brahmanas which grand father and father had acquired, were bestowed on him by them. My (Chimaji's) and Nana's ambition is to protect all the people according to their needs. The holy merit of the elders is on our heads (with us). It will not be that any one will feel the want even a little. The same Sardars, soldiers and able men who served Baji Rao when he lived are now serving us. It is our firm determination that whatever objects Baji Rao accomplished and intended to accomplish will be achieved by us."

It is well-known that one of the great aims of early Maratha rulers like Shivaji, Sambhaji, and Rajaram was to release, to rebuild and to restore the great holy temples of Benares, Mathura, etc. which were demolished during Mughal rule. The early Peshwas also entertained strongly the same aims.

A letter of 1736 printed in the Peshwa Daftar, Vol. XV, No. 86, purports to contain the demands of Baji Rao presented to the Emperor. One of the demands relates to the grant of Prayag, Benares, Gaya and Mathura as jagirs. He wanted to bring these places under Maratha control and to restore the demolished temples there.

Again in a letter dated January 26, 1740, contained in the Hingane Daftar and written by Balaji II to Hingane, it is stated that Asaf Jah promised on behalf of the Emperor that he would accede to the desire of the Peshwa in these words "Benares and Prayag are Hindus' places. Therefore he will get Prayag exempted from pilgrim tax and give Benares as Jagir." "From the first it was the desire of Raj Rajendra (Sawaiji) and the late Baji Rao to liberate Prayag, Benares and other great holy places from the Yavanas and to stop cow-slaughter. That the same should happen is our desire also. If we and Sawaiji were to be of one mind, what will not happen?"

In another letter of February 26, 1741, in the same Hingane collection written by Balaji II to Hingane the same point is emphasized. "To get the pilgrim tax on Prayag exempted and to get the grant of the holy place of Benares as Jagir for the Peshwa. This is your desire. This will be done." This promise was made by Asaf Jah. Balaji II continued to make attempts to acquire control over these holy places till his death. This is evident from a number of letters of the period already published. Nana Tadnis and Mahadji Shinde showed the same interest in achieving this object.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN U. P. AFTER THE MUTINY.

[By Dr. Nanda Lal Chatterji, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt.]

While examining, under instructions from the U. P. Historical Society, the 19th Century records preserved in the Record Room of the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, I recently came across some interesting papers which throw valuable light on the post-Mutiny Archaeological policy of the Government of N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

A perusal of the papers shows that the provincial authorities paid a special attention "to the subject of protecting from injury buildings which are interesting on account of their antiquity, their artistic qualities, or their historical associations" (General Department, Resolution No. 924 of 1879, dated Nainital, the 21st April, 1879).

The policy followed after the Mutiny was as follows (*vide* Public Works Department, Resolution No. 950-B.R./C, dated 6th July, 1876:—

1. The Public Works Department was to prepare regular lists of historical buildings in the Province.

2. Steps necessary for the preservation or repair of old historical buildings were to be regularly considered.

3. A yearly grant was made for the restoration or repair of such buildings.

4. The district authorities were to make strict investigations of the state of all ancient remains in their respective areas.

5. The spoliation and wilful destruction of the remains of ancient art were to be prevented by the Collectors.

Early in 1879, the Government's attention was drawn to the destruction of some valuable remains in places like Sarnath, Kanauj, etc. (*Vide* Note by the Chief Engineer, P. W. D., Buildings and Roads Branch, dated 11th April, 1879 and Memoranda by H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E., dated 4th January and March 1879). The Government ordered a strict inquiry into the matter and issued a fresh set of instructions on the subject of the preservation of the old buildings. (*Vide* Circular Letter from Mr. C. Robertson, Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, 21st April, 1879).

These instructions are of sufficient importance and are summarised below (Resolutions Nos. 924, 925, 926, 927, and 928 of the General Department, 1879):—

1. "District Officers should assure themselves" that "the list of old buildings is complete".

2. "Arrangements should be made for the protection of each work entered in the list".

3. Some buildings may be left to the care of "special guardians".

4. The principal proprietor or proprietors of the land should give an undertaking "to prevent molestation".

5. The village police should report "any attempt at spoliation or the occurrence of anything which is likely to endanger their stability".

6. The importance of certain buildings "may justify some expenditure on the part of the Government for due protection".

7. "The most important buildings should be inspected and reported on annually by an officer of the Public Works Department".

8. Valuable remains buried in the ground "ought to be dealt with under the provisions of Act VI of 1878", for they come within the scope of the definition of "treasure" under that Act.

9. A list of the places in which "excavation is likely to lead to the discovery of interesting remains should now be prepared".

10. "Unauthorised excavation should be prohibited and steps taken to prevent it".

11. The proprietors of the soil, the chaukidars, the police, the revenue officials and the people generally should report the discovery of all old works of art, inscriptions, etc.

12. "A small reward or some mark of the favour of Government will be bestowed on the finder or the informer".

13. "When contracts are given for making excavations for large public works, special care should be taken to remind contractors of the responsibility for reporting the discovery of any such remains and preserving them from injury"*.

* It may be added that the attention of the Central Government had been drawn to the problem nearly 20 years earlier and that since 1862 Alexander Cunningham had been conducting regular official surveys.—Secy., I.H.R.C.

A FARMAN OF EMPEROR AKBAR.*

[By Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D.]

There are altogether four *Farman*s of Emperor Akbar in the Aligarh Muslim University Library, two in the Maulvi Subhanulla Section and two in the Lytton Library Collection. Of these, the most interesting, from the historical point of view, is the one in the Subhanulla Collection marked as No. 1. It is written in fairly good shikasta character. The translation of the text is as follows:

"He is the most Rich.

Farman of Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar, Padshah-i- Ghazi.

Seal.

Righteousness is the cause of the consent of God, Jalaluddin Muhammad Akbar, Padshah-i Ghazi. Year 977. I have not seen anybody (thus acting) straying from the right path.

(To)

The choicest of his equals and likes, Habibullah Kamal, the holder of the Pargana of Gopa(mau) in tiyul tenure.¹ in the jurisdiction of the Sarkar of..... It has been so represented to us that a sum of 8311 tankas has been actually taken at the orders of Khwaja Mahmud and Sulaiman acting as agents of the Mutamidul-Mulk Tardi Sultan and Afzal Sultan, from the pious and honest Qazi Kamal, Qazi of the Pargana of Bilgram and his brothers, in accordance with the canon law. If it is a fact, you arrange to summon both the aforesaid persons before the holy law and return whatever has been taken on account of the canon law from the abovementioned persons of pious disposition.

Written on the 22nd Shaban, 979/9th January, 1572."

Let us first of all, identify the personalities mentioned in the Farman. Habibullah Kamal cannot be definitely identified, since such a name does not exist in the *Ain*. As he was a Jagirdar and the head of the civil administration of the Gopamau Pargana, he may be a descendant of Shaikh Niamatulla of Gopamau, upon whom had been bestowed two villages in the Pargana by Humayun.² The plaintiff Qazi Kamal's identity with Mullah Kamal of Alwar,³ the successor and relative of Shaikh Salim, is far-fetched. I do not think Khwaja Mahmud can be identified with Syed Mahmud of Barha⁴ who, though a rough soldier, had considerable influence in the Court and was responsible for introducing Munim Khan to the Court in the 7th year of the reign. Khwaja Mahmud and Khwaja Sulaiman seem to be local officials in the Eastern Sarkars, serving as agents of the Imperial Government. Khwaja Sulaiman is noticed as a Bakhshi of the Punjab⁵, in the 47th year of the reign, and may have held a similar post in the provinces, earlier in the reign. "Umdatul-Mulk Tardi Sultan", is Tardi Beg⁶, a noble holding the rank of 5000. After the reconquest of India by Humayun, Tardi Beg got Mewat as his Jagir, and on Humayun's death, he read the Khutba at Delhi, on Akbar's behalf. The latter appointed him a commander of 5000, and governor of Delhi. Tardi Beg was executed by Bairam Khan in 963 A.H. (1556 A.D.), on the plea that he had not defended Delhi with sufficient zeal against Hemu. Thus in the last days of Emperor Humayun and the first few of Akbar he held an office in the capital city.

* I am indebted to my colleagues, Maulana S. Badruddin Ahi, Lecturer in Arabic, M. U., and Capt. Hamiduddin Khan, Reader in Persian, for their helping me in deciphering the Shikasta characters.

¹ Tiyul lands were conferred for a specified time on mansabdars in lieu of salaries and as such differed from Madad-i-Mash tenures which were hereditary, cf. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Blochmann, Vol. I, p. 270.

² *U. P. Distt. Gazetteer*, Hardoi, p. 133, quoted from U. P. Settlement Report, p. 165.

³ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Blochmann, Vol. I, p. 546, No. 115. Nizamuddin, *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, p. 479.

⁴ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Blochmann, Vol. I, p. 389, No. 75; Nizamuddin, *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, p. 438.

⁵ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Blochmann, Vol. I, p. 457.

⁶ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Blochmann, Vol. I, p. 318-19, No. 12; *Tab. Akbari*, Vol. II, p. 438.

"Afzal Sultan". is undoubtedly Afzal Khan Khwaja Sultan Ali Turbati⁷, a Mushrif (Accountant) of Humayun promoted to the rank of Mushrif of the Buyutat (House-hold), and made Mir-i Buyutat on Humayun's reconquest of India. He was with Tardi Beg when Humayun died.⁸ He was imprisoned for his failure to defend Delhi against Hemu. He fled from prison after Bairam's fall, but later was retaken in office and made a commander of 3,000. He seems to have held the rank of a minister proper as the Mushrif of the Treasury or the Amir of the House-hold Department. There cannot be any doubt that the sum of 8311 had been taken from Qazi Kamal in the last few days of Emperor Humayun's or the first few days of Akbar's rule, for, in the first place, we definitely know from the *Ain* that Tardi Beg and Afzal Khan were together in the capital at the time of Humayun's death and secondly, Tardi Beg was put to death in 963, only a few months after Akbar's accession to the throne. Supposing that the amount alleged had been taken in 963 (1555-6), the wrong was redressed after 16 years.

Lastly, about the cause of the execution of the Farman. It may have been issued for either of the two following purposes; either to redress a wrong done to an honest and loyal officer and that too a judge of the canon law, by unscrupulous local officials and the term "whatever have been taken on the account of canon law", may be interpreted as the polite way of saying that it had been taken under the camouflage of canon law. We know from the *Ain*⁹ that Akbar's efforts could not purge the Department of Sadr of bribery and corruption, and when there was a noble or high official in the Court to support the candidature of an unscrupulous aspirant to office he was sure to succeed. If he was a clever fellow he would gain his ends by bribing the Sadr's headman, his farrash, durban, sayce or mehtar. Or it may have been executed in accordance with Akbar's policy of providing more rent-free tenures to those who were worthy of them. In any case, on appeal, he ordered the refund of the amount taken from him probably as the price of some villages sold to him in accordance with the practice of the time.

Excluding that of Akbar, there are seven seals in the Farman, on the reverse page, all printed in black ink and devoid of ornamentations. The seals used were engraved on some metal. Beginning from right to left they are as follows.

The top seal at the right end is that of "Munim Khan entitled the Khan Khanan, the needy slave of our generous lord,"¹⁰ one of the chief grandeés of the empire holding the rank of 5000. The seal definitely proves that Munim Khan, Khan Khanan, held an important post at the Court, probably that of Wakil or Chief Minister, between his governorship of Jaunpur in A.H. 975/1567 A.D., and his appointment as governor of Bihar in 982 (1574). The seal bears the date 977/1567 A.D. The next seal at the right end is that of Ashraf Khan¹¹, "the horizon of the sea of learning", the Mir Munshi of Akbar, a clever writer, exact in style and a renowned calligrapher who held the rank of 2000. According to Nizamuddin he could write in seven characters and was one of the most learned men of the age. The next seal is of Shahabuddin Ahmad Khan, "son of Mirgi Al-Husaini,"¹² a noble who held the rank of 5000. We gather from the *Ain*,¹³ that in the 13th regnal year (i.e., 963 plus 13=976) he was placed in charge of the Imperial domain lands, "as Muzaffar Khan Turbati had too much to do with financial matters." In the 21st regnal year (984/1576) he was promoted to the command of 5000, and appointed governor of Malwa. He died at Ujjain. The seal contains the date 976/1568. The next seal is that

⁷ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Blochmann, Vol. I, p. 376-7, No. 56.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 377.

⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 268-79.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 317-18, No. 11; According to Nizamuddin, *Tab.*, Vol. II, p. 426, Munim Khan was the C-in-C. and Amirul-Umara of Akbar.

¹¹ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, Blochmann, 389, No. 74; Nizamuddin, *Tabaqat*, Vol. II, p. 432.

¹² *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, Blochmann, pp. 332-3, No. 26; Nizamuddin, *Tabaqat*, Vol. II, p. 429.

¹³ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Blochmann, Vol. I, p. 332..

of "his servant Sadr-i Jahan al-Husaini". Sadr-i Jahan is the same as Sadr-Kul, and Sadr-i Sudur, the fourth officer of the empire whose edict legalised the accession of a new king to the throne. According to the *Ain*, Shaikh Abdun-Nabi held the post from 971 to 986. The next is that of Syad Muhammad al-Husaini, "Amir-ul-Adl"¹⁴ the holder of a rank of 1000. According to Abul Fazl he was a Syed from Amroha who held the office of the Mir-i-Adl (but no date is given by him), and was banished from the Court along with other ulemas when Akbar deviated from orthodoxy. He was shunted to Bhakkar as governor of the place where he died in 985-86. The next seal could not be deciphered on account of its being indistinct. The seal at the left end is that of "Shahbaz Khan, the favoured of the lord of the two conjunctions," and contains the date 979, the date of the execution of the Farman. Shahbaz Khan Kambo¹⁵ was made a Kotwal by Akbar and subsequently promoted as Mir-i-Tuzak with a rank of 2000. In the 16th year (979) he was appointed Mir-i-Bakhshi and was responsible for the introduction of the 'branding system'. It was perhaps in that capacity that he affixed his seal to the document under discussion. In the 21st year he was sent against the rebels of Jodhpur, and subsequently operated in Behar and Mewar and died at Sironj (now in Bhopal), in 1002, and was buried at Ajmer outside the shrine of the Great Khwaja.

Lastly, the seals enable us to know the names of the various departmental heads in the metropolis. The *Ain* does not help us much to know as to who these important officers were from time to time, except for a few of them. The list thus fills a gap. In this connection it is submitted that a careful study of the state papers and farmans of the medieval period would help us to get a better picture of the working of the governmental machinery, and acquaint us with the names of important officers who played an important role in various capacities from time to time. Moreover, a systematic study of these documents would give us a clue to the evolution of the art of Calligraphy under the Mussalman rulers of India.

¹⁴ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Blochmann, Vol. I, p. 438, No. 140; *Tab.*, Vol. II, p. 459.

¹⁵ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Blochmann, Vol. I, pp. 389-400 No. 80.

**THE HERRINBARAH AND THE SUPREME COURT OF FORT
WILLIAM, 1777.***

[By Mr. J. S. Rawat, M.A.]

On the 29th May 1777, the judges of the Supreme Court addressed a letter¹ to the Governor General and Council, in which they complained of the way in which Mr. Mills, the Superintendent of Police,² and his officers had, "usurped legal authority and oppressed the people" and stated that "they have deprived Mills of all judicial power"; they also sent a copy of a letter from the late Colonel Monson to the Nawab³, requesting precise information as to the limits of the Town of Calcutta and its subordinate factories.

The Judges thus described the oppressions practised by John Mills:

"In consequence of various complaints preferred to us against [Mr.] John Mills for imprisoning and inflicting corporal punishments on the inhabitants of this town; and of certain information, that there were a great number [great numbers] of people of both sexes [were then] confined, and that very heavy and severe sentences imposed by him, were actually putting in execution in a certain prison called the Herrinbarah [Herrenbarree] we thought it our duty to make strict enquiry into the cause [of] and [the] authority by which they were detained. The enquiry showed that out of a large group of miserable prisoners confined by the orders of Mills, some were simply confined, some were sentenced to beat Surkey, others were loaded with irons and condemned to work on the public roads for a limited period. All these persons had been committed without any written warrants and on the strength of bare verbal messages delivered by common pcons to the person officiating as the gaolor at the Herrinbarah [Herrenbarree]. The gaolor was totally ignorant "of the cause of the commitment of some and the duration of their imprisonment. No memorandum was kept at all of some prisoners either by Mills or by any other person; and any account of their crimes and commitments was to be had only from the recollection of Mills and of his officers and even this recollection was lacking in the case of several others."

The judges proceeded to express their views further upon the irregularities inherent in this situation:

"Besides the persons found in the gaol it appeared on the written proceedings and examinations of Mills and his officers that many others had been imprisoned and sentenced to the roads for terms which had expired; some, committed for terms not yet expired, were not to be found in the gaol; some had been released by Mills on account of illness; one so released had expired within a few days of his enlargement and no enquiry had been made into the cause of his illness or death".

"Crimes of the highest nature have been enquired into and decided without any reference to the Civil Magistrate and there are instances of punishments inflicted, for carrying before a judge of this court, criminals who had been ordered to be carried before Mills; banishment frequently pronounced and the return [from it] punished by condemnation to the roads. We have not been able, either from the examination of Mills or from a strict attention to the proceedings before us [him], to investigate the principle of justice or equity which he has made use of to determine the powers he had assumed. For the same offence we find different sentences pronounced, accessories severely punished

*The entries in the square brackets are supplied from the original in the custody of the Imperial Record Department. These either fill in the lacunae in the British Museum manuscript or provide alternative readings.—*Secy., I.H.R.C.*

¹ I. R. D., Home Pub. O.C., 2nd June, 1777, No. 1, embodied in Additional Mss. of the British Museum, 16266FF. 76a, to 80b.

²After 21 years' residence, he resigned the post and left India on 14th Jan. 1779.—*Touchet Report*, p. 54.

³ I. R. D., Home Pub. O. C., 2nd June, 1777, No. 2 and Add. Mss. 16266F. 75b to 76a.

and principal felons suffered to escape with impunity. Criminal sentences even to working on the roads, carried into execution for mere civil offences and crimes compounded and judged upon as Civil injuries".

The judges further continued the tale of the inequities of Mills which from their language, bears a close analogy to Cicero's description of the rule of Verres in Sicily⁴.

"To effect this a regular system has been established. Crimes pretended, to be divided (though no division was defined) into greater and lesser offences, the Herrinbarah [Harrenbarree] divided for the reception of greater and lesser offenders into the inward and outward parts and officers allotted to each process issued to bring in parties and stated fees established. This system was so far confirmed that not only were the natives ready to submit to any colour of authority and who cannot distinguish the usurped from the legal, but English gentlemen long resident in the country and high in the service have resorted to this court both to recover money and for inflicting most severe punishments through a Civil Magistrate sits daily to perform the office of the Justice of the Peace and though His Majesty's Court of Justice is continually open".

The succeeding sentences of the paragraph are even more damning.

"On examination of Mills and his books it appears that no witnesses were ever examined on oath, that flogging was used to extort confession, that many of the severest punishments [heavy sentences] were inflicted without examination, without proof, on public fame, [mere] hearsay or on written messages and some even without the charge of any crime being exhibited against them."

The judges alleged that all these powers had been exercised by Mills under the terms of his appointment as Superintendent of Police by the Governor. But they found that he had received no instructions whatever and was ignorant of the nature and extent of his pretended authority;⁵ besides, he received a stated allowance for the maintenance of the prisoners.

The judges further protested against the illegality of the entire system.

"As no regulations made under the authority of any Act or Charter prior to 18th of His Present Majesty, though a power had, before that time, been given from ordinances and regulations for the better government of this town [to form ordinances and regulations] subject to the approbation of the United Company etc. which have come to our knowledge have been made, nor any regulation etc. under the authority [of 13 G.] could be conveyed to Mr. Mills; and as no police is established what the duty [duties] of the superintendent of police can be. It was not without our knowledge that a gentleman calling himself superintendent of police has during all the time we have resided in this town, taken on himself to arbitrate trifling disputes and even inflict small punishments for petty offences; no complaints of a frivolous nature only were preferred against him. We were not willing at our first coming, by [insisting on] a severe line of justice, to destroy an establishment by which though defective in legal right the peace and good order of the town was in some measure preserved, for at the first establishment of the new Government we were [well] aware that the interior [entire] arrangement of Police could not, on account of more weighty and urgent business, without a great embarrassment to your Hon. Board be properly attended to, as our inquiry has involved a time [anterior] to Mr. Mills coming into office. we cannot without great injustice to the memory of the gentleman who last filled it [neglect bearing] testimony to the great candour and moderation with which he conducted himself and his prudence in providing assistants [when his health would no longer allow him to attend to business] who completely copied the example he had shown them [and accurately attended to the benevolent and humane instructions which he left with them]. Had the same mode of proceeding existed to

⁴ In *The White Mutiny* by Sir Cardew (pp. 160 162) we have a vivid picture of the Madras analogue of judicial protest against the police. Justice William passed aspersions on the Governor of Madras, Lord William Bentinck.

See also F. D. Drewitt's *Bombay in the Days of George IV: Memoirs of Sir Edward West*, pp. 185-6, 205, 255-56 and *Life of Sir John Malcolm*, Vol. II, p. 522.

⁵ For Governor's instructions, see British Museum Add. Mss. 29/30 and I.O. Records, Home Series, Vol. 204, p. 368, Add. Mss. 29203.

the present hour or had Mills attended to the advice [admonition] of the judges or [could] his promises had [have] been relied on [perhaps even tho' much time has elapsed since the publication of the late act of Parliament], our attention might not have been drawn to the acts and legality of that office but the late proceedings there have been so far from maintaining peace and good order that they have raised universal terror and clamour, almost tumult, against the vexations and oppressions of the office. The assumption of retaining and dismissing complaints for the highest crimes and deciding on them, in exclusion of the Civil Magistrates and without legal authority, is not only unjust to the [persons punished] but to the public, as it becomes an absolute prevention of the legal administration of Justice. The known character and connection of a principal black officer employed under the Superintendent of Police and the very great increase of the most [heinous offences] gives too much reason to believe that the office has tended more to screen than [discover offenders]."

The judges held that they were forced into taking action by virtue of their powers after the lapse of two years and a half. They discharged all the prisoners committed by Mills as no person appeared against them and as no prosecutor, public or private, stood forth against them. To prevent the same practices in the future they bound Mills and his principal servants to peace and good behaviour and not to usurp any judicial power without any legal authority; they also requested the Council to consider the propriety of providing by such means as were authorised by law for the good order and the Civil Government of the settlement.

The judges also challenged the legality of the office of the Coroner to whom the Superintendent of Police gave regular information about dead bodies lying uncared for in the streets of Calcutta. They (judges) asserted that no statute or charter had established the office of the Coroner, "except that by which the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Coroners"; and they questioned the authority by which the existing Coroner had acted since no intimation of the appointment had been made to them, nor any inquisition by him returned to any sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery.

The judges also found in the Herrinbarrah, prisoners in irons compelled to work on public roads, of whom the gaolor could give no account either as to the cause of their detention or as to the duration of their imprisonment. They were said to have been committed by Grove, Grueber, Lewis and Marriot. The judges now gave an opportunity to produce the records of their convictions by the next Gaol Delivery when they would be entitled to discharge for lack of proper cause of detention shown.

The Judges also complained of the confinement of many prisoners in the Herrinbarrah by order of [the Phosedar or daroga] residing at Chitpore. The judges were ignorant of the character of the law according to which they were punished and held that they could be tried only by the Supreme Court. They resented the enforcement, within Calcutta, of the Mandates of the Magistrate of Chitpore⁶ and they were also astonished that guards and watchmen, civil and military, appointed under the authority of the Nawab should be performing their functions within the town of Calcutta⁷.

The judges proceeded:

"Notwithstanding this open [invasion] of His Majesty's laws as many persons were confined who it might possibly have been lawful for the judge to seize and detain . . . (blank) of this town and the subordinate factories, and many might be dangerous delinquents we remanded all [the persons] over whom he could have any right to exercise judicial authority to remain in the same state in the Herrinbarh [Harrinbaree] under the charge of the Gaolor there, and answerable as before the enquiry till further orders. We likewise acquainted the Vacqueels that though the judge must not commit by his authority within the town that we would on a proper cause being made out before

⁶ Col. Monson's letter: British Museum, Add. Mss., 16256F, 80a.
⁷ *Ibid.*, F. 79b.

us lend him our assistance to seize offenders answerable to the Country Courts, who should take refuge in Calcutta and that we would deliver offenders not subject to our jurisdiction to the proper phousdary officers”

The judges pointed out the great confusion that would ensue, besides the obvious illegality of the course, if same offences, committed in the same boundaries were to be judged by different reasonings and by different laws and this diversity of jurisdiction must be immediately put an end to. The judges also urged that the limits of Calcutta and the subordinate factories should be carefully ascertained.

Thomas Tarrer, a member of the Parliamentary Enquiry Committee who had practised in Bengal as an Advocate in the Supreme Court, told the Committee that the release of prisoners by the judges resulted in “day light robbery in Calcutta”⁸.

John Mills supported the view and said that the crime increased and that he put some of the criminals before the Supreme Court together with the necessary evidence for the subsequent crime but they were let off.⁹

⁸ *Touchet Report*, p. 54.

⁹ *Ibid*, P. 54.

THE FRENCH MENACE AND WARREN HASTINGS, 1778-79 A.D.

[By Dr. Kali Kinkar Datta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S.]

Apprehending the outbreak of a war between England and France and with a view to averting the "threatened dangers" of a Franco-Maratha alliance, Hastings planned a diplomatic counter-move early in 1778. He suggested it in the following Minute¹, laid by him before the Council in Calcutta on the 26th January, 1778²:—

"I state the War with France as fact of undoubted Certainty. It is the part of this Government to consider in what manner it is likely to affect the British Possessions in India, and to provide accordingly for their security this must comprize and limit all our Operations * * * * *

From this point therefore all our conclusions must Originate and all our measures be so laid as to Obviate or to oppose the probable designs of our Enemies. Their first attempts will be against Bombay or Fort Saint George Bengal will be their last, at least their Distant Object.

The Presidency of Fort St. George possesses in itself the Complete means of Defence * * * * * We have already Yielded it a large supply of Treasure. It requires no other present Aid.

Bombay requires everything, Weak in itself and entangled rather than strengthened by its Disputed Possessions on the Continent it can only Defend itself against a direct Invasion and to that it is perhaps equal, if it has to contend with the French alone. But this is unlikely—The last advices from Poona contain Evidence of as the event itself must soon refute or realize of an Engagement Actually made³ by the French Minister there to bring a large Military Force to Poona, professedly designed to act with that Government against Rogoba who at that time resided at Bombay under the English Protection. * * * * *

It is then Certain that the French mean to Establish a firm Interest at Poona. It is probable that they will effect it. The consequences may be the attack of Bombay, or without it the Reunion of the vast Powers of the Maratta State under its present Government Strengthened by so formidable an Alliance and a predatory War Brought by their United Forces into the Dominions of our Ally the Nabob of Oude, or even into the Heart of our Own.

To guard against such Consequences ought in my opinion to be our first Object both for the Immediate Defence of Bombay, and the future Security of Bengal. We cannot send succours directly to Bombay. If Bombay should be attacked by the French unsupported by the Maratta Alliance, I have already (? said) that I hope its present Force is equal to its Defence, But if it should be attacked, or in certain danger of being attacked by the French and Marrattas in Alliance, an offensive War must be undertaken in Defence of Bombay.

The Detachment Under Colonel Leslie⁴ may be Employed in this Service. It can be spared without danger to Bengal, which is secured from a present.

¹ Quoted in full in Secret Consultations, 9th July, 1778. No. 2. (Copy preserved in the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi).

² Hastings' Letter to Laurence Sullivan, dated 18th August, 1778, quoted in Gleig, *Memoirs of Warren Hastings*, Vol. II, pp. 194-207.

³ These refer to the intrigues of St. Lubin at Poona since his arrival there about the month of May, 1777.

⁴ On the 23rd February, 1778, orders were issued by the Council in Calcutta for the formation of detachment under Colonel Leslie to march to Bombay. The detachment began to move from Kalni, near Calcutta, on the 19th May, 1778. (Hastings' Letter to Sullivan, 18th August, 1778) and not on the 4th May as Auher wrongly notes. (Auher, *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, Vol. I, p. 557). But after the news of the outbreak of Anglo-French hostilities had reached India, Colonel Leslie received "peremptory orders" from the Council in Calcutta, on the 7th July, 1778, "to proceed with the detachment under his command to Berar" and "not to pass beyond the province" until he "shall receive further instructions" from the said Council. (Secret Consultations, 7th July, 1778). The Governor-General, however, decided on the 7th October, 1778, to recall him for what he characterised as his "wild conduct," and Lieut. Colonel Goddard was appointed to the chief command. In the meanwhile, Colonel Leslie had died on 3rd October, 1778. (Grant Duff, *History of the Marhattas*, Vol. II, p. 97.)

Invasion: and can soon be replaced. But it consists of a force too Inconsiderable to engage singly in such a contest, unless it can be assisted by an Ally equal in power or so nearly equal to that of the Peshwa as to give our United Strength a Degree of Superiority over the Combination to which it would be opposed, the undertaking would be too hazardous. Moodajee Boosla the Chief of Berar Answers to this Description. His Family has always borne a Considerable Rank among the powers of India * * * *

As the Provinces which were United Under the Government of Berar are a Constitutional part of the Maratta Empire, a Natural Enmity must ever subsist between those who possess the Sovereign Authority and the Rulers of Berar, the former looking to the Recovery of their Unalienable Rights, the latter jealous of the Independency. Thus Moodajee may be Considered as the certain enemy of the Peshwa into whatever Hands the Rhumating (?) state of the parties at Poonah may throw his Administration. But a late event has given Moodajee Pretensions to a Rank even more elevated than that of the Peshwa, I need not inform this Board that the Power which the Peshwas have possessed for above forty years past is an usurpation on the Sovereign Authority vested by the Constitution in the Raja, Raja Sahoo the last who retained it having no Children Adopted Moodajee Boosla, and as I am informed designed him for his successor but Bellaja the Peshwa, or prime Minister, had the Art to deprive Moodajee of the Benefit of this Intention, and to transfer the Inheritance to Ram Raja, who was also an adopted son of Raja Sahoo and an Infant at his Death Ragoojee the Father of Moodajee Instantly marched to Poonah with a formidable army; and by a negotiation of a day obtained for a Surrender of his sons actual pretensions a large Accession of Territory and other Advantages, still Reserving a future claim to the Rajas and refusing to Commit himself by any formal deed in an Acknowledgment of the Title of Ram Raja * * *. I know not with Certainty what are Moodajees present views Ram Raja died in December last, and the Succession is either still vacant, or but lately filled Moodajees Rights are still in Force and unquestionably Superior to any other."

After referring to the exchange of some negotiations between Nagpur and the Calcutta government for an alliance between them, Hastings added: "From these facts it will appear that Moodajee Boosla is by Interest and Inclination likely to join in an alliance with this Government and that two Advantages may be offered to him as the Inducements to it. The first is the support of his pretensions to the Sovereign power: the second the Recovery of the Captures made on his Dominion by Nizam Ally. On our parts we shall possess a powerful Barrier on our Frontier, an alliance which may Counterbalance and if properly employed may totally overthrow the present power of the Maratta-state, and give us a lasting ascendant in its Operations and for ever dissipate all the designs which the French have at this time so wisely and hitherto successfully concerted for their Aggrandizement and our Destruction, a more fortunate Concurrence of Circumstances could scarcely have been conceived than those which appear of themselves to draw the two States of Berar and Bengal into a Decided lasting union by the powerful Bonds of Common Interests and Common Danger. * * * *

On these Grounds I Recommend that a Company's Civil Servant be Immediately deputed to Moodajee Boosla with full power to form a Treaty of alliance between that Chief and the Company on the forms herein above stated."

After the news of the actual declaration of war between England and France had reached India on the 7th July, 1778, Hastings felt that "it was no longer a time to temporize, but to take speedy and decided measures."⁵ Mr. Elliot, a civilian, was deputed to Nagpur on the 18th July, 1778⁶, to fix up the alliance with the Berar Raja. But he died on the way on the 12th

⁵ Hastings' Letter to Laurence Sullivan, 18th August, 1778.

⁶ Gleig, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p. 218.

September, 1778⁷. Colonel Goddard was then directed by the Calcutta Government to take charge of this affair. But this policy of the Governor-General, "projected", in his own opinion, "for the aggrandisement of the British name and dominion"⁸, did not materialise for various reasons. "Doubtful respecting reasonable prospect of advantage" in this measure, the Court of Directors were not in favour of it⁹.

However, the Government of Warren Hastings adopted some other measures of precaution and reprisal in order to counteract the prejudicial effects of the Anglo-French hostilities on the position of the English in India at a grave and menacing situation.¹⁰ The Council in Calcutta managed to get Chandernagore and other French settlements in Bengal captured within a few days¹¹, prevailed upon the Dutch at Hugli as well as the Danes at Serampore to maintain strict neutrality¹², wrote to the Councils of Fort St. George and Bombay to "proceed immediately against the French settlements at Pondicherry and Mahe"¹³, and requested the Presidency of Fort Marlborough to be ready to extend all possible co-operation to Bombay and Fort St. George¹⁴. Provisions "equal to three months' consumption" were stored by the Calcutta Council in Fort William, and orders were passed by them to have the "works at Budge Budge to be completed and additional works constructed", to augment the strength of the army, to distribute the military force at important strategic points, "to form a marine establishment for the protection of the river", and to enlist 1,000 men to the militia¹⁵.

⁷ Grant Duff, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 98-99.

⁸ Hastings' Letter to Laurence Sullivan, 18th April, 1779, quoted in Gleig, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 260-75.

⁹ Sixth Report, Committee of Secrecy, 1781, p. 84; Mill, *British India*, IV, p. 45, f.n.I.

¹⁰ Warren Hastings' Minute, dated the 25th September, 1780.

¹¹ Secret Consultations, 11th July, 1778.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Hastings' Letter to Laurence Sullivan, dated 18th August, 1778.

[The plan of this Minutes was superseded by a plan from Bombay. The exact words of Hastings may be cited *in extenso*, "The minute which I delivered to be recorded at our last consultation is of course rendered of no consequence. Though I may regret the loss of so much time as I have bestowed upon it, yet I shall be much better pleased, if the plan which fortune has thrown into the hands of the President and Council of Bombay shall be attended with a better effect than one formed on defective materials under the disadvantage of so remote a situation." Forrest: *Selections from State Papers in the Foreign Department*, Vol. II, p. 568.—Secy., I.H.R.C.]

NATIVE PLEADERS IN AN EARLY DISTRICT COURT IN BENGAL.

[By Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D.]

Sec. V of the Regulation of 1793 laid down that the pleaders of the Zillah Diwani courts were to be recruited from the students of the Muhammedan College at Calcutta and the Hindu College at Benares, but if those colleges could not furnish the desired number of native pleaders other men of good character and liberal education were to be appointed.

In the district courts proceedings were held and documents prepared in the native language. The Regulation, however, required that the pleaders should have a thorough knowledge of the Persian language. All sanads and deeds of sale, were for the most part written in Persian. A pleader, therefore, having no knowledge of Persian was not considered qualified for the office. The pleaders were, from time to time, examined in their knowledge of Persian and were disqualified if they were found not up to the mark.

The letter dated the 28th February, 1795, of J. Fombelle, the Judge at Bhagalpur, to the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Governor General in Council, gives an abstract of the examination of the established native pleaders in the Zillah court of Bhagalpur. This letter dwells at length on the merits and demerits of fifteen native pleaders of whom seven were Muhammedans and eight Hindus. In the list of Muhammedan pleaders, the names of Tufail Ali, Qasim Ali, Musahab Khan, Sabirullah, Rahim Ali Khan, Ghulam Sharraf and Ghulam Hussain are included. The panel of Hindu pleaders consisted of Jugal Kishore, Nand Kishore, Gopal Sharma, Uma Dayal, Nooniah Ram, Gyan Chand, Bhola Nath and Roshanlal.

From Fombelle's letter we learn that Tufail Ali, had been educated at the Bhagalpur and Burdwan Madrasahs and had read the *Hedaya* and *Sherrah*. Leading a life of indolence and ease for about fourteen years he had forgotten everything with the result that he could not even read the Persian translation of the *Hedaya* or the Persian Regulations without repeated blunders and hesitation. Though a man of respectability and good character, Tufail was not suited for a legal career, but had the best aptitudes for business.

Qasim Ali originally served as naib munshi to the late Naib Nazim's darogah at Bhagalpur. He had duly read the Persian primers but had never studied any law book nor did he know anything regarding Persian literature. His knowledge of Persian was, therefore, imperfect and very meagre.

Mosaheb Khan's knowledge of Persian like that of Qasim Ali's was very limited, being confined to the work for the beginners. Beginning life as an amin and a tehsildar he later rose to be a pleader of the court.

Sabirullah began his career as a mullah in the Naib Nazim's court at Purnea and later, he became the qazi at Natore. He had read, according to his own version the *Hedaya* but it was discovered that he had lost touch with Muhammedan jurisprudence, to such an extent that he could not properly read even the text of the *Hedaya*. He was, therefore, considered to be an illiterate man.

Rahim Ali Khan, like the foregoing individual, was so illiterate that he could not read or understand Persian. Rahim served as an amin as well as a vakil.

Ghulam Sharraf, originally a naib munshi at Sultanganj, and a naib qazi at Bhagalpur rose to be a pleader of the court. His knowledge of law was poor but he was intelligent and could understand Persian better than his colleagues.

Ghulam Hussain had his education in the Bhagalpur Madrasah and served as a tutor to Raja Qadir Ali, the Zamindar of Currukepur. Unfortunately however, he had no knowledge of Persian and could hardly read the regulations in Persian. His knowledge of law was equally poor.

Jugal Kishore, the Hindu pleader, at first worked as a gomasta amin and tahsildar. He was ignorant of Hindu law and his knowledge of Persian was also imperfect.

Nand Kishore was at first a peshkar and tahsildar but later, he became a vakil. Like Jugal Kishore his familiarity with Hindu law and Persian was meagre.

Gopal Sharma, like his other Hindu compeers, at first served as a tahsildar. He was totally ignorant of Hindu law and Persian.

Uma Dayal acted as a muharrir till he became a vakil. He was illiterate and knew nothing of Hindu law and Persian.

Noonia Ram and Gyan Chand like the foregoing pleaders were inefficient and worthless.

Bhola Nath and Roshanlal had ceased to be vakils as they did not attend the court after their appointments.

From the foregoing description, it appears that most of the pleaders were devoid of liberal education, but the Government had appointed them in the hope that constant practice and study of the Regulations might render them ultimately useful. After a long time when no improvement was noticed, the Judge at Bhagalpur was compelled to recommend to the Governor-General in Council the dismissal of the least efficient of the pleaders. (But such was the dearth of suitable candidates in the district that Government found it impossible to fill the vacancies by more competent people. In despair, they allowed Tufail Ali, Sabirullah, Mosaheb Khan and Ghulam Sharraf to continue in office till they could be replaced by persons possessing requisite qualifications. Ultimately Hu'zabbar Hussain, a man of talents and education, who was originally employed as one of the vakils in the Sudder Diwani Adalat at Calcutta was appointed to the office of Government pleader in the district court at Bhagalpur in place of Tufail Ali: Niyamatullah, who on examination was found well qualified was appointed a vakil. As regards Hindu pleaders a sound knowledge of Persian was considered necessary as in the case of a Muslim vakil, but considering the nature of education that they had received in their schools a lesser proficiency in Persian was expected of them. In view of the dearth of suitable vakils, Jugal Kishore, Nand Kishore, and Gopal Sharma, were permitted to continue and the rest of the Hindu pleaders removed. An addition to the panel of Hindu pleaders was made by the appointment of Ratanlal who was active and intelligent and could read Persian with tolerable facility.

With the establishment of the Diwani Adalat in the district of Bhagalpur sixteen pleaders were appointed in the said court, of which eight were Hindus and the rest Muslims. In view of the small number of cases, of which the greater proportion was of a very trivial nature, the number of vakils was recommended to be reduced from sixteen to twelve, six of each community. But this recommendation was not accepted by the Governor-General in Council. In his letter dated the 25th March, 1795, to the Judge and Magistrate of Bhagalpur, G. H. Barlow, the Registrar of Sudder Adalat, Calcutta, informs that it was not the intention of Government to limit the number of Vakils in the Diwani court at Bhagalpur and that it was their intention that the number should be regulated by the extent of the business. In their opinion the number should rather increase than fall short of what may be absolutely necessary for carrying on the business of the court. Further in order to give the suitors a greater choice of vakils, and provide the necessary stimulus to vakils to exert more to earn their livelihood, it was decided not to curtail the number of existing vakils, but to increase it by appointing one more vakil to the District court.

MAJMU'A-I-YUSUFI—A NEWLY DISCOVERED WORK OF THE HISTORIAN YUSUF ALI KHAN.

[By Khan Saheb Syed Hasan Askari, M.A., B.L.]

Majmua-i-Yusufi, a rare Persian Ms of 336 ff, written in beautiful Naskh and Nastaliq characters, with borders and linings in silver, and belonging to the library of N. Jabir Ali Khan of Husainabad (Monghyr), is a large compendium of information on a great variety of topics, compiled by the historian, Yusuf Ali Khan, son of Ghulam Ali Khan, a Dewan-i-Khalisa of Patna, and an intimate friend of Nawab Ali Wardi Khan. The compiler, who had married a daughter of Alauddaula Sarfaraz Khan, Governor of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, is well known as the author of *Wega-i-Mahabatjung*¹, of *Hadiqat-us-safa*², and of a *Tazkira*³ of Persian poets. The flyleaf of the present bound volume contains 4 seals of its various owners connected with the compiler, and also notes showing that the Ms. frequently changed hands at different times between 1208 and 1249⁴, and was once valued at Rs. 60.

Besides several useful and choice pieces taken from the works of eminent writers, the Ms. contains many topics of historical interest⁵ which one, for want of space, cannot but pass over. Though one feels tempted to give the literal translation of at least two sections of great value, containing as they do a diary of the itinerary of the compiler who accompanied Mir Kasim in his journey from Murshidabad to Patna and who gives an eye witness account in a chronological manner, of the chief political events that happened in Eastern India between 1174 and 1180 and also an original and contemporary account of the post-Karnal affairs during the stay of Nadir Shah in India, one finds them too big for this short paper. An attempt has, however, been made, in the following lines, to throw some light on, and summarise the historical contents of, the diary of the historians itinerary. (ff 161a-168b, 22 lines each page).

In the diary one gets not only the exact days and dates on which Nawab Mir Kasim and the writer reached and halted at various places⁶ in their journey from Murshidabad to Birbhum, thence to Deogarh, and to Jahagua (Bhagalpur), and from there to Patna *via* Monghyr, but also a description of the routes, the nature and names of streamlets and rivers that had to be crossed, the jungles and the hilly country that had to be passed, the distances in between the peculiarities of certain places, and the climatic conditions that had to be faced. Perhaps nowhere in a single place, does one find mention of so many stations and stages through woody jungles and hills as in this diary. No less important

¹ A very good and old copy of the Ms. was discovered by the writer and now belongs to P. U. Library.

² See Rieu's Catalogue.

³ Berlin Library.

⁴ Certain spaces, originally left blank, appear to have filled up by Ali Ibrahim Khan of Benaras fame who had married Jariatuzzahra, a daughter of Usuf Ali Khan, and by his son and grandson.

⁵ These are as follows :—

An account of the Fort of Qandhar, and a long apologetic letter sent by Abbas the Great to Emperor Jahangir and a farman of king Tahmasp to the ruler of Khorasan regarding Humyan on the margin of the Ms. The good work done by Shaista Khan in Bengal. A list of stations and distances between several parts of India. A tabulated list of the dates of, and brief notes about, holy personages, saints, poets, writers and kings, both outside and inside India. A brief account of the Mughal emperors and princes up to the murder of Alamgir II, with certain events during their reigns; their charities and rewards, a list of their respective Omarahs with the dates of appointments, transfers or dismissals; markets, monuments, throne, tents, private purse, etc. Short notes on the Sultans of Delhi, the rulers of the Deccan and of the various provinces of India in pre-Mughal days. A short account of Kashmir and its peculiarities. The rise of the Safavids in Persia and the revolution that brought Nadir on the stage. A short account of the early history of Islam and of various dynasties with notes on the Mongols, Chingiz Khan and his descendants. Notices of celebrated saints, ulamas and poets. The rise of Islam in India and the coming of the Portuguese and other Christians to the southern and western coasts of India.

⁶ The places specially mentioned are Kalianaganj, Badgaon, Idrakpur, Kotamuleshar, Purnagaon, Suri, Badaliaghati, Khaidagondi, Nagar, Badalghati, Magargah, Phulbagh, Dehkhundit, Jamchoori, Uooperbandha, Sarhait, Saraya (Surama), Deogarh, Jandha, Bakria, Pherko, Belahir, Jahagira, Kudalkhata, Nawagarhi, Monghyr Fort, Sarai Bih, Surajgarh, Nawabganj, Rehwa, Darivapur, Pundarakh, Jalgobind, Baikunthpur (near a garden of Raja Ramnarain), Patuha, Azimabad (Garden of Dhirajnarain).

are the historical matters which one finds here. The writer tells us about the adoption of different routes to Birbhum by Khaja Mohammadi and Bu Ali Khan; the rebellion of Asad-Uz-Zaman; the assignment⁷, by way of Taahud, of the whole Taluqa of Birbhum to Md. Taqi Khan for 18 lakhs; the vicissitudes in the fortunes of the Prince-Imperial, Shah Alam; his abandonment of Kangar Khan of Mai; the coming of Raja Ramnarain and Raja Rajballabh, on the one hand, and of the English on the other, to meet the Nawab, on 26th Rajab and 1st Shaban 1174 respectively; the audience of Shah Alam by the Nawab and his exaltation in the English factory, on the 4th of Shaban; the recital of the Khutba, in the name of Shah Alam, on the pressure of the English, by the Nawab, at the end of Shaban; the appointment of Mir Aliyar Khan to the Foujdari of Silhat; the march of Shah Alam to Lucknow, at the end of Shawwal; Col. Coote's vain efforts to prop up the cause of Raja Ramnarain and his recall to Calcutta, in Ziquad; the confinement of Ramnarain and his replacement by Rajbullabh in Zilhijja; the entry of the Nawab in the Fort of Azimabad; the banishment of Mir Sharfuddin, Khaja Mohammadi, Gujar Khan, Mir Morad Ali, son of Mir Ziaullah etc., beyond the Karamnasa, in Muharram or Safar; the march of the Nawab for the suppression of the Bhojpurias, on the 11th of Rabi II, 1175; his encampment at Arwal, on 17th; the march to Sahar across the Son on the 9th Jamadi I, and encampment at Jagdishpur on the 12th; the flight of the Bhojpurias to Gazipur; further halts at Dumraon (1 Janadi II), Buksar⁷, near Durgawati (27), on Karamnasa (4th Rajab), at Shasaram (27), Rohtas (beginning of Shaban); return to Shasaram (end of Shaban) and to Azimabad after 3 months stay at Shasaram; orders, on suspicion, for the murder of Shaikh Saadullah and Sitaram Dewan and 4 harkaras; halt near the Zamindari of Bishun Singh (25th Shawal); at Nowrangabad (26), near Garhi (7th Zequad), at Tekari (9th), on the bank of Phalgu (12th), at Silao (15th), Bihar (16th), Savan (25th), Hilsa (26th), Fatuha (27th), Bagh Jafar Khan (28th), and in the Haveli of Mir Afzal at Patna.

After staying in the Haveli of Mir Afzal, for sometime, owing to his illness, the writer had to follow Mir Kasim through Baikunthpur, Barh, Bargaon, and Surajgarh, to Monghyr where he arrived on the 12th. Having secured the permission of the Nawab he left for Murshidabad, on the 22nd Rabi II, 1176, but had to return to Azimabad, in Jamadi I, and march to Bettiah to join the expedition (against Nepal). He returned with the army of Bettiah to Azimabad, on the 2nd of Shaban. Here he refers to the beginnings of the conflict between Mir Kasim and the English. He left Azimabad for Monghyr which he reached on the 5th of Ramzan. He tells us about Md. Taqi Khan's despatching Jagat Seth and Maharaj⁸ from Murshidabad to Monghyr and also about the arrival, at the end of Shawwal, in the beginning of Ziquada of Mr. Amyatt as a representative of Shamshuddaula (Vansittart) on his futile mission of peace with the Nawab and his return to Calcutta after leaving Mr. Hay at Monghyr. We are next informed about the first engagement of the English with the forces of the Nawab at Azimabad, its capture and loss, in the beginning of Zilhijja, and the capture, by Ramnidhi, on the other side of the river Ganges, of Messrs Ellis and Lushington and others, on the 12th of Zilhijja, 1176, owing to the exhaustion of the ammunition. The writer next refers to the treacherous murder, near Lalbagh, of Mr. Amyatt, at the hands of the men of the Nawab, in the same month; the march of the English army from Calcutta, along with Mir Jaffar Khan who had been reinstated; the first regular battle and the defeat of Skh. Haibutullah, at the end of Zilhijja; the death in battle of Md. Taqi Khan at Katwa; the victory of the English on the 4th of Muharram 1177; the third victory over the army of Mir Kasim, at Suft, on 17th Muharram; the march of Mir Kasim from Monghyr to Bhagalpur (24th); his arrival at the Nala of Champnanagar; another victory of the English, and their capture of the Undwanala, in the third decade.

⁷ Such new information as this draws our special attention. In fact, the diary is of unique importance not only for its chronology but also for a few new facts which one finds in it.

⁸ Perhaps Seth Mahtab Rai and Maharaja Sawrup Chand are meant. Headline and space permitted, the present writer would have compared what we get in the diary with what we find in S. M., Vansittart's Memoirs, C. P. C. and other contemporary works.

of Safar; expeditious march of the Nawab to Azimabad; the murder of Gurgin Khan, at Raimpura, two *kos* east of Rehwa, on 16th Rabi I; the arrival of Mir Kasim at Bag Jaffar Khan, his flight to Bikram, on the approach of the English (Swarup Chand), of Najballah with one son, of Umedram, Ray Narain with one son, and of Raja Ramnarain, Naib Subadar of Azimabad, on the way from Monghyr to Azimabad; the murder of 60 English prisoners; the capture of the Fort of Azimabad by the English, after a siege of 5 or 6 days, on 29th Rabi II; and the flight of Mir Kasim from Bihar towards Benaras, beyond the Karamnasa, on 17th Jamadi I.

The diarist next tells us that while at Benaras Mir Kasim met Beni Bahadur, the Naib of Shujaudaula, but finding him recalcitrant secretly sent Mir Sulaman, his Khansamah, to Shuja whereupon the latter sent two of his trusted officials with a robe which he had received from Abdali to reassure the ex-Nawab of Bengal and expedite his departure towards his side. This caused "further" annoyance to Beni Bahadur. Mir Kasim set out in the third decade of Jamadi II to meet Shuja and was followed by Beni Bahadur. He crossed the river at Allahabad on the 29th and left for Bundelkhand on the 4th of Rajab. Mir Kasim returned with Nawab Wazir to fight against the English. They recrossed the Ganges and reached Allahabad⁹ on the 8th, and Benaras on the 17th of Ramzan and were beyond the Karamnasa on the 7th of Shawwal. After halting at Farukhabad, 8 *kos* from that river, on the 13th, at Khuramabad, 5 *kos* from Durgawati, on the 14th at Shasaram, 6 *kos* ahead, on the 15th, near Sone on the 16th, they arrived at Daudnagar on the 19th. From here the Wazir sent 2000 Abadali Cavalry soldiers who formed his vanguard. They left Daudnagar, on the 24th, and after halting at Naubatpur, on the 26th, they pushed ahead to a place, one *kos* east of Phulwari, on the 27th. The English were ready with their entrenchments and trenches, in the south of Patna City where, on the first of Ziqada, an artillery duel began. Two or three times the army of the Wazir made efforts to enter the city through the West but had to fall back before the heavy artillery fire of the English. Skh. Din Mohaminad was killed on that very date. An artillery fight was also going on, two *kos* from the camp of the Wazir, between the south and east of the city, where Mir Kasim had taken his stand. Two or three shots of cannon fell within the range of an arrow from Mir Kasim. At this Sumroo pushed ahead to a distance from the battlefield towards Pachapahari. The fight was going on in this way when the incautious Wazir took alarm about evening and left the field causing a good deal of commotion in his army. If at that time, observes the diarist, the English had pursued the fugitives and used their artillery the army of the Wazir would have suffered a great defeat and possibly annihilation. A third engagement took place on the 3rd of Ziqada. Shuja fixed his camp on Poonpon, three *kos* from city, but he had to move from the east to the south on the 6th, and, on the 21st he left the suburb of the city and proceeded to Phulwari on the 25th. He moved on to Koilwar on the 29th, and crossing the Sone on the 13th of Zilhijja made a halt at Arrah.

The rest of the diary deals with interesting details about the movements and the personal affairs of the writer. We are told that on the 18th of Zilhijja, owing to the intensity of his illness, and due to lack of all informations about Mir Kasim, he had to take leave of him *in absentia* and also bid goodbye to his friends and acquaintances, notably Ali Ibrahim Khan, and to proceed to Azimabad. From Keora, where he stayed, he sent an Arzi to Nawab Mir Jaffar Khan through Dr. Fullerton requesting permission to proceed to Murshidabad to rejoin his family there. The Doctor informed him that the Nawab would not look at his Arzi and had refused to allow him to proceed to Bengal. The repeated attempts of Dr. Fullerton at last resulted in an unwilling interview on 29th Zilhijja, granted by Mir Jaffar to the author but the Nawab told him that his guilt was

⁹ Yusuf Ali's father, Ghulam Ali Khan, died at Allahabad in the *haveli* of Haji Niamatullah on the 11th of Rajab, 1177. The historian stayed at Allahabad for 2 months and 14 days from the 24th Jamadi II to the 10th of Ramzan, 1177.

such as could not be forgotten till his death. The Nawab left Azimabad for Bengal on 29th Moharram, 1180 and though the Doctor managed to secure his unwilling consent to our author following him, he dared not undertake the journey to Murshidabad till the 14th Rabi II, 1180. When Mir Jaffar returned from Calcutta to Murshidabad in the middle of Jamadi II he ordered the punishment of our author. The venerable Mir Md. Ali took him under his protection and the death of Mir Jaffar, on 14th Shaaban, saved him from further harassment.

SOME FACTS REGARDING DANISH TRADE IN BENGAL AT THE CLOSE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

[By Mr. Hari Ranjan Ghosal, M.A., B.L.]

In the course of my search of the Bengal Government's archives in Calcutta during 1939-40, I came across a number of letters relating to the Danish trade in Bengal at the end of the eighteenth century. It may be noted that on the outbreak of war between France and England in 1793, the French factories and possessions in India were seized by the English Company¹, and that after the occupation of Holland by French troops in 1795, the Dutch factories and possessions in this country were taken over by the Company's Government. The result was that for the greater part of the period 1793-1815, the European branch of Bengal's foreign trade became a monopoly in the hands of neutral nations like the Danes, the Americans, and the Portuguese². Even before the Dutch possessions were taken over by the English, the Danish trade had so much increased in volume that the Calcutta Board of Trade was led to make a suggestion to the Governor-General-in-Council in 1795 for re-imposing the 2½ per cent. duty on the goods imported into the foreign settlements in Bengal, which it had been the practice to levy prior to the revision of customs duties in 1788, but which had been relinquished at the time of such revision³. Upon this, the Governor-General-in-Council made the following observations which throw valuable light on the attitude of the Company's Government towards foreign nations in India at the time. "The Establishment of Duties or the Regulation of them is, no doubt, a Branch of the Rights of Sovereignty, which, as vested in the Company, the Honourable the Court of Directors declare they will not allow to be disputed. But this Resolution is not to be taken in an unlimited sense; as in that case it would extend to the exercise of a Controul (*sic*) over the settlements of Chinsurah and Serampore, which are and ever have been exempt from the Controul (*sic*) of the Company, and discretionally to the abolition of any factorical Privilege or Immunity possessed by the foreign nations in virtue of Permaunds and Grants from the native Powers. Both the Danish and Dutch flags are respected by this nation which has entered into Treaties upon a Footing of Equality with both for the surrender of persons of certain descriptions; but the protection of these flags is generally admitted and acknowledged.....The Governor-General-in-Council therefore after duly weighing the observations above stated, is of opinion and resolves that it would be imprudent and therefore unadvisable at this time, to carry into Execution the Proposition of the Board of Trade...."⁴

Being alarmed by the rapid growth of Danish trade, the Board of Trade once again brought the matter to the notice of the Government in 1798. Their letter to the Governor-General-in-Council dated May 8, 1798⁵, contains an account of the nature and extent of that trade and of the causes of its enormous increase. Extracts from it are quoted below.

"But having lately observed quantities of Goods passed to Serampore⁶, we directed the Collector of Customs to lay before us quarterly a Report thereof. According to the Collector's report, in the last six months ending the 30th April,

¹ On the subject of seizure of French possessions in Bihar in 1793, see K. K. Datta's article "Some Unpublished Papers relating to Indo-British History and Administration from 1790-98" in *Ind. Hist. Quarterly*, Sept., 1935, pp. 402-473.

² The Danish trade continued uninterrupted until 1807-8 when the Anglo-Danish rupture occurred. The American trade likewise stopped in 1812 following the outbreak of the Anglo-American War.

³ Extract from Bengal Public Deptt. Proceedings, March 6, 1795 (Bengal Board of Trade (Customs) Cons., March 20, 1795).

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ See Bengal Board of Trade (Customs) Cons., May 8, 1798.

⁶ From British territories.

the exports to Serampore amounted to Sa Rs⁷. 17,30,402 and the article of piece-goods at Sa Rs. 13,69,800 of that sum."

"Several causes we apprehend have occurred to occasion the goods to go to Serampore."

1. "The levying of the new Duty of 1 P. Cent⁸ in addition to the existing Duty of 2½ P. C. which occasioned the saving to be much more an object."

2. "The high price of Bengal Goods in Europe, and as we understand particularly at Copenhagen, has induced speculations to be undertaken for that article in the Danish Market. Part of the Goods we have no doubt belong to the bona-fide to Danes. Other parts are merely covered by the Danish flag and are substantially an illicit Trade."

3. "A good deal of the Trade to Eastward goes under Danish Flags."

4. ".....the treaty⁹ leaves the Americans free to carry Goods from any place in the East Indies, not being British territory although surrounded by British territories."

".....The Danes do not carry on their ships close upto Serampore, but stop at Rishra, a place about two miles below, on account of the difficulties or obstructions which have arisen to the Navigation between that place and Serampore."

"We understand that there are at present seven ships under Danish and American colours at Rishra taking in cargo for Europe, Manilla (*sic*) and the Eastward."

"We think that by the same Rule by which customs are levied on Foreign Goods Imported from these settlements, in the same manner as on Imports by sea, the Goods, the produce of Bengal and of the Upper Countries, going to Serampore or other Foreign settlements, should such settlements be re-established on the return of peace, might be made subject to Duties in the same manner as Goods exported by sea direct from Calcutta."

During the year ending the 31st May, 1798, the total number of ships receiving cargoes at Rishra and Serampore was 27 (Burden 10,812 tons)¹⁰. Of these, 2 belonged to the Danish East India Company, 1 was a Danish Private ship, 4 belonged to country Danes of Tranquebar and Serampore, 2 to French Danes, 1 to American Danes, 2 to Americans, and the remaining 15 to Anglo-Danes¹¹. They went to various places, such as, Manilla, Copenhagen, Penang and the Eastward, Mauritius, China, the Coast of Coramandel and Pegu¹². The value of merchandize exported on these 27 ships was about 41,85,880 *sicca* rupees¹³. The exports included piece-goods, sugar, indigo, cotton and several other articles¹⁴.

⁷ Sa. Rs. = *sicca* rupees.

⁸ By Regulation XII of 1795 the Calcutta town duties were abolished and the Government Customs duty of 2½ per cent. on imports into and exports from the port of Calcutta, which had been abolished in 1788, was re-established. By Regulation¹¹ of 1797, an additional duty of 1 per cent. was imposed on imports into and exports from Calcutta by sea to defray the expenses of maintaining an armed vessel for the protection of the trade of that port against privateers. To avoid this additional duty, the goods intended for export from Calcutta at first went to Serampore and were exported therefrom.

⁹ Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between Great Britain and the United States of America signed on November 19, 1794.

¹⁰ Bengal Board of Trade (Customs) Cons., June 8, 1798.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

**COLEBROOKE'S OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE STATE OF AFFAIRS—
POLITICAL, CIVIL AND MILITARY—IN THE KINGDOM OF THE
BHONSLAS OF NAGPUR, APRIL, 1799.**

[By Mr. S. N. Banhatti, M.A.]

Henry Thomas Colebrooke was sent as an envoy to the Court of Raghoji Bhonsla II by the Governor General, Earl of Mornington, with a particular mission, namely, negotiating a treaty of alliance between the East India Company and the Nagpur Rajah. Besides his chief objective he had also another object in view, enjoined on him by the Governor General. This was to observe and collect information about the civil and military administration of the Rajah of Nagpur and to make a confidential report about the same to the Governor General. Following these instructions Colebrooke began his observations as soon as he arrived at Nagpur and within less than a month after his arrival he made his first confidential report.

It is to be noted that Colebrooke arrived at Nagpur on 18th March, 1799, and wrote his letter containing his first confidential report on 14th April, 1799. The following extract from his letter of 14th April, 1799 reveals much valuable information about the Kingdom of Nagpur which we are unable to get from any other source:—

"I have employed the interval in the further prosecution of enquiries on the several points which Your Lordship has commanded me to ascertain and report. Though not prepared to lay before you full information.....I have to submit the result of my enquiries so far as they have been yet successful.

Ragoojee Bhonsla though not averse from pleasure and dissipation, is attentive to business. He does not entrust any of his ministers with the chief direction, but reserves it in his own hands, consulting however with his three Principal Officers on all matters whether trivial or important. He is chiefly but not inclusively swayed by the advice of Cooshaba Chittenevees, the Moonshee Serdher Pundit is also listened to and acts in concert with Cooshaba but the Bukshee Bhowannee Pundit has little influence being rather feared than liked by the Rajah and being supported only by his interest with the Rajah's mother

Ragoojee is I believe sincerely attached to the English Government and disposed to adopt such a line of conduct and such measures as may be recommended to him by the Nizam and Nana, whether in regard to the affairs of Poona or to those in which the British Interests are still more intimately concerned. His alliance is I think attainable and may be rendered useful. He has attended more than his predecessors to his Military Establishment and especially to the forming of a Body of Infantry consisting of two Brigades of Sepoys armed and disciplined on the European model and attended by a train of Artillery cast in his own Foundries. Among the Officers there are 6 or 7 Europeans (mostly Englishmen of low origin) who command Corps of four or five hundred men each. One of those Brigades is now employed in completing the reduction of Gurrah Mandla, the other in chastising a refractory chief, on the frontier of Berar proper. His Cavalry consists of about 20,000 Malhatta Horse with 4000 Pathans and 1000 Arabs. The Rajah's whole Establishment of Horse and Foot is stated at more than 50,000 men. He could probably bring 30,000 into the field.

His resources consist in the Treasure which has been accumulated by himself and his predecessors and in the Revenue he draws from his Dominions. The first he occasionally uses when his current resources are deficient, for his Revenue is scarcely equal to his present expenditure.

A great part of his extensive Dominions consists in a mountainous tract of country almost desolate and unproductive. The Nizam participates in the Revenues of Berar proper and the descendant of the ancient Rajahs has a fourth part of the Revenue of Gondwana. Half of Chintteesghur is the appanage of Raghojee's Brother and other Dominions are allotted to his own son and to his female relations. Adverting to these and other circumstances

I think his Revenue which is reputed to amount to two and half Crores of Rupees does not in reality much exceed the half of that sum. It is however sufficient to maintain a respectable Military Force which may render the Rajah's alliance desirable and his services useful against any present or future enemies of the British Government."*

The main points that are revealed in this report are:—

1. The chief ministers of Raghoji and the relation that subsisted between them and the Rajah;
2. The real state of the Revenues of the Kingdom;
3. The Military Establishment of the Rajah. The curious fact which we discover here is that Raghoji also, like the Scindia, maintained a force modelled and trained in European style and controlled by English Officers. As was usual in those times with dominant Native States, these forces were utilized for subjugating weak but obstinate neighbours. These forces, equipped as they were with inferior weapons and trained by Europeans of low worth, could never be a match for the forces of the E. I. Company when an impact between these two came.

* Nagpur Residency Records, Vol. I, No. 8,—Letter from H. T. Colebrooke to Earl of Mornington.

AN IMPORTANT FARMAN OF AURANGZEB.

[By Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S.]

Thanks to the systematic propaganda launched by the Indian Historical Records Commission, the people of India have now begun to appreciate the importance of original documents as raw materials of history. As a result the *Farmans* of Aurangzeb issued in favour of his Hindu subjects, whether relating to their appointments and promotions, the preservation of their temples and the creation of endowments for their upkeep, or the grant of *Jagirs*, titles and rewards in recognition of their services, have also begun to see the light of the day. Some of them have already been wheedled out of their hiding places by the exhibitions organised in connection with the annual sessions of the Commission and many more, it is hoped, will be lighted upon by the Committees set up in various parts of India for the survey of historical records. The *Farman* which forms the subject-matter of this paper is a welcome and valuable addition to the series so far discovered¹. It was issued under the *Nishan* of Muhammad Azam, son of Aurangzeb. It relates to the renewal of the grant of village Nagarya in favour of two grandsons of one Jagnath, *Nagarseth* (headman) to whom the village was originally granted by way of *Inam*, free of taxes and exempt from all Imperial demands, etc. At present it is in the possession of Mr. V. R. Antani, M.A., of Udaipur, who has inherited it along with other family heirlooms from his father, the late Pt. Ratilalji Antani, Education and Law Minister of Udaipur. It was exhibited in the Victoria Hall Museum at Udaipur in connection with the 21st annual session of the Commission held there in December, 1944.² It is written in a beautiful *Nastaliq* hand on a hand-made paper of brown colour which measures 3½ 2" × 1½ 7". It is in a good state of preservation. Barring out a few negligible exceptions, the text is quite intact and singularly free from stains and blots. The texture of the paper used, the style of handwriting, the diction employed, the presence of Imperial and Royal *Tughras* on the obverse and of the seals and signatures of important officers on the reverse, the present custody—all these give the document a stamp of genuineness which leaves no room for doubting its authenticity. Its historical importance is to be found in the fact that it throws light on the attitude of Aurangzeb towards his Hindu subjects. It may also be observed here that it was issued in favour of the grandsons of the original grantee after his death in the 47th year of Aurangzeb's reign when his bigotry is alleged to have exceeded all limits.

TRANSLATION³IN THE NAME OF ALLAH. THE BENEFICENT THE MERCIFUL.⁴ABUL MUZAFFAR MUHAIYUDDIN MUHAMMAD AURANGZEB ALAMGIR
BADSHAH GHAZI.⁵THE ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXALTED *NISHAN* OF MUHAMMAD AZAM BIN
ALAMGIR BADSHAH.⁶MUHAMMAD AZAM BIN ALAMGIR BADSHAH GHAZI.⁷

In these days of auspicious beginning and happy ending it has come to the notice of the beneficiaries of the Sublime and Exalted Presence, which is

¹ I have reproduced some of them with their photographs and referred to others in my book 'Toleration Under Aurangzeb' which is ready for publication. Of them, the Benares *Farmans* and the Gauhati *Sanad* deserve specific mention. The former contains orders for the preservation of temples at Benares and the latter relates to the creation of an endowment for the temple of Umananda at Gauhati. (Vide my *Mughal Empire*, pp. 296-98; and *Journal of Assam Research Society*, Jan.-April, 1942—New Series. pp. 1-12).

² I am grateful to Mr. Antani for the courtesy of allowing me to take a copy and a photograph of this *Farman*.

³ The transcript could not be printed owing to some technical difficulties—Seey., I.H.R.C.

⁴ This is the dedicatory religious formula with which the *Farmans* and other documents usually begin.

⁵ These are the name and titles of Aurangzeb contained in a *Tughra*.

⁶ This is the text of the Royal *Tughra* giving the name and titles of Prince Muhammad Azam.

⁷ These words are contained in the circular seal of Muhammad Azam.

couched in exhilaration, that Jagnath deceased, *Nagarseth* (headman) of the town in the *Pargana* of Shahjahanpur in the *Subah* of Malwa, held by way of *Inam* (gift) the whole of village Nagarya, situated in the said *Pargana*, on the condition of the *Nagarsethi* (headmanship) of that place in accordance with the *Farman* of His Majesty; that after his and his son's death his daughter's sons could not come for receiving the *Sanad* on account of their tender age; and that now they hope to be favoured with the grant of a *Sanad* from the Threshold of Bounty and Beneficence. This august and illustrious order finds the honour of issue (is issued) to the effect that we have granted the said village to them on the condition of *Nagarsethi* according to the previous practice. The present and future officers, administrators and secretaries, the *Chaudharis* and *Qanungos* should allow the whole of the said village to remain in their possession on the same condition from the beginning of *Kharif*, *Qui-il*, 1111 *Fasli*, according to the *Zimn* (contents). They should not in any way allow an addition or alteration therein or object to or cause any let or hindrance on account of taxes, Imperial dues and civil obligations. They should strive for the perpetuity and permanence of this exalted order and in no case deviate from or act against what is ordered in it. They should not demand a fresh *Sanad* in this connection every year. Written on the 14th of *Rabi-us-Sani* in the 47th year of the Exalted Accession.

Zimn (Endorsement on the back).

The *Zimn* (endorsement) is made. The details of the *Yad-dasht* (memorandum) of the event are being recorded in turn by Diba Nath, the servant of the Court, on Thursday, the 2nd day of *Jamadi-us-Sani* in the..... year⁸ of the Auspicious Accession synchronising with the year 1113 *Hijri*, corresponding to the month of in the *Risalah* (Records) of Hidayat Khan, the Support of State Affairs, the Refuge of Greatness and *Wizarat*, possessed of excellence and eminence, and worthy of favours and kindnesses. It has come to the notice (of the Emperor) that Jagnath deceased, *Nagarseth* of the town in the *Pargana* of Shahjahanpur in the *Subah* of Malwa, held by way of *Inam* village Nagarya in the jurisdiction of the said estate on the condition of the aforesaid service in accordance with the *Farman* of His Majesty. Before the assignment of the said estate as the *Jagir* the agents of the Government, the grantee delivered the trust of life (died) and his son also followed him closely. His grandsons, Dev Chand and Shankar Chand, could not come to the Court for receiving the *Sanad* on account of their tender age and hence the assignment of the said village was not made. They then petitioned to the Seat of Government and it was ordered that after verification the *Sanad* regarding the grant of the village mentioned above be given. Accordingly, in this connection it was written to the *Amil* of the said *Pargana*, who after ascertaining the fact from the residents of the town wrote (in reply) that the grandfather of the abovenamed had been in possession (of it) since the *abadi* (habitation) of the town on the condition of managing the affairs of the said village and that they had not received the assignment from the Government in the absence of the said *Sanad*; that as they were now capable of rendering service and managing affairs and the workmen of the town were pleased with them, it was expected that the assignment of the duty of *Nagarsethi* and the grant of the village by way of *Inam* according to the previous practice would lead to the further *abadi* (prosperity) of the town. Hence in this connection the illustrious and exalted order receives the honour of issue (is issued) to the effect that we have granted village Nagarya to them by way of *Inam* subject to the (threefold) condition of *Nagarsethi*, increase of the *abadi* (prosperity or population) and the good-will of the residents of the town, from the beginning of *Yumat-il*, 1109 *Fasli*. The event was recorded on the aforesaid date of the said month of the same year according to the other(?) memorandum. Details under the signature of Hidayat Khan, the Support of State Affairs, the Asylum of *Sa'adat* and *Wizarat*, possessor of eminence and excellence, fit for favours and kindnesses, to the effect that it be entered in the *Waqia* (Register of Events). Details in the hand-writing of the deed-writer to the effect that it is according to the

⁸ Here, as also elsewhere, the dots (.....) indicate the omissions, i.e., of words which have gone off.

facts. Details under the signature of the *Madar-ul-Maham* to the effect that it be brought to the notice (of the Emperor) and compared with the entries of the event. Details under the signature of Khawajah Muhammad Aqil, the Asylum of Nobility and Valour. Further noted that on the 12th of *Shaban-ul-Mukarram*, 46th year of the Accession, it was again brought to the notice (of the Emperor). Details under the signature of the *Madar-ul-Maham* to the effect that from the beginning of *Kharif, Qui-il*, 1111 *Fasli* the Auspicious *Nishan* be written.

Hirde
Ram, servant
of Muhammad
Azam Shah⁹
Read, 18th *Rabi-*
us-sani, 47 A.

The entire village
In the *Risalah* of Hidayat
Khan, the humblest servant
of the *munshis*.

Hidayat
Khan, servant
of Alamgir
Badshah
39¹⁰

Marginal Entries

(Right Side)

According to the memorandum of the event
the Auspicious *Nishan* has been written.

Entered in the *Siyaha* (Account Book) of
the Court on the 18th *Rabi-us-sani* in the
47th year of the Auspicious Accession.

Copy received in the Office of the *Diwan* on
the 18th of *Rabi-us-sani*.

(Left Side)

Copy received in the
Office of *Istifa i-*
Abwab-ul-mal on the
18th of *Rabi-us-sani*,
in the 47th year of
the Auspicious Acces-
sion.

Hidayat
Khan 11

18th *Rabi-us-sani*, 47.

^{9.10} These are the contents of the circular seals of important officers who have prepared the document.

SOME DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SMALL GRANTS IN MADAD-I-MAASH AND CHAUTH.

[By Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.).]

Saiyid Amin Shah, a member of the domestic staff of the Shaikh Sahib of Mangrol (Kathiawar) possesses certain documents relating to grants of land to his ancestor, one Mushtaq darwesh as *madad-i-maash* and other papers of historical value. As these documents throw some light on the procedure of making such grants, I give below a short description of them. I classify these documents into three sets.

First set consists of three documents relating to the grant of Katwi Baw¹ and land adjoining it. The first of these is a parwanah of Khwajah Abdul-Hamid Khan ordering the officials of the parganah of Manglor² to treat the land attached to the Baw and the Baw itself as Mustaq darwesh's *madad-i-maash*. The parwanah is dated 20th Jamadi II, 1133 A.H. This date is interesting because Mirat-i-Mustafaabad says that the Khan left his charge as faujdar of Sorath³ in 1132.

The second document is a confirmation by one Sundar Das and bears the date 1133 A.H. This was issued because a new faujdar had taken charge and the orders of the previous incumbent had yet to be given a practical shape. I have not been able to identify this Sundar Das, because he does not figure in the list of the faujdars or naib-faujders of Sorath. He was, probably, a revenue officer under the new faujdar.

The third document in this set is a certificate signed by the local authorities laying down the boundaries of the land assigned and is called a *chaknamah*.

The second set consists of two documents.

The first of these is a parwanah issued by Abhai Singh, brother-in-law of the Emperor Farrukh Siyar and faujdar of Sorath granting land to a pious man Wahid Ali for planting an orchard and ordering the local officials to "measure the land in a good locality near the *qashbah* of Manglor, and after preparing a *chak*, to hand over the land" to the grantee. The second document is the *chak-namah* which demarcates and defines the land in the form of a certificate issued by the local authorities. The date on the first document is illegible, the second is dated the first of Ramadan, 1127 A.H.

The importance of these documents is that they show that a grant of land was made by the higher authorities and the area and the locality only were mentioned. The local authorities measured and demarcated the boundaries of the land granted and, sometimes, when the locality was not mentioned, they chose the land as well. The first grant was the parwanah and the document fixing the land and drawing up the boundaries was called a *chaknamah*.

The third set consists of several miscellaneous documents of which one is very interesting. It relates to the reign of Aurangzeb and is dated 1099 A.H. or the 31st Regnal year. It is a grant of *Chauth* to Qasim and other *mugaddams* of *Chauth* in a portion of the parganah of Manglor and lays down the condition that these *mugaddams* will maintain peace and security in the area. This throws interesting sidelight on the institution of *Chauth*, later brought into such prominence by the Marathas.

¹ A baw or more correctly waw is a well with stairs leading to the water.

² The present Mangrol, an ancient seaport known even to the Greeks. The Arabs called it Manjlor, sometimes Manjrur.

³ Sorath is the southern portion of Kathiawar covered by Junagadh and some smaller States.

WAZIR ALI'S INTRIGUES WITH AMBAJI INGLE.

[By Mr. K. D. Bhargava, M.A.]

Wazir Ali, the Nawab of Oudh, was deposed on 21 January, 1798, by Sir John Shore, and sent to Benares. But he never gave up hopes of regaining his lost dominions. The intrigues which he carried on with Raja Ambaji Ingle during his stay at Benares have not so far been noticed. An unpublished memorandum¹ prepared by Edmonstone (Persian Translator and Private Secretary to the Governor General) in April 1799 on the papers seized at the house of Wazir Ali throws considerable light on his intrigues which failed to bear fruit due to his premature flight from Benares consequent on the murder of George F. Cherry, Resident, on January 14, 1799.

The negotiations between Ambaji and Wazir Ali originated with Kamgar Khan² who had for many years been in the service and confidence of the former. He went to Lucknow soon after the death of Nawab Asaf-ud-Dowla³ and stayed there till some time after the deposition of Wazir Ali. During July-August 1798, Wazir Ali deputed one Lala Inderman to Ambaji "for the purpose of establishing such a friendship with Ambajee and thro' him with Dowlat Row Sindea, as should enable Vizier Alli to regain the dominion of Oudh."

The details of the negotiations and the events leading to the failure of Wazir Ali's intrigues may best be told in the words of Edmonstone:—

"Indermun arrived at Ambajee's Camp at Muttra in September or October 1798; was introduced to Ambajee by Kaumgar Khaun, delivered his letters and opened the subject of his errand. Ambajee having been already prepared for it by Kaumgar Khaun, readily came into the views of Vizier Alli, promising to establish an entire union of Interest between him and Dowlat Row, and obtain the latter's support on his return to Hindoostan. After some discussions Ambajee delivered to Indermun a Treaty and letters to Vizier Alli and Wauris Alli, with which Indermun returned to Benares. This Treaty has not yet been found, but according to Indermun's report it specified only in general terms, that the interests of the contracting parties should ever be one and the same; and Ambajee swore to abide by it. The contents of the letters were in conformity to this resolution, and Indermun was charged to confirm Ambajee's assurances verbally, and to propose a plan for Vizier Alli's escape from Benares, whenever he should find it expedient. The abovementioned letters are those which were found at Vizier Alli's house. Vizier Alli was much gratified with the success of the negotiation and again deputed Indermun with letters and presents and a counterpart of the Treaty to Ambajee, by whom Indermun was well received. During his stay accounts were brought of the events at Benares and Vizier Alli's flight; Ambajee then wrote letters to Vizier Alli and Wauris Alli from which, and from Indermun's Declarations it appears that Ambajee accused Vizier Alli and Wauris Alli of precipitation, and of deviating from the plan which Ambajee had proposed; he stated that he had advanced a sum of money to his Brother Ballajee and was about to send him with 3 Battalions and 3000 Cavalry to take up a station in the neighbourhood of Benares, where Vizier Alli was to have joined them, but Vizier Alli's precipitation had frustrated the measure.

Ambajee offers however to furnish troops for Vizier Alli's assistance, on the latter's engaging for their pay and immediately remitting a sum of money, and he only waited the receipt of Vizier Alli's answer to furnish the troops which Vizier Alli might require. Kaumgar Khaun writes also that Mons: Peron had been brought to interest himself greatly in Vizier Alli's favor, and had said that all his troops were at Vizier Alli's devotion; but from Indermun's declaration it should seem that it was Mons. Peron's Dewan only who made these assurances on the part of his Master, of whose disposition however to assist him he affects to have no doubt. Whatever was the intention or disposition of Ambajee to

¹ Foreign Misc. Vol. 8. I.R.D.

² Kamgar Khan enjoyed *jaydad* (property) given by Ambaji and in addition received an allowance of Rs. 50,000 per month.

³ The event took place on 21st September 1797.

support the cause of Vizier Ali, after his flight from Benares, the retreat of the latter to Goruckpore and the contest⁴ in which Ambajee was then engaged against Luckwajee and Juggoo Babboo; have effectually precluded any active measures in his favor."

In addition to the reasons stated in the memorandum, the failure of the intrigues may also be attributed to the fact that the movements of Ambaji and Perron were carefully watched by British spies. In a letter addressed to the Governor-General, dated March 30, 1799, John Collins, Resident with Sindbia wrote:—

"Ever since the flight of Vizier Ali from Benares I have kept a watchful eye on the conduct of both Ambajee and Mr. Perron and can venture to assure your Lordship that every movement of their troops has been faithfully and speedily reported to me by native agents in my employ."⁵

⁴ The rebellion of Lakhwa Dada (Lakshman Anant) and Jagu Bapu against Dawlat Rao Sindhia's authority which ended in an amicable truce on 10th May 1799. (*Poona Residency Correspondence*, ed. by Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Vol. VIII, p. 185.

⁵ *Ibid.* Letter No. 128, pp. 171-173. In view of this clear suggestion of some intrigue between Wazir Ali and Ambaji Ingle, one might have expected the learned editor of this volume to expatiate upon the point. This omission is perhaps due to the fact that he had no positive proof as is provided by the present memorandum of Ambaji's complicity.

THE MERCHANDISE OF PESHAWAR AND OF THE NEIGHBOURING MARKETS IN 1838.

[By Mr. Upendra Nath Sarkar, M.A.]

From the times of Kanishka down to our own days, Peshawar has been in a key-position in the commercial life of India and Asia. The strategic value of modern Purushapur and the centuries of eventful politics it has witnessed, surely to some extent have eclipsed its economic importance. But a keen observer like Sir Alexander Burnes, who was sent on a mission to Kabul in 1836, did not fail to take notice of the commercial possibilities of the *bazaars* of Peshawar and the neighbouring places. In his famous work entitled *Cabool: being a Personal Narrative of a Journey to and Residence in that city in the years 1836-38* (London, 1842), Burnes recorded his observations of the people, their habits, customs and the fauna and the flora, etc. of the regions surveyed. He also drew up an interesting "List of the Native Manufactures of Peshawar April 1838" which was submitted along with other papers containing lists of articles brought to Kabul, to Lord Auckland in July 1838.¹ It is not included in Burnes' *Cabool*, presumably because he considered it to be outside the scope of his work, Peshawar being then under Maharaja Ranjit Singh; nor is it referred to by Mohan Lal.² The list³ is preserved in the Imperial Record Department and is reproduced *in extenso* because of the variety of textile goods mentioned and the data thereby supplied about the customs and the costumes of the people as also the prices prevalent a century ago:—

Value in Rupees Nanukshye*.
Rs. Rs. a. p.

1. Loongee called Chardah Sadee, Long 4 guz, broad 14 geerehs** border of silk and gold thread fabric, used by Mussulmans for turban and kumurbund, colour blue, sold yearly about	800	23	0	0
2. Loongee called Cha-dah Sadee, long 4 guz, broad 14 geerehs, border only of silk, colour blue, thread cloth, used by Mussulmans for turban & Kumurbund, sold yearly about	30,000	14	8	0
3. Loongee called 12 sadee, long 3 guz and 12 geerehs, broad 13 geerehs, border, of red silk, cotton cloth, used by Mussulmans for turban and kumurbund, sold yearly about	30,000	13	0	0
4. Loongee called 7 Sadee, long 3 guz and 10 geerehs broad 11 geerehs, border of red silk, colour red and blue cotton fabric, used generally by Hindoos for turban and kumurbund, sold yearly about	1,000	8	0	0
5. Bogh bund, long 11 guz or 3 guz when sewn, cotton cloth, colour red, yellow and blue with squares, sold yearly about	500	3	0	0
6. Loong (sic) long 1 guz and 12 geerehs, broad 14 geerehs, used by Mussulmans in bathing, cotton fabric, colour red, white, blue and yellow with squares, sold yearly about	2,000	1	0	0
7. Lohaf long 2½ guz, broad 1 guz and 10 geerehs, cotton fabric, colour white, red, yellow &c., with stripes, used in winter for bed &c., sold yearly about	1,000	...		
8. Kadifah, cotton cloth white with red flowers used, to cover the body, long 2 guz and 4 geerehs, broad 1 guz and 4 geerehs, sold yearly about	500	1	8	0
9. Sirgah cotton cloth, ornamented with silk flowers and silver lace, long 2 guz and 2 geerehs, broad 1 guz and 4 geerehs, used as turban by Mussulmans when go to marry, sold yearly about	300	0	9	0
10. Kumurbund cotton cloth, white with coloured silk flowers, long 2 guz and 2 geerehs, broad 6 geerehs, used for waist, sold yearly about	100	0	10	0

¹ Pol. Cons.—17 July 1839, No. 22-24.

² *Travels in the Punjab, Afghanistan and Turkistan, etc.* (London, 1846).

³ Pol. Cons.—17 July 1839, No. 24.

* Nanakshahi: "it passed current at sixteen annas throughout the dominions of Ranjit Singh but was valued at 14½ annas at Delhi." Sinha—*Ranjit Singh*, p. 146.

** Guz or Guzi Akali=1 yard and 4 inches English: 16 Geerehs make an Akali Guz and each Geereh=23 inches. (Pol. Cons.—17 July 1839, No. 24.)

	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
11. Bachgarah cotton coarse cloth like gauze with silver stamp, red, long 1 guz and 3 geerehs, broad $\frac{1}{2}$ guz square, used by girls to veil, sold yearly about	100	1	3	0
12. Romal or handkerchief, cotton cloth silk embroidery, used by brides in marriage $\frac{1}{2}$ guz square, sold yearly about	100	...		
13. Rangeo, cotton red cloth, long 10 guz, broad 6 geerehs, used by women in dresses, sold yearly about	300	1	0	0
14. 1 Chintz yellow, with red and black flowers, cotton cloth, long 12 guz, broad $6\frac{1}{2}$ geerehs, used for bed and coats etc., sold yearly about	1,000	2	0	0
15. Soosoo, cotton, red, with white stripes, long 15 guz, broad 7 geerehs, used by men and women for trowsers, sold yearly about	300	3	0	0
16. Chintz, cotton flowers, blue colour, long $\frac{1}{2}$ guz, broad 7 geerehs, used for coats &c., sold yearly about	200	1	8	0
17. Kulumkar, cotton cloth white with red and black flowers, long 12 guz and broad 7 geerehs, used for border and coats &c., sold yearly about	300	1	8	0
18. Parcha Chardah Sadee, cotton, white, long 20 guz, broad 8 geerehs, used by all for dress &c., sold yearly about	2,000	2	0	0
19. Mushree Alachah, cotton cloth, red with black stripes, long 18 guz, broad 7 geerehs, used by Afreedees for trowsers, sold yearly about	500	3	0	0
20. Soosoo Sadah, cotton, black, white stripes, long 20 guz, broad 7 geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	100	2	1	0
21. Soosoo Pattahdar, cotton, blue white small stripes and largo silk stripes, long 16 guz, broad 9 geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	2,000	4	0	0
22. Soosoo abroshmeo, cotton, blue with red silk stripes, long 15 guz, broad 9 geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	200	8	0	0
23. Misri cotton, blue red stripes, long 20 guz, broad 8 geerehs, used for trowsers sold yearly about	40,000	2	8	0
24. Seh Kenarah, cotton blue white stripes, large red silk stripes, long, 12 guz, broad 8 geerehs, used for trowsers sold yearly about	1,000	2	0	0
25. Du Kinarah cotton, blue, white stripes and large silk red stripe, long 21 guz, broad 7 geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	1,000	3	0	0
26. Matrah Seofeid cotton, red small stripes, used for trowsers by Hindoes, long 10 guz, broad 7 geerehs, sold yearly about	200	2	8	0
27. Matrah Siah or black, cotton blue red stripes, used for trowsers, long 21 guz and broad $7\frac{1}{2}$ geerehs, sold yearly about	2,000	3	0	0
28. Kharwa, cotton, coarse, red, long 20 guz, broad 7 geerehs, used in every thing, sold yearly about	2,000	2	0	0
29. Soosoo abeo, cotton, blue red stripes, long 12 guz, broad 7 geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	100	1	6	0
30. Matrah pattahdar, cotton, blue, red small stripes, large silk red stripes, long 15 guz, broad 7 geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	500	3	0	0
31. Matrah Sadah, cotton, blue red thin stripes, long 18 guz, broad $7\frac{1}{2}$ geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	3,000	3	0	0
32. Soosoo Sucha or true cotton, yellow, red stripes of silk, long 15 guz, broad 1 geereh, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	200	10	0	0

	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
33. Soossee Sucha or true, cotton, red silk stripes, long 15 guz, broad 9 geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	300	10	0	0
34. Soose Soofaid and Soorkh white and red stripes cotton, long 20 guz, broad 6½ geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	200	1	12	0
35. Adahtar, cotton, white, long 24 guz, broad 7½ geerehs, used for shirts & sheets, sold yearly about	5,000	2	1	0
36. Dorya, cotton, white stripe, long 26 guz, broad 8 geerehs, used for shirts, sold yearly about	5,000	2	0	0
37. Panj Sadi, cotton, silk cloth white, long 16 guz, broad 7½ geerehs, used for all dresses, sold yearly about	5,000	...		
38. Shash Sade, white, thick cotton cloth, long 15 guz, broad 8½ geerehs, used for all dresses, sold yearly about	3,000	3	0	0
39. Soosco Soofaid Kinaradar white, blue stripes silk large stripes, long 12 guz, broad 7½ geerehs, used for trowsers, sold yearly about	200	2	0	0

Equally interesting are Burnes' lists of commodities of the Kabul market⁴. These articles were both indigenous and of foreign origin, Russian, Indian and English. The currency of English goods speaks of English commercial penetration long before the political domination of Afghanistan was planned by the English Company. English shawls of different shades, colour and designs and Dorya Jamdani cotton fabrics for turbans, Ubra Feringee, white Jamdani, Chintz of different colour viz. Neemrung, Goolnar, Goolnar butedar, Goolnar buta-khurd, Alwan Goolnar, cotton fabrics; white Nain Sukhs, Sahan or white long cloths, white Jalees, Muslin or Mul-mulls for shirting, coats, trousers and Dastmal (handkerchief) found their way to Kabul. India supplied besides many fashionable and costly articles for the rich, such commodities as Nasirkhani Chintz with coloured stripes for beds and trousers, Badalkhani cotton fabrics with red and yellow spots for shirts, dark coloured Sona Nagri for trousers for the poor. "The shoes from Delhi of goat skin used by all men for their durability" were also not unknown in the Kabul market. The market of Kabul had not only a wealth of imported goods but could boast of a variety of indigenous products as can be seen from the "List of Native Manufactures of Cabool."⁵

Considerations of space forbid the inclusion of the whole range of native articles here. Hence notice is taken of the furs only which formed the principal item of export. Burnes' list⁶ is quoted below *in extenso* as it will throw light on the fauna concerned, their habits and uses.

"1. Dilkhufuk is an animal of brown dark colour and found in the hills of Koh Damun. It lives also in hollow trees—it is much used by Afghans in their pelisses and its hair is soft; price from 7 to 2½ Rs. per skin—duty 1 Shye (Shahi)†. Dilkhufuk fur is yearly sold to about 600 Rs.

2. Moosh Purrurzuminee found in Kohistan of Cabool—It is killed by a spear coming out from his hole—Price from 3 Shyes to 5 Shyes—duty ½ Shye per Rupee. It is used mixed with other skins. It is sold about 20 Re.

⁴ See "List of the English Manufactures brought to Cabool"; List of the Indian Articles brought to Cabool; List of Articles mostly Russian found in the Bazar of Cabool and brought to it from Bokhara—Pol. Cons.—17 July, 1839, No. 24 and also Burnes: *Cabool*, App. I, Lists Nos. 1-3, pages 301-303.

⁵ Pol. Cons.—17 July, 1839, No. 24.

⁶ *Ibid.*

† 117 Kabul Rs.=100 Company Rs., exchange fluctuated; 12 shyes make one Cabool Rupee. Pol. Cons.—17 July, 1839, No. 24.

3. Roba (Rubah) or skin of the red fox found in Kohistan of Cabool. Price from 9 Shyes to 1 Rupee—duty 1 Shye. It is sold about 3,000 Rs.

4. Skin of Gorcon (digger of tombs) found in Cabool, sent to Toorkistan and used by the Kuzzaks—price 1 Rupee per piece—sold in year about 20 Rs.

5. The skin of jackals is soft and about the tail resembles that of Dilkhufuck. It has some mixture in the blood—Price 1 Rupee per skin, it is found in Kohistan—when coloured it is used as Dilkhufuk and Khuz (fine hair of the beaver)—It is sold in a year about 100 Rs.

6. Moshpurran a kind of squirrel brought from North of Peshawar and Julalabad, sent to Bokhara—used in Postin (fur garment) and thence sent to Russia. Price 1 Shye—duty 1 pice per skin. It is sold in a year about 20 Rupees.

7. Moosh-Khorma a ferret brought from Candahar and also from Julalabad; its skin is useless here but sent to Toorkistan. The Uzbeks apply it in caps, price 3 Shyes. The people of Cabool get this animal alive and leave it in their houses to kill the rats. It is sold about 20 Rs. in year.

8. The skin of Tuburghan is of brown colour and has hard hair. The animal is found in the Hazara country and lives in holes of the ground, it is caught by a trap. Price from 1 to 1½ Rs.—duty ½ Shye on each skin. It is coloured and, by fraud, applied in patches to coats of better skin. Its fat cures rheumatic pains—sold in year about 20 Rs.

9. Chochu sug kolhee, or the young of the dog of the hills found in the Hazaras. It is caught by a kind of wooden cage—Price from ½ to 1 Rupee, duty ½ Shye per skin—sold about 15 Rs.

10. Skin of Siahgosh, lynx, a native of Hazara used for Posteen sent to Bokhara. It is shot—duty ½ Shye per skin and value ½ Rupee—sold in year about 100 Rs.

11. Kajeer is a bird of the Hazara country, its feathers are applied to the arrows and the downy part is used in dress. Its price is ½ Rupee. It is not much procured—perhaps in the year enough for 1 or 2 coats; sold in year 40 Rupees.

12. Skin of the Ahoo Khutai or the China deer is of hard hair—found in the Hazara country—very rarely in Cabool. The beggars spread it as floor carpet. The sellers of the skin do not buy it at all—sold in year about 3 Rs.

13. Skin of Kasag is found in Toorkistan near Koohdooz. The animal is shot. It is used for Posteens (postins)—price 1 Rupee—duty 1 Shye per piece. It is sold about 100 Rupees.

14. Khuz brought from Bokhara—it is caught by poisoning—price from 1 to 1½ Rs. It is much used by the Persians—duty 1 Shye per skin. Sold about 2,000 Rs.

15. Sunjat (ermine) brought from Bokhara—it is soft and the animal shot—price ½ Rs., duty 1 Shye per skin—sold about 1,000 Rs.

16. Skin of black kid or Postikurakoli comes from Bokhara—the hair is soft and strong—value from 4 Shyes to 2 Rs., duty ½ Shye. It is used in caps and Posteens—sold about 2,000 Rs.

17. Skin of the He-goat or Burra Lahari—comes from Drabund—The value from 4 Shyes to 9 Shyes—duty ½ Shye per skin. It is considerably used in Afghanistan for Posteens &c. The hair is soft, plenty, red or white. It is sold about 20,000 Rs.

18. Skin of Suglahoo Otter, comes from Derajat and is also found in Cabool. It is shot as soon as it comes out from the water—the price of one skin is from 5 to 12 Rs. It is sold in the year to about 3,000 Rs."

It is interesting to add that the specimens of the articles in question reached "Calcutta by way of the Indus and Bombay."

AN UNPUBLISHED DEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT ON PESHAWAR DISTURBANCE, 1860

[By Mr. Bishnu Pada Chakravarti, M.A.]

Peshawar witnessed a scene of turmoil early in April 1860¹. The cause of the disturbance was very trifling but it is interesting to note how careless official indiscretion led to unhappy consequences. The mutiny of 1857 had told heavily on the revenues of the country and James Wilson, the first Finance Member of the Government of India, in order to improve the financial situation decided to levy an Income Tax and a License Tax². Captain S. F. Graham, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, made a public proclamation in the town of an inaccurate vernacular precis of Wilson's scheme of taxation on the 3rd April 1860 in which the word 'profession' was mistranslated as 'ulema'. As a result the incidence of the tax was misunderstood and rumours like—"Men, women and children were all to be taxed" spread quickly. The excited people held meetings in streets and lanes protesting against the taxation scheme of the Government. The situation was further aggravated by the priestly class of Peshawar whose influence with the masses has always been very great³. Popular passion against the measure was thus worked up to a high pitch and on the morning of the 4th April all shops in the town remained closed. A big mob of 5000 people proceeded through the streets towards the Commissioner's bungalow to place their grievance before him. Captain Graham who was responsible for the trouble was out of station at that time. The Commissioner, Captain H. R. James, tried to pacify the mob by arguments but failed. He at last dispersed the crowd from his compound with the help of mounted police. There was hardly any bloodshed, only one *Mulla* being killed in the scuffle. The disturbance was of a very short duration, having lasted from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. and the situation was brought under complete control in the afternoon. When peace was restored Captain Graham stood condemned from all corners for unwisely making a public proclamation of the tax. He was asked to explain his conduct by the Punjab Government⁴. He was removed from Peshawar to Thanesar district in May 1860⁵ and was severely censured by Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India.⁶

A graphic account of the disturbance has been given in a demi-official⁷ report written on the 6th April 1860 by the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and this valuable document is reproduced here *in extenso* :—

"This being Good Friday you will not get my official report of the late riot, so I will tell you demi-officially what my enquiries have led me to conclude regarding it. A proclamation was ordered by Graham of Mr. Wilson's speech at the Kotwallee: this was certainly a very imprudent step, though I do not attribute the movement to it except *in part*. He excused himself by saying he was not told to exercise Caution: (as if a man were only to be discreet by order).

The speech had been previously talked about, and several of the leading men intended coming to me to talk on the subject; one did come, but I was unfortunately not at home. Meanwhile some of the less prudent proposed a general

¹ This incident is not recorded in *Peshawar Dist. Gazetteer*.

² *Financial Statements Relating to India*—(Sir Charles Wood's statement dated the 13th August, 1860).

³ From the letters of the Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab & Secy. of state for India, it appears that the population of Peshawar was also instigated by the Hindu inhabitants of Amritsar. (Forgn. Pol. Progs., Apl. 1860, No. 152 & Forno. Pol. Despatch from S.S. for India, No. 62 of 1860).

⁴ Forno. Pol. A. Progs. Apl. 1860, No. 152.

⁵ *The Punjab Government Gazette*, dated the 27th May, 1860, Vol. 4, No. 42. See also the letter from the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab dated the 8th April, 1860, Forno. Pol. A. Progs., April, 1860, No. 151.

⁶ Forno. Pol. Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 62 of 1860.

⁷ Foreign Political A. Progs., April, 1860, No. 151, the demi-official report was preceded by an official report which was written by the Commissioner on the 5th April. The I.R.D. has in its custody a copy of this official report and it is recorded in O.C. No. 152. The original could not be traced.

petition against the tax, and I believe approved if they did not suggest a general visit to my house. There is nothing to lead me to suppose that this was to be anything but a quiet demonstration of dislike. Then came the proclamation, & all the absurd rumours, which flew about—partly from a real misunderstanding of the paper, and partly from the exaggerations always found on such occasions, & the designed innuendos of the evil disposed.

The night passed in such talkings, and every where it was determined to come up to me in the morning. Meanwhile the priests took advantage of the occasion (as they always do at Peshawar) to work the crowd for their own ends. The following are what those whom I have questioned chiefly complained of: that men, women, and children were all to be taxed (this is of course the exaggerated form of Mr. Wilson's remarks on the general incidence of the tax)—that five years were to be taken in arrears (evidently referring to the proposed limitation of the license tax)—and that priests were to be taxed and 8 as. taken upon every corpse! The latter was put in by some sharp fellow to raise the priests, who were only too willing. But the great majority of the crowd knew nothing more than that the Govt. order had been read at the Kotwalee, and that they were asked to agree to it.

Early in the morning the Kotwal came to me (Graham being out in the District) and reported that the shops were all closed—& this was the first I heard of the proclamation. I at once ordered him to collect & bring up to me the heads of trades, the City Punch &ca. But before these had arrived, the people began to swarm out of the town & to come towards my house. They were joined on the way by others from outside, & the rest you know.

A Peshawar mob is nothing in itself, but there is always danger of the priests getting among them, and working them up to Acts of folly. Nor is it well that the belief should get abroad that my house may be assailed at all times with impunity. I gave them considerable time to think better of it and to go home leaving the heads of trades with me, but when all argument failed, and they became clamorous & unruly—I saw that they must be removed at once if we were to avoid collision. So I got 40 or 50 Sowars, & arming them with Sticks, very soon dispersed the crowd. Many of whom of course got well thrashed as they deserved: only one man was killed by being run over, and he was a Moola. I seized 18 fellows who were more prominent than the others: two of them were recognized as having excited the men to consider it a religious matter—these I sentenced to 7 years; 5 others were recognised as having refused to leave the house when ordered by the Ex-Asst. and some of the native gentlemen with me, & these I sentenced to 4 years; the remainder to 1 year. In the afternoon I went down to the city, and had all these men publicly flogged with some $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen vagrants who had been doing mischief in their own account. The shops were all opened, and many men came up to me & expressed regret for what had happened.

I continued to make enquiries, and the result has been as above. The people doubtless thought that a protest against the tax might postpone it, or stifle it; asking them on a former occasion whether they preferred octroi or license, led them to think that they would have a voice in this also. Respectable men thought so too, and supposing that the petition of the people "En Masse" would have greater effect than individual objections, encouraged the movement. But I am quite satisfied that they meant nothing more than this—that a petition should be respectfully presented, and that the crowd should withdraw. But they unfortunately overlooked the fact that a Peshawar crowd so easy to get together, is very difficult to disperse, especially when priests get at them. The Moolas, as will always be the case, soon got a finger in the pie—and what was intended to be a quiet gathering, turned into an excited and unruly mob.

My only regret was that I was obliged to get Sowars from the General; but the fact is that all the mounted Police were with Graham in the District, and he had left only half a dozen Sowars in the lines: These with my own orderlies were quite inadequate for the work, and were being stoned by the people: there

was no time to loose, for they were evidently getting more excited, and would soon have committed themselves by some act of violence. Only 50 men however were used, and they were only allowed sticks.

Under all the above circumstances, I have considered a fine of Rs. 2,000 on the shop-keepers (1/- a shop, excluding the poor) enough to put on the city; with some individual fines on the principal Mohulladars. This I think more politic than the course which Graham recommends of a fine of Rs. 20,000 on the city, and the imprisonment of every Mohulladar (150). I quite agree that the movement *might* have been very serious, but it was stopped in time; and *unnecessary* severity would only the more incense them against the coming tax.

I do not think the latter will meet with *opposition*; there may be some instances of recusancy; but if these are dealt with judiciously—they will not last long, nor extend.

I forgot to say that as my wall was broken down in many places, I am making the citizens build it up afresh: they come in gangs of 100, and work at it zealously, telling me it shall be twice as good as it was before!

P. S. Another point which they all fancied was that the license Tax was to be taken from every *Member* of the Artizan's family; and that the new taxes were to be in excess of the present Octroi duties. It so happens that Graham had also ordered sweepers to be kept up in the streets 1 man to so many houses, *to be paid by the people*! This of course led to a "Khana-Shumari" which was connected with the new tax. I have called on G. to state how he has done this, with 50,000 Rs. yearly for Municipal purposes, to impose a direct tax for conservancy, he is positively unmanageable."

DR. LORD'S INTERVIEW WITH MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH AT AMRITSAR IN 1838 ON HIS MISSION TO PESHAWAR

[Mr. Sri Krishna Saxena, M.A.]

The failure of the British mission to Dost Muhammad and the consequent decision of Lord Auckland to restore Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk to the throne of Kabul are well-known facts. A little known figure in the scheme of Shah Shuja's restoration¹ was the surgeon, Percival Barton Lord². (1808-40). Lord took his M.B. from Dublin and entered the service of the Bombay Government in 1834. He was attached to the army operating in Western India and in 1836 accompanied the 'Commercial Mission' under Alexander Burnes to Kabul. Lord's knowledge of Persian, his friendship with Dost Muhammad Khan and other Afghan Chiefs, his masterly observations on "prospects of trade with Turkistan"³ and his memoirs on "the Uzbek State of Kundooz and the power of its present ruler Mahomed Murad Beg"⁴ won the approbation of the Government. William Maenaghten in his letters dated 15 May and 9 August, 1838, writes to Captain Burnes "The success which has attended the labors of Messrs. Lord and Wood is exceedingly gratifying and highly creditable to the character of these officers"⁵, "I am desirous to acquaint you, that the Governor General has perused this very able and useful Memoir with the greatest gratification. You are requested to apprise Dr. Lord that this document has given his Lordship an exceedingly high opinion of the zeal, ability and industry of that gentleman."⁶ The doctor was, consequently, in August 1838 deputed to Peshawar "as an acknowledged Agent of the British Government"⁷ in order "to collect and arm all the natives who were ready to fight in behalf of Shah Shoojah."⁸ As Peshawar was within the domains of Maharaja Ranjit Singh⁹, the British Government thought it proper to obtain prior permission¹⁰ from him before their Agent could proceed there. The Maharaja readily agreed¹¹ to Lord's deputation. Lord on his way to Peshawar broke his journey at Amritsar where he had an interview with Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This incident has not been brought to light so far by the scholars but this interview is important in the sense that it explains the object of Lord's mission to Peshawar. The doctor arrived at Amritsar on the 8th September 1838 but owing to his indisposition could not meet the Maharaja till the 12th. What passed between him and the Maharaja at the interview may best be told in the Surgeon's own words. He writes to Captain C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Ludhiana in a letter from Amritsar, dated the 12th September, 1838¹²:—

"1. I have the honour to report that having arrived here on the 8th inst. I had an interview with the Maharaja this morning (the 12th). The delay was caused by my illness.

2. After the usual compliments, I presented your letter with which the Maharaja declared himself much pleased and then desired the Fakeer (Azeez-deen)¹³ to request the further explanations it led him to expect from me

¹ It is interesting to read Lord's memorandum of 18th June, 1838, on the Government's "queries relative to the feeling of the Afghans towards Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk". The last sentence of his answer to the Q. 1 runs thus:—"It may not be unimportant to add that our openly reinstating Shah Shooja in the throne would add wonderfully to the opinion of our power and national character entertained in Toorkistan." I.R.D., Sec. Cons., 17 October, 1838, No. 74.

² For details of his career, see *Dictionary of National Biography*.

³ I.R.D., Pol. Cons., 18 July, 1838, Nos. 59-60.

⁴ I.R.D., Pol. Cons., 6 March, 1839, No. 24.

⁵ I.R.D., Sec. Cons., 3 October, 1838, No. 77.

⁶ I.R.D., Pol. Cons., 6 March, 1839, No. 25.

⁷ I.R.D., Sec. Cons., 14 November, 1838, Nos. 78-83 and 3 April, 1839, No. 39.

⁸ *Dictionary of National Biography*.

⁹ Ranjit Singh captured Peshawar on 6th May 1834, I.R.D., Oct. Sec. Cons., 24 June, 1834, No. 27.

¹⁰ I.R.D., Sec. Cons., 3 April, 1839, Nos. 37-38.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² I.R.D., Sec. Cons., 3 April, 1839, No. 45.

¹³ Azizuddin, Fakir. For his career and estimate, see *Ranjit Singh* by N. K. Sinha.



regarding my mission to Peshawar. I said I should be happy to afford him every explanation but that perhaps it was better not to do so publicly. Upon this the hall was cleared no one being permitted to remain but Heera Singh, Jeet Singh Sundowala and the Fakeer who acted as interpreter.

3. I then said—a primary object of my mission was—that an officer of the British Govt. employed about the affairs of Shah Shuja in a city of the Maharaja's would be a demonstration to the whole world of the unity of sentiment which pervaded these three great powers on this important occasion. To this the Maharaja warmly assented.

4. My duties¹⁴ I said were easily explained. I was to hold intercourse as occasion might serve with the chiefs of the various Afghan tribes beyond Peshawar, more particularly the Momunds, Khyberees & Afreedees. I was to encourage the friends of the Shah—deter his enemies—confirm the wavering—repress the turbulent—keep all quiet until the proper time for action—and endeavour to impress on the minds of all that the Shah now coming backed by all the power of the British & the Sikhs who had both combined to place him on the throne could not fail to be in a situation both to reward those who supported & punish those who opposed him. These objects the Maharaja declared to be both rational & desirable. So I interpret the words 'pukkee bat' & 'achehee bat' to mean.

5. I went on to say that as my negotiations met his approbation and were in some measure to be carried on within his Territories it was expected from the long friendship which had subsisted between the two nations that the French Officers in the Maharaja's service should be desired to afford me any co-operation I might require. To this the Maharaja answered with great alacrity 'of course, the two nations are one—what you wish. I also wish—A letter shall be written to Aitable Saheb this day, & I will send it to you, that you may see its contents.'

6. The conversation then became general. He enquired how soon our army would be collected—and when he was likely to see the Governor General. Whether we had any late news from Herat, whether in the event of its falling, we would still push forward, whether we were prepared for the possibility of the Persian & Russians offering us battle, with many similar questions some of which I answered & regarding others, told him, he would hear shortly from you. He then reverted for a moment to the affairs of Peshawar, and desired, that when writing to my own Govt., I would send a letter to him, to inform him of the progress of my negotiations.

7. In conclusion he asked when I wished to march. I said that affairs in Peshawar were urgent and that if I had his leave I would send off my baggage this afternoon & march myself tomorrow. In accordance however with his request. I have delayed one day, and as at present advised, shall send off my baggage tomorrow, starting myself the day after, & overtaking it at Eminabad whence I shall proceed by regular marches, to Peshawar."

¹⁴ "At Peshawar he wrote to his mother, 'he was busied in casting cannon, forging muskets, raising troops, horse and foot, talking, persuading, threatening, bullying, and bribing'."—*Dictionary of National Biography*.

THE AKHBAR-UL-HAQAIQ-WA-TALIM-UL-KHALAIQ

[By Mr. K. Sajan Lal, M.A., F.R.S.A.]

In my papers on the pre-Mutiny newspapers, I have hitherto placed before scholars, the fortnightly, and weekly newspapers. In this paper, I would deal with a highly interesting bi-weekly of 1851¹.

This bi-weekly was published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, under the superintendence of Mr. Fallon, a missionary, in the press of the School of Agra. The monthly, half-yearly and annual subscriptions were Rs. 1-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 14, respectively. Each number had 8 pages of 2 columns each; the first four pages were devoted to current news under the title of *Akhbar-ul-Haqaiq* (News of Facts), while the other four pages were used for *Talim-ul-Khalaiq* (Education of the People). At times the last four pages were appropriated by the Government Gazette of Agra.

Under *Talim-ul-Khalaiq*, this newspaper discussed subjects and topics such as History, Civics, Ethics, Education, Geography, Geology, Astronomy, Sociology, etc. As the space limit does not permit me to do justice to this educational part of the newspaper, I would restrict myself to its items of current news.

It referred to the *Umdat-ul-Akhbar*², *Delhi Urdu Akhbar*³, *Qiran-us-Sadain*⁴, *Akhbar-i-Malwa*⁵, *Agra Messenger*, *Jam-i-Jahan Numa*⁶, *Friend of India*⁷, *Nur-ul-Absar*, *Benares Recorder*, *Azam-ul-Akhbar*⁸, *Khush Bahar* and *Murtaza-i-Akhbar*. The last two were published at Peshawar.

The *Akhbar-ul-Haqaiq* was highly patronised by Rajahs, Nawabs and several Europeans. From its subscribers list published occasionally, I may mention just a few:—

The Maharaja of Jaipur, Maharaja Nehal Singh, Maharaja Gopal Singh, Sait Lakshmi Chand, Sohanlal, Maulvi Safdar Ali, Nawab Sayyid Ali Raza, Najm-ud-din Haider, Bishop Joseph Warren, George Osbourne and C. G. Mansel.

In its issues of January, February and March, 1851, I find a detailed, day to day, account of Lord Dalhousie's Tour in the Punjab. They describe stirring incidents—even weather conditions, pestilence, minor and sundry details—that throw a flood of light on the work and character of that famous Governor-General of India⁹.

A summary of a few extracts will suffice to show the general way the newspaper reported the events.

It was on Wednesday at 5 P.M., Lord Dalhousie, accompanied by Major MacGregor and Capt. Wakefield together with local officials went round the City of Lahore to see the illuminations. Due to the hard work of Tahsildar, Ajudhia Prasad, excellent arrangements were made. His Excellency's arrival at Wazir Khan's Mosque is fully described: He granted interviews to the magnates of the city (among them Pandit Kedarnath and Raja Dinnath). Full description of the procession wending its way through crowded streets is given.

¹ The writer possesses three volumes.

² This was a weekly newspaper of 12 pages each having 2 columns, published by Munshi Lachman Prashad in the *Mathba-i-Umdat-ul-Akhbar*, *Madrasi-i-Bareilly*. Its subscription was a rupee a month or Rs. 8 a year. Two volumes of it are with the writer. Two other news papers under this name were published in Madras and Bhopal.

³ For a detailed description, read my article published in *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Trivandrum Session, pp. 128-132.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*, Aligarh Session, pp. 53-56.

⁶ It was a weekly newspaper published on Fridays by Munshi Ghulam Husain at the *Jam-i-Jahan Numa Press*, Calcutta.

⁷ For details, vide Margarita Barns, *The Indian Press*, p. 127.

⁸ Vide my paper on 'Two Urdu newspapers of Madras in pre-Mutiny days', published in *Islamic Culture*, Vol. XVIII No. 3, July, 1944, pp. 312-322.

⁹ Even writers such as Lee Warner in his *Life of Marquis of Dalhousie*, or J. G. A. Baird in *Private Letters of Marquess of Dalhousie*, have failed to give the interesting details of the Tour.

Among the nicely illuminated buildings in the bazar and Anarkali area, the outstanding and best-lit buildings were of Lala Delu Sheo, Harjes Rai, Lala Parsham, and Sayyid Nur-ud-din. His visit to the historical places and public buildings is described in detail.

While the Governor-General was at Lahore, the property and jewels, etc. of Mulraj and his family were auctioned; a detailed account of it is given. Babu Puresh Narayan, a member of the staff of the Toshakhana, purchased a necklace for Rs. 80,000.

From Lahore, Lord Dalhousie moved to Wazirabad. Maharajah Gulab Singh of Kashmir arrived on 22nd December, 1850 at about 5 p.m. in the Cantonment of Seru, 2 miles from Wazirabad. His arrival was announced by a salute of 19 guns. He was to see the Governor-General on 24th but as the latter was indisposed the meeting was fixed for 26th at 3 p.m. Those very officials who welcomed him on 24th, again went to receive him on 26th.

There is a detailed account of the Durbar held together with a very interesting description of the gifts which Lord Dalhousie gave to the Maharajah. On the 28th Dalhousie paid a return visit to the Maharajah who presented him a number of gifts. On the 29th, Lord Dalhousie and the Maharajah inspected the Military regiments and parade; and so on and so forth the events are recorded, till the Governor-General arrived at Peshawar. This would cover more than 3 pages.

On various occasions Lord Dalhousie showed how generous he was to the poor people. While at Gujrat he inspected the fort on the 8th January, and in the village of Kalra he gave Rs. 100 to the Zamindars. In the evening, he visited Chillianwalla where he presented a purse of Rs. 200 to the Zamindars.

A detailed account of the rousing welcome extended to him together with the Durbars held at Kalabagh on the 15th February, and, Peshawar on the 15th March, 1851, are given.

From the obituary notices that appeared occasionally one finds that Nawab Sarfraz Khan, the Ex-Governor of Multan died on the 12th March, 1851.

Being a missionary paper it gave full publicity to their activities. The conversion of Ram Charan and Dr. Hukum Chand together with their achievements is mentioned. From the work of Ram Charan such as *Milib-i-Hind*, this paper quoted extensively.

RANI GAHINABAI OF BARODA

[By Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A.]

The importance of the share taken by women in the making of Maratha history cannot be exaggerated. Jijabai, the mother of Shivaji was the greatest source of inspiration to the founder of the Maratha Empire. Her granddaughter-in-law Tarabai protected the Maratha kingdom for a long time against the Mughals. Ahalyabai Holkar, Bayajabai Shinde, Anandibai Peshwe and Laxmibai of Jhansi are other examples of ladies whose contribution to the politics of the Maratha power cannot pass unnoticed. In the house of the Gaikwads also Gahinabai, Dhankunvarbai, Gopikabai and Takhatabai Gaikwad and Gajarabai Naik Nimbalkar were some of the ladies who played an important part as often to the credit of the family as otherwise. The most distinguished lady in this house was Gahinabai who during her husband's life time as well as after his death was highly respected and who always turned the influence she wielded to a good cause, political or religious. She may be designated as the Ahalyabai of the Gaikwad family.

Daughter of one Balaji Garud, headman of a village in Poona district, Gahinabai was the eldest of the five wedded wives of Govindrao Gaikwad, ruler of Baroda. She lived with her husband for a long time at Davdi where he lived a life of enforced retreat. She was not fortunate enough to bear any issue but her step-sons Anandrao and Sayajirao II who ruled over Baroda after Govindrao's death (1800) respected and loved her as if she were their own mother. Sayajirao II fixed the marriage of his daughter Yashodabai with Anandrao Pawar of Devas at Gahinabai's desire as he writes in his letter to Sir John Malcolm¹ (12-10-1820).

Gahinabai lost her husband Maharaja Govindrao in 1800 and she spent the remaining thirtyfour years of her life in religious acts. In 1804 she went on a pilgrimage to Dwarka, a pretty long journey in those days, with a large party and as the roads were infested by Wagher plunderers, she was accompanied by an armed escort. Rs. 20,200 was spent on this pilgrimage.²

Alexander Walker writing about the movements of Babaji, the Baroda general, in Kathiawad writes: "on this route (to Navanagar) Babaji overtook a party of pilgrims proceeding to Dwarka. Among these was Gahinabai and the party altogether might consist of above 3000 people.....when the pilgrims were pursuing their devotions and amusements in front of the pagoda, a stone was accidentally thrown, which struck one of the musicians.....The Dwarka Raja apprehensive of the consequence assembled his people and closed the gates of his fort".....He further describes how a reconciliation was then effected between the Raja and the Gaikwad general.^{2a}

In 1806 Alexander Walker in his despatch to the Governor of Bombay made the following remarks about Gahinabai:—

"Gahinabai is the senior surviving widow of the late Govindrao Gaikwad. She accompanied him from Poona and although she never produced any children to Govindrao yet she was his favourite wife and possessed his affections in an eminent degree. Although she possessed very considerable influence over the late Govindrao yet she does not appear to have abused it.....The habit of mind of Anandrao Gaikwad disposed Gahinabai on his death to wish to assume the Government in Anandrao's name.....but the successful intrigue of Kanhoji defeated this prospectus of her ambitions. She has since continued to live a quiet and inoffensive life, the respect which was paid during the life-time of Govindrao has been continued to her from the propriety of her conduct and she is not now desirous of interfering in the affairs of Government; she does not much influence its measures."³

¹ *Selections from Baroda State Records*, Vol. VII-56.

² *Selections from Baroda State Records*, Vol. IV-89.

^{2a} *Genie and Banaji*, Vol. VII, 492.

³ *Genie and Banaji*, Vol. VII, 232.

Walker was not quite correct in absolving Gahinabai from the charge of interfering in politics as can be seen from the continuous aid she gave to her niece Mainabai, the Rani of Dhar. Mainabai was a daughter of Gahinabai's sister and was the wife of Anandrao Pawar II, son of a daughter of Maharaja Govindrao. The two children were brought up by the Gaikwad couple and were married in childhood. Anandrao's powers in Dhar were usurped by Rangrao Odhekar, the Dewan. Anandrao equipped with men and munitions from the private funds⁴ of Gahinabai left Baroda with his young bride in 1798, to get back his State from the usurper. During his nine years' struggle for the recovery of his patrimony the young Raja was given generous loans by the Bankers of Baroda against Gahinabai's security. Anandrao died prematurely in 1807. His posthumous son was saved from the enemies' hands by a loyal nurse and again Gahinabai gave refuge to the widowed Rani. She deputed an able minister in Sakharam Chimnaji with a galaxy of clever Statesmen to reduce Mainabai's enemies in 1809. The Baroda Party did their work splendidly but two years later the infant Raja died and Mainabai adopted her sister's son. Her affairs afterwards took a smoother course but in her greatest difficulties she could press her claim only through the backing of Gahinabai.

In 1813 Gahinabai constructed a temple to God Vitthal the popular deity of Maharashtra and Gujarat near the Palacé. An annual grant of Rs. 2,000 was bestowed on the temple by the Maharaja immediately for its expenses.⁵ This nice place of worship attracts large crowds of devotees during its various religious programmes even now. Five years later she added her garden containing a Shiva temple called Gahineshwar to the public places in Baroda.

Gahinabai's pilgrimage to Benares was an important event in the family history of the Gaikwads as she was the first member of the house to accomplish it. A British officer named Mr. English accompanied the pilgrim party on behalf of the Resident.⁶ The Rani passed through the territories overrun by Daulatrao Shinde⁷ and Malharrao Holkar⁸ with escort supplied by those Chiefs. The pilgrimage started in 1819 and the party returned after one year. An expense of Rs. 1,60,000⁹ was incurred. Gahinabai built a temple named Govindeshwar after her husband, a ghat and a dharmashala called after her own name and an annachhatra at Benares. One of the sanads¹⁰ that she gave to the Pandyas is available in which she enjoins the priest at Gaya to accept, without protest or insistence, whatever the poor clients from Baroda would give him willingly as *dakshina*. At Brindavan she built a temple Murali Manahar.¹¹ At Dakor she dedicated a silver throne to the national deity of Gujarat and built a dharmashala.¹² She issued sanads under her own seal to the donees, a prerogative rarely enjoyed by women of ruling families.

Gahinabai died in August 1834. Her ashes were sent to be immersed into the river at Prayag.¹³ She was the first member of the Gaikwad family to receive this consideration which indicates the esteem the Baroda Maharaja her step-son, felt for her. Her memory is cherished throughout the State to this day.

⁴ Unpublished documents in the possession of Mr. L. S. Phanse.

⁵ *Selections from Baroda State Records*, Vol. V-16.

⁶ *Selections from Baroda State Records*, Vol. VII-93.

⁷ *Selections from Baroda State Records*, Vol. V-147.

⁸ *Selections from Baroda State Records*, Vol. V-151.

⁹ *Selections from Baroda State Records*, Vol. VII-25.

¹⁰ *Selections from Baroda State Records*, Vol. VII-47.

¹¹ Unpublished record.

¹² Unpublished record.

¹³ Unpublished record.

EAST INDIA COMPANY AND ITS PUBLIC SERVANTS *

[By Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao, B.A., B.L., Assisted by Mr N. Subba Rao, M.A.]

There is no more interesting chapter in the history of the East India Company than the persistent efforts it put forth from time to time in attempting to maintain a high degree of purity in the public service as it existed in its time. The admonitions its superior authorities issued from England to their servants in India are worth the attention the subject deserves. Not a little of the subsequent high level of morality reached in the services in India is due to the serious endeavours of the East India Company's Directorate in olden days. The subject is bound up with the nature of the East India Company's possession as a trading organisation. The Company began as a trading corporation and the necessities of the time changed its position into a sovereign authority in India. The trading instinct was strong in its servants in this country and to wean them of its associations proved a laborious and uphill task. But the Company's Directorate in England applied themselves to it steadfastly and they attained no mean success. Administrative reform, higher emoluments, prescriptions of suitable forms of procedure, strict control in the matter of receiving presents from the representatives of country powers, injunctions as to following a decorous life becoming the individual position of the members in the services and insisting on a regular attendance of its public servants at the Divine services to be held every week were among the different methods adopted by the Company's Directors in this connection. One of the earliest Despatches sent by the Company's authorities in England to Fort St. George, which is given below from its Madras Archives, will be found to be comprehensive enough for study from a historical point of view. The General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to "Our President and Council at Fort St. George," from which the following extracts are taken, is dated 23rd January 1754¹. It is full of sound advice and admonition, and covers the diverse modes in which the Court desired to reform the current abuses rife in the Company's factories in India. The President of the time was Thomas Saunders (1750-1755). He has succeeded Charles Floyer, who, having been tried and found wanting, had been dismissed in July, 1750:—

"56. It is with great concern we must observe to you that we have reason to believe the late unhappy situation of our affairs has afforded opportunities to many of our servants to enrich themselves at the Company's expense by unreasonable and unwarrantable profits, in almost every office and branch of business; many practices have been hinted to us, such as extraordinary perquisites arising from the letting our farms, the contracting for investments, the supplying our forces with provisions and stores, and many others, though not to so great an amount, yet equally unjustifiable; it has been likewise hinted to us that two of the Council attempted to commit a fraud by an overcharge in their accounts, and that notwithstanding the person who charged them therewith offered to make oath to the truth of what he asserted, yet no public notice or enquiry was made into the same. We are unwilling to give credit to all these hints, yet we are satisfied there is too much truth in them to be passed over unnoticed, and We direct that you immediately make an inquiry into the profits every person in our service makes in his particular station, that you lopp off whatever shall appear unreasonable, and make such regulations for the general and particular conduct of our affairs in their various branches, that may as much as possible put it out of the power of any of our servants to injure the Company, whatever their stations, may be, and we further direct that you make an enquiry whether there is any foundation for what we before

* Though the Despatch laid under contribution has been calendared by Dodwell, reproduction *in extenso* of the relevant paragraphs, throws fuller light on the subject.—Secretary, I.H.R.C.

¹ See Despatches from England (1754), in the Madras Fort St. George Archives; also Dodwell, *Calendar of the Madras Despatches* (1744-1755), p. 225, where the topic is adverted to.

hinted as to two of the Council, and if you find there is, to acquaint us with the circumstances of the case and the names of the persons concerned.

57. You are to give us a full and faithful account of your proceedings in the execution of the preceding directions and in particular, we insist upon your sending us an account of the nature and amount of all and every perquisites which have been and are received by our several servants in their respective posts and employments.

58. The interest of the Company depends upon the integrity, frugality, and decent behaviour of our servants in general, and it is incumbent upon us not only to intimate the same to you, but to enforce it by our commands which we now do by directing.

59. That the Governor and Council and all the rest of our servants, both civil and military, do constantly and regularly attend the Divine Worship at Church every Sunday, unless prevented by sickness or some other reasonable cause, and that all the common soldiers likewise, who are not on duty or prevented by sickness, be also obliged to attend.

60. That the Governor and Council do carefully attend to the morals and manner of life of all our servants in general, and reprove and admonish them when and wherever it should be found necessary.

61. That all our superior servants do avoid as much as their several stations will allow of it, an expensive manner of living, and consider that, as the representatives of a body of merchants, a decent frugality will be much more in character.

62. That you take particular care that our Younger servants do not launch into expenses beyond their incomes, especially upon their first arrival, and we lay it down as a positive and standing command that no writer be allowed to keep a pallankeen, horse or chaise during the term of his writership.

63. That you set apart one day in every quarter of the year, and oftener if you find it necessary to enquire into the general conduct and behaviour of all our Servants below the Council and enter the result thereof in your diary for our observation.

64. We do not think it necessary to give such direction with regards to our servants in Council, because we are, and always can be, well acquainted with their characters without a formal enquiry."

The General Letter runs to 89 paragraphs and is signed by Richard Chauncey and seventeen others. Chauncey was a Director of the East Indian Company from 1737-1754. He was Chairman of the Company in 1748, 1750 and 1753 and Deputy Chairman in 1749, 1752 and 1754, in the last of which years the General Letter above referred to was issued.

The "late unhappy situation of our affairs" adverted to in para. 56 above of the General Letter has evidently to be referred to the incidents arising out of the capture of Madras by the French in 1746 and what followed them, including the war for the possession of the Karnatic between 1751-1754, and the provisional treaty and truce between the English and French East India Companies in December 1754. This gave occasion, it will be recalled, to the famous defence of Arcot, the struggle for Trichinopoly, the Secret Treaty of Muhammad Ali with Mysore, and the diplomatic fight over its return to Mysore according to the terms of that Treaty and the paying up of expenses on the Nawab's account. The Directors should have had an inkling into the internal position at Madras when they penned this General Letter. The low ebb that public morality had reached should have come to their notice from diverse sources.

HISTORY OF MYSORE IN THE XIX CENTURY ILLUSTRATED FROM CONTEMPORARY NEWSPAPERS.

[By Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), F. R. Hist. S.]

What F. I. R's are to the police, newspapers are to the historian. So far as I know, the India Office is the only place where they have been carefully filed and preserved since the beginning of England's connection with India.

In the XIXth century, many newspapers were received and read by the people of Mysore. Those of Madras gave news concerning the State while those of Calcutta and Bombay published articles of all-India interest, and it was fashionable to subscribe also to the journals published in England.

As time went on, Mysore had her own papers. The first publishers were the Christian missionaries, and their successful example was followed by the educated and enterprising people of the state. The first newspaper published by a native of the State was *Vrittanta-Bodhini*, an Anglo-Kannad Weekly published every Saturday under the patronage of the Maharaja by Bhashya Chari at Bangalore during 1859-60 and printed initially in the Wesleyan Mission Press and later in its own Krishna Raja Vilas Press. Even after the Rendition in 1881, this was the most popular paper in the province. Other papers, *Daily Post*, *Bangalore Herald*, and *Bangalore Examiner*, were in English and more expensive and catered to the tastes of the residents of Bangalore Cantonment.

The topics of interest were as usual Government, the Palace, Wind and Weather, Market, Obituary notices, etc. Christian papers included regular columns on Christianity, and Hindu editors wrote leaders occasionally on Hindu religion and philosophy.

It appears that life in Mysore State was as full, vigorous and interesting then as it is now, except for the fact that *Dasara* was not celebrated with much enthusiasm until 1867. Those who think that the people of Mysore were backward, dull and not gifted with powers to enjoy life in those days will find a different picture in these contemporary newspapers.

It may be safely stated that newspapers while confirming the major facts of history also reveal quite a large number of important and unknown facts which may find place in a detailed history of Mysore. The following are a few examples:—

- (1) The Maharaja's birth-day was a great occasion. A salute of 21 guns was fired every year. A durbar would be held. Charities would be made to all religious institutions. Races would follow.
- (2) The first telegraphic message in Mysore was sent by Lingaraja Urs in the name of the Maharaja to the Commissioner at 5.37 p.m. on the 10th October, 1835. It contained 96 words.
- (3) The Mysore Maharaja *Chatram* at Benares was opened in 1822.
- (4) The palace at Yelval was constructed in 1825 by the Maharaja for the use of the Resident.
- (5) The *Karanji* tank was constructed by the Maharaja very early in his reign for supplying water to the palace.
- (6) Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar III's most favourite scholars were Kowdle Sitharama Sastri, Kasi Seshu Sastri (*alias* Annaiya Sastri), Kunigal Rama Sastri and Ketanahalli Jois. There were leading articles about their scholarship and the Maharaja's sentiments at their death.
- (7) A salute of eleven guns announced the birth of a son to the senior prince, but eleven days later the mother, 'daughter-in-law of His Highness the Raja', died. This was on the 20th May, 1844.
- (8) Cholera was a common epidemic. Prayers and processions of Gods helped to cure its victims!
- (9) The Lal Bag at Bangalore was made more attractive with a circular road for the fashionable men to drive. The Maharaja's menagerie was an ideal zoo.

(10) Bangalore town had a tenth gate added to its entrance. The old nine gates were Ulsoor, Thattina, Mysore, Kengeri, Agrahar, Sondekoppa, Barigemuddenahalli, Bale, and Yelahanka.

(11) C. M. Syllk built the two bridges across the Tunga and the Bhadra in Shimoga district, and the people presented a suitable souvenir to him.

(12) The first few girls' schools were started in the houses of respectable Brahmans with Brahman widows as teachers.

(13) In 1844:

Excellent Potatoes	8 as. per maund.
Good table rice	30 measures per rupee.
Horse-gram	50 measures per rupee.
Bread—I sort	16 loaves per rupee.
Salt was expensive.	

(14) In 1860:

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice—I sort	13	5	4	per Krishnaraja-Khandi
Rice—II sort	11	7	0	do.
Ragi	5	10	0	do.
Australian Wheat.	10	2	0	do.
Dhal	13	0	0	do.
Coffee	5	8	0	a maund.

(15) On February 2, 1844.

Moharam passed off as usual; the Mussalmans of the army had ten days' leave and 'apparently made good use of the indulgence'.

GLIMPSES OF BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING MAHARAJA JASWANT RAO HOLKAR, 1804-1810.

[By Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A.]

(1)

In a letter to His Excellency the Governor General, dated Ramgarh, 12th March, 1804, Lord Lake informs that two Vakils from Jaswant Rao Holkar had arrived and will reach his Camp on the 16th instant. Previous to this there had been correspondence between Jaswant Rao and Capt. Gardner, who was in his service. In a lengthy letter dated Jeypur, October 24, 1803, he wrote to Jaswant Rao "Daulatrao Scindhia and the Nagpur Raja have long been your enemies and they are getting punished by the irresistible hand of the British. In my happiness I have only one dread which embitters all—the fear that my old Master will be misled by flatterers and evil-minded men to join his old enemies against the British Government." And then he goes on to compare the strength of the armies of Hindusthan and of the British to the disadvantage of the former. He adds "The Rajput Chiefs will never earnestly join you and as far as the Pathans and Rohilas, you know their faith is proverbial". He finally advises "Be a friend with the British and you will be happy; the contrary is ruin. Once more accept my services to settle this". After some correspondence on 15th February, 1804, Capt. Gardner wrote to the Maharaja that the ground was prepared for the establishment of friendship. Based on those endeavours Lord Lake in his letter referred to at the beginning surmised that the Vakils were coming to his Camp. He adds that "the person Bhovani Shankar, the person who wrote to Capt. Gardner from Holkar's Camp is a person for whom that Chief entertains the greatest friendship". Lord Lake continues, "the Hurricarrah repeats that he had several long audiences with Jaswantrao Holkar whom he observed to be very much altered in his appearance and uneasy in mind. The Hurricarrah further represents the whole Camp to wear a face of desertion and that Holkar is afraid of his Pathan and Rohilla troops." According to some information that Lord Lake had, the Pathans were ready to go over to him. The condition of Jaswant Rao was so deplorable that he was afraid of the safety of his person.

(Sec. Cons., 17th May, 1804).

(2)

Letter from Lord Lake to Governor General, dated Camp Ballaheerah, 29th March, 1804. Comments upon a despatch of Major Malcolm, Resident with Scindhia. He had dissuaded Scindhia from resenting the insults offered by Jaswant Rao Holkar. He had, according to Malcolm, told Scindhia's Vakil that he (Jaswant Rao) had seized the Fort of Ajmer. Lake says that this fort was held by him for Scindhia. Malcolm held the opinion that Jaswant Rao's army will disperse of itself being in want. Lake did not think so and if it held on longer was anxious to attack it in co-operation with Scindhia. He significantly states, "It does not appear to me that without annihilating the power of this Chief, our own possessions or those of our Allies can ever be secure from his depredations." Lord Lake was short of forage.

(Sec. Cons., 12th April, 1804).

(3)

Malcolm's Report to the Governor General dated Camp Mahal Gooarah, 11th May, 1804. He reports that he conveyed to D. R. Governor General's intention to attack Holkar which the former read with much pleasure. He says that he also conveyed to D. R. "The generosity of your Lordships intentions towards the legitimate descendants of the late Tukoji Holkar, though I judged it proper to leave the settlement of the eventual division of the Holkar territories". He communicated to D.R., "It was not the intention of the British Government to claim as its share any territorial possessions in the Province of

Malwah". He adds, "Your Excellency had, I informed the Maharaja, signified your resolution to attack Yeshwant Rao Holkar to the Courts of Hyderabad and Peshwah," and the hope that they both will co-operate.

(Sec. Cons., 7th June, 1804).

(4)

In a note dated Fort William, 17th August, 1804, written after the retreat of Monson, the Marques of Wellesley takes a comprehensive view of the situation and lays down a blue print for the defeat of Jaswant Rao. He observes "The power of Holkar is said to consist principally in a large body of horse" which he analyses. He belittles the infantry. He also observes "Holkar's artillery is supposed not to be very formidable". He remarks "No principle of union can exert in such a body as that commanded by Holkar". He prophesies "The defeat of such a body in any one action would annihilate it, the persons composing, who might escape with their lives, would probably return to their homes". He advocates an aggressive policy as against a defensive one. Col. Murray was in the occupation of Ujjain (and Indore). In supporting this suggestion for aggressive action Wellesley observes, "The Commander-in-Chief's glorious success in the last campaign is in no respect more admirable than is the judgment displayed by the forward movement of the British troops."

(Sec. Cons., 7th March, 1805).

(5)

Mobility was the feature of the strategy of Jaswant Rao. On 3rd October, 1804, Lord Lake reported from his Camp at Muttra that his army arrived there that day. "The Enemy's horse being upon our left flanks, their main body keeping at a very considerable distance". In his Letter two days later Lord Lake says, "Jaswantrao Holkar, with the whole of his cavalry is dispersed in different villages in this neighbourhood, his brigades and Guns are, by every information between this place and Delhi. I have still sanguine hopes that his guns will fall into our hands." On 6th October, 1804 he reports the successful cutting off of his supplies from Agra by Jaswant Rao's troops, but adds "The position of my army completely secures Agra and Delhi and covers our own territories in the Doab". He further adds, "From the great difficulty in collecting supplies, I shall not be able to move from my present position for some days."

(Sec. Cons., 7th March, 1805).

In his despatch of next day, Lake reports a skirmish with Jaswant Rao. He adds "Jaswantrao was the first to fly. Their General direction appeared to be Bharatpur". But in his letter of next day, Lake reported the return of the enemy's cavalry to his neighbourhood. He proposes to move from thence "Whenever the state of my supply department will permit me". While he was thus immobilised here by the brilliant manoeuvring of Jaswant Rao, he was, with his artillery leading an assault on Delhi as reported by Lake in his despatch, dated 12th October, 1804. In his despatch of the previous date Lake had observed "The circumstances which have hitherto occurred to delay me here (Muttra) have given time for the enemy's infantry and guns to arrive in the vicinity of Delhi, before I had it in my power to pursue them."

(Sec. Cons., 7th March, 1805).

On the 12th October Lake moved 12 miles towards Delhi and hoped to reach that place in the course of next four days. On the 14th instant he arrived near Harool and reported "Lt. Col. Ochterlony made an attack on some of the enemy's posts on the night of the 10th instant and had succeeded in spiking several guns and destroying many of the enemy." He significantly remarks, "Unless the enemy's guns have already retreated from Delhi, they must certainly fall into my hands." On the 15th Lake reports "It appears that in consequence of my approach they are meditating a retreat from that place." Having delivered any attack on the Capital, Delhi—like Hannibal on Rome—Jaswant Rao like his great prototype, retreated from the place. Jaswant Rao

arrived near Harool on 14th October, at Banon Kheda on the 15th instant and at Sakaria on the 16th instant. Thence he went towards Rewari.

(Sec. Cons., 7th March, 1805).

(6)

Letter from Mr. Mercar, Agent, Governor-General's Camp, Hingonah, dated 12th May, 1805, to Secretary to Governor-General "Zalim Singh of Kotah has retired from that place to Jahra Patan, which is situated at short distance from his strong fort of Gagvona. He has left his eldest son in charge of Kotah, to whom he has given instructions not to permit the entry into the town of any part of the Maratha Army nor to attend to any message he may receive even from himself to the purport."

(Pol. Cons., 20th June, 1805).

(7)

In his letter dated Camp Sona, 18th February, 1810, Col. Close reports to the Government of Fort St. George "of the arrival of letters from Jaswant Rao Holkar Balaram Sait and Taikoordars". Jaswant Rao was at that time near Chittor, engaged in realising his tribute from Oodeypur. He adds "The late despatches from Takoordao and Balaram eventually show that the latter is united with the Military party headed by Dharma Kaor. That Balaram Sait and Koor have Toolibai at their disposal.....and that whole of them are anxious that Mulhar Rao should receive a Khilat of confirmation from the Peshwa, through the influence of the British Government." Col. Close recommends that the British Government should establish Mulhar Rao on the "masnad". He observes, "Should it be decided that Holkar's Government is not sufficiently settled yet, to admit of a British Gentleman being placed as Resident at his Darbar, a Capable native might be employed as an Agent with his Ministers..... Such an arrangement would naturally add to the efficiency of Holkar's Government."

(Sec. Cons., 3rd April, 1810).

THE DOCUMENT RELATING TO BAPU SINDHIA'S INVASION OF MEWAR.

[By Mr. G. N. Sharma, M.A.]

The plate under review measuring 13" x 10" is in the possession of the state astrologer Pt. Shyam Sunderji of Udaipur, Rajputana. It consists of a single sheet of copper bearing the text on one side only. The letters are well and deeply cut. It is in a well preserved state. The script is Mahajani. The language is Mewari or the local dialect. The whole of the plate is in prose excepting the imprecatory verse in the end. As regards orthography, it is not free from errors. 'Anuswar' has not been used where necessary. Double 'Matras' have been replaced by single. No difference has been observed between 'v' and 'b'; 'g' has been used for 'gh' and 'sh' for 'kh'. Stops have been wholly avoided.

The inscription records the grant of the village 'Mankavas' (Dist. Ontala) in Mewar, to a Brahmin, named Lakshmi Ram and his son Vijaya Ram, the 7th ancestor of the astrologer whose name has been mentioned above.

The date of the inscription is given in numerical symbols. It was Wednesday the 7th of the dark half of 'Chaitra', V.S. 1872 corresponding accordingly to A.D. 1816.

The contents began after the auspicious address 'Shree Rama Jayati' which is followed by the incised seal of 'Sahi' and 'Bhala', ordinarily found in all the grants as the two regal marks, one representing the signature of the Rana and the other symbolizing the approval of Chunda who sacrificed his self-interest for his father Mokāl.

Then follows the object of the grant recording that Bapu Sundryo (Sindhia) carried away the grantee for which he had to pay ransom. He was brought home by the efforts of the Durbar. In recognition of his sacrifice and services Maharajahiraj Maharana Shree Bhim Singhji (V.S. 1834-1885) conferred upon him the village including Kheras referred to above with full civil, judicial and forest rights within the specified limits.

This is the most important document of its kind dealing with Bapu Sindhia and Dolat Rao Sindhia's invasion of V.S. 1867-1874. The document is silent as to where the recipient of the grant was taken away by the invaders. It appears probable that he was taken to Ajmer which is evidenced by Colonel Tod's remarks¹: "Yet had Sindhia the audacity to demand compensation for the loss of his tribute stipulated to Bapoo Sindhia, who rendered Mewar a desert, carrying her chiefs, her merchants, her farmers, into captivity and fetters in the dungeons of Ajmer, where many died for want of ransom, and others languished till the treaty with the British, in A.D. 1817, set them free".

Another important fact that is gleaned from this document is that Rana Bhim Simha must have concluded a treaty or entered into some sort of terms with the Sindhia on or about V.S. 1872 or A.D. 1816 prior to the treaty with the British in A.D. 1818. The document shows that the durbar helped his release although the grantee paid the ransom personally and this clearly indicates some sort of terms between the Rana and the Sindhia. Col. Tod and Rai Bahadur G. S. Ojha have made no reference to any such treaty or terms probably because no such document was known to them.

Moreover, the plate throws sufficient light on the vandalism of the Sindhia who did not spare even the peaceful citizens from molestation to realise the fixed tribute from the enemy.

¹ *Annals and antiquities of Rajasthan*, Volume I, page 403, Higginbotham's edition, Madras, 1873.

Both Col. Tod² and Rai Bahadur Ojha³ mention that the chiefs, merchants and farmers were taken over to Ajmer for extracting the stipulated tribute. They confine the list of the sufferers to three Varnas, namely Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras only. But this document proves the extension of Sindhia's barbarism to Brahmins also—a sign of clear degeneration from the lofty principle of Shivaji who was good enough to give redemption to these who were Brahmins. "Brahmins were not to be molested, nor taken as hostages for ransom"⁴. Here the single instance of a respectable Brahmin carried off as hostage is a clear testimony of the barbarity and lack of chivalry of the Marhattas.

In the concluding part of the document there is mention of the names of the Purohit Ram Nath who carried the grant of the Rana and of Surat Simha, the son of Nathu Ram who wrote the draft of the document, the ancestors of the Master of Ceremonies and Sahivalas respectively.

² *Annals and antiquities*, Vol. I, page 403.

³ *History of Udaipur*, Part II, page 629.

⁴ Sarkar's *Shivaji and his times*, page 417.

JOURNEY FROM MARWAR TO FATAIPUR, BEYOND JALALABAD, IN THE 17TH CENTURY A.D.

[By Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Bisheshwar Nath Reu.]

As Maharaja Jaswantsingh I of Marwar was a ruler of independent and bold character, Emperor Aurangzeb dreaded him and so he always tried to keep him as far removed from his own country as possible. Accordingly, in 1671 A.D., he sent him, with due honours, to Jamrud.

In 1677 A.D., Rajsingh, the then Diwan of the Goddess Ai Mata, at Bilara (in Marwar), decided to go and pay homage to his ruler.

We give below a brief account of his journey from an old record found in the possession of Thakur Harisingh, his descendant. It will give an idea of the route, names of the halting places, their intervening distances, water conditions, etc.

Diwan Rajsingh left Bilara, accompanied by 3 attendants on the 3rd September, 1677, (Asvin Badi 2, 1734 V.S.) taking 3 loaded camels with him and reached Merta the same evening. On the 4th, he arrived at Khatu (in Nagaur District) and on the next day he encamped with Jasa Charan (bard) at Udasar. On the 6th, he arrived at Rajavasi, where the well contained brackish water. Next day (i.e. on the 7th) the party marched 14 miles further on to Fataipur, where sweet well-water was available. On the 8th he again journeyed 14 miles and rested at Nasar, where there was a well of sweet water. His next halt (on the 9th) was at Surji, where there were two sweet-water wells. On the evening of the 10th, he reached a town named Rinigarh, where there was scarcity of water. On Tuesday, the 11th, Rajsingh, with his party, encamped at Vai, which was 16 miles from Rinigarh and where he found a big well with brackish water. After marching 26 miles, on the 12th of the month, the party reached Bhadra, where tank water was used. This place was in the District of Veniyal, was under Muslim rule. Next day (i.e. on the 13th) the party passed the night at Charla, where there was a tank which supplied water. On the 14th, after covering 30 miles, he reached Fataihabad, where there were many wells and tanks. Next day (i.e. on the 15th) he encamped at Rattiya-Bola, which was 24 miles from Fataihabad and where there were a number of wells and tanks as well as a river. On the 16th he travelled 24 miles and rested at a small town named Bhutladh. There were some tanks and wells and the houses were built of brick. Next evening (i.e. on the 17th) he reached Pandhera, 24 miles from Bhutladh, where a tank and some wells supplied water to the town. On the 18th, he again covered a distance of 24 miles and encamped at Agokhi. His next halt, on the 19th, was at Hathur-Manaka, situated 24 miles away from his last halt. This place had some wells.

On the 20th, he travelled 22 miles and reached Galba, where there were some wells. His next camp (on the 21st) was at Chilaiti, 22 miles away from the previous halting place, where a river flowed by. On the 22nd, he travelled 12 miles and rested at Sultanipura, a big town, where there were a river and some wells. Next day (i.e., on the 23rd) the party, after completing a journey of 20 miles, reached Fataihabad, where there were some wells and a river, named Goindpata, at some distance. The Sarai (rest house) there was fitted with doors. Next day (on the 24th) he journeyed 28 miles and encamped at Amanatikhan's Sarai. On the 25th, the party travelled 24 miles and reached Lahore. This place had many tanks and every house had a well in its front. The river Ravi also flows nearby. He rested there up to 30th September, and, on the 1st October, his party, after performing a journey of 14 miles, halted at Sarai Pachalan Mir. Next day (i.e., on the 2nd) he travelled 24 miles and rested at the village Sarai Emna, where there were some wells and a small tank. His next halt, on the 3rd, was at a village named Gakhar-Chim-ki-Sarai, situated about 20 miles away from the village Sarai Emna, where there were some wells and a tank. On the 4th, he reached Dola-ki-Gujrat, a big town, some 20 miles from the village

where the party halted on the previous day. Here there were some tanks and wells and also a river. His next halt (on the 5th) was at Khan's Sarai, where there was a step-well built by Emperor Aurangzeb, with 4 minarets.

On the 6th, after travelling 14 miles, he reached Fidai Khan's Sarai where there was a river. Next day (*i.e.* on the 7th), the party travelled 10 miles and reached Rohtasgarh, situated on a mountain, below which a river flowed. He rested there for two days. On the 9th, he covered 22 miles and rested at Gakhar-Tala-Sarai. Next day (*i.e.* on the 10th) he encamped at Pakka-ki-Sarai, built by Emperor Aurangzeb, near a river, and, on the 11th, the party, after travelling a distance of 18 miles, stopped at Revat-ki-Sarai where there was a tank. On the 12th, he and his party, after travelling 12 miles, reached the city of Rawalpindi where there were many tanks and wells along with a rest house built by Emperor Aurangzeb. His next halt, on the 13th, was at Kala-Pani-Sarai. On its way the party crossed a bridge at the 34th mile. On the 14th he, after proceeding 20 miles, reached Digar-ki-Sarai. His next halt, (on the 15th), after a journey of 20 miles, was at the big city of Attock where there were many wells and a river. On the 16th, after celebrating the Diwali festival, he and his party crossed the Attock and rested at the village of Khairabad. Next day (*i.e.* on the 17th), after going 16 miles, he reached Akuda, where there was a river called Koh Kaf(?). On the 18th, he journeyed 14 miles and rested at Nawshera, where there was a river named Koh Kaf(?). On the 19th, the party covered 20 miles and passed the night at Khandur-ki-Sarai. On the next day (*i.e.* on the 20th), after meals, they left the place and entered the city of Peshawar where the party rested for 7 days. On the 26th, while at Peshawar the party suffered some loss due to an earthquake. On the 27th he reached Jamrud, 14 miles away from Peshawar. Next day (*i.e.* on the 28th) after a journey of 24 miles the party arrived at Landikhan where there was a river. On the 29th he travelled 22 miles and reached Deh Guman. On the 30th, after travelling 14 miles, the party arrived at Vari-Kaba which is an impregnable mountainous place with a streamlet running close by and a hill-fort at a distance of two miles built by Pathan Fidai Khan. On the 31st he travelled about 24 miles and reached Jalalabad where there were some streamlets and a river, and, in front of the pass, a Thana (post) of Raja Ramsingh. The party stayed there for 9 days and on Friday, the 9th November, after a journey of 24 miles, the party reached the village Nibal where river water was used. There were also some streamlets in the valley close by. On the next day (*i.e.* on the 10th), he and his party reached Fatepur and, on coming back 10 miles from this place, he met the party of the Maharaja. On the 11th, Rajsingh met Durgadas as well as Pancholi Harkishan and Pancholi Rughnath at the garden of Surji. Next day (*i.e.* on the 12th), Maharaja Jaswant's camp was pitched at the garden of Kamchha, where Diwan Rajsingh presented his 'Nazars' to the Maharaja who appreciated his loyalty.

From 12th to 14th, he remained there with Maharaja Jaswantsingh, and in the company of his ruler, he halted at Jalalabad on the 15th and the 16th, at Alibag on the 17th, at Kabi on the 18th (which was 14 miles from Alibag), at Deh Guman on the 19th, at Idhaka on the 20th, at Dhak on the 21st, at Landikhan on the 22nd, at Chabutrara on the 23rd, at Jamrud on the 24th and the 25th, at Peshawar from the 26th December to the 26th January 1678 A.D. On the last day (*i.e.* on the 26th January 1678 A.D.), after obtaining the permission of Maharaja Jaswant, he began his return journey, and reached Khandur-ki-Sarai the same evening. On the 27th he arrived at Naushera and next night he rested at Attock. His next halt (on the 29th) was at Hasan Abdal, and from there he moved on to Rawalpindi on the 30th. On the 31st he rested at Pakka and on the next day at Rohtasgarh. On the 2nd February he arrived at Mir Khan Ki Sarai, and on the next evening at Wazirabad. Then he moved on tobad on the 4th, and next day he reached Lahore where he rested for two days. On the 7th he halted at Megha-ki-Maidi and then on the next day Sohilan. Further on he rested at Aurang Khan-ka-kot on the 9th and at Taludi on the 10th. He then reached Punaichi on the 11th and next day halted at Rewat Khara. His stop

on the 13th was at Dhigsar and on the 14th he reached Bhadra. Further on, on the 15th, he halted at Rinigarh and next night he rested at Chandu. He then pitched his next camp at Shaikhupura on the 17th and on the 18th he passed his night at Sarhi. Then resting at Khatu Badi on the 19th and at Ren on the 20th, he came to Khardi on the 21st February and from that place he arrived back at Bilara on the next day.

Thus this entire journey from Bilara, a small town situated about 42 miles south-east of Jodhpur, the capital of Marwar, to Fataipur, beyond Jalalabad, and back again, *via* Peshawar, took him about 5½ months, including his two months' stay at different places.

This record also contains the rates of commodities, etc. at the different places, but, owing to the scarcity of space, that has been left out for the present.

AN UNRECORDED MUGHAL CAMPAIGN OF THE YEAR A. D. 1690-91.

[By Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law.]

The need of the exploration of local records through Local Survey Committees has been already emphasised upon by the Indian Historical Records Commission. Such a survey was recently started in Kolhapur State and it has brought to light some important material.

After some efforts, I got an opportunity to inspect the family records of an ancient *Inamdar* family, surnamed Nadgauda¹, in the Ajra² sub-division of the Kolhapur State. Among the many papers that I found useful in these records is one that refers to a Mughal campaign which, so far as I know, no history of Aurangzib mentions. It is the siege of the fort of Bhudargad in the year A.D. 1690-91.

The fort of Bhudargad³ stands on a bluff rock, 36 miles south of Kolhapur. It is situated on one of the six great ridges of the Sahyadris which stretch east and north-east across the Kolhapur plateau. Its strategic importance in the Mughal-Maratha War must have been, therefore, very great. Yet, the recorded histories of this War do not mention any incident of importance relating to this place. Only the *Rajaramcharitam*⁴ appears to make a dubious reference to it.

The document belonging to the above-mentioned Nadgauda family is an original order given by a divisional officer of the Maratha King, Rajaram, on Nov. 7, 1691. It refers to grant made to the Desais, Deshkulkarnis and Nadagaudas of the Ajra sub-division for "the immense trouble they had taken in sending supplies to Bhudargad when that fort was besieged by the Mughals⁵. Details of the grant are mentioned in the said document, but it is unnecessary to refer to them here.

Unfortunately, the document does not mention the date of the siege. How long before Nov. 7, 1691, the date of the above-mentioned grant, the siege took place, it is difficult to assert. It is, however, permissible to surmise that the grant must have been made not long after the siege, that is, in the year 1690-91. The record of the events of this year in that useful history of Aurangzib, *Masir-i-Alamgiri*, also supports this view. While mentioning the events of 34th regnal year (A.D. 1690-91), the history gives details of some of the appointments made by Aurangzib for the purpose of extending his conquests in the Deccan, and adds:—

"On the 12th November, 1690 Jamddatulmulk Asad Khan set out by command to punish the enemy⁶ scattered on the further side of the river Kishna (Krishna). He was presented with an amulet.....a special robe, a horse worth 500 mohurs. His chief subordinates were favoured with rich robes, jewels, swords, horses and elephants. Others got robes according to their positions..."

¹ The Nadgaudas were divisional officers. See *Molesworth*, p. 457.

² Ajra is the chief town of the Ajra sub-division. It is 48 miles south-west of Iebalkaranji. In the language of the Gazetteer it is "prettily placed.....on a spur of the Sahyadris". *Bombay Gazetteer*, 'Kolhapur', p. 290.

³ It is 2,600 feet from north to south and 2,100 feet from east to west, and is enclosed by a broken stone and mortar wall with two gateways. In the year 1844, Bhudargad was taken by British forces and dismantled—*Bombay Gazetteer*, 'Kolhapur', p. 295.

⁴ See verse 31 of *Sarga 2* in Keshavapandit's *Rajaramcharitam*, edited by Mr. Bendrey.

⁵ The actual words in the document are:—

"भुदरगडास तांमचा वेदा पडिला ते समई सामां पावविला"

⁶ That is to say, the Marathas.

Obviously, it was quite an important expedition on which Asad Khan was sent on Nov. 12, 1690. Which particular places Asad Khan's men visited in their effort to "punish the enemy scattered on the further side of the river Kishna", it is not mentioned. They must have spread all over the country occupied by the Marathas and they may have even besieged some of the Maratha forts, including the fort of Bhudargad.

Whether it was by Asad Khan's men or by some other Mughal forces, it is clear that Bhudargad was besieged in the year 1690-91. The brief allusion to this siege in the above-mentioned document also makes it clear that the siege was raised, because the officers of the Ajra sub-division kept on supplying provisions to the besieged. All other details of the siege can be known only when fresh material throwing light on these events is discovered.

RAJA MAN SINGH FROM SOME ORIYA AND PERSIAN RECORDS OF ORISSA.

[By Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc.]

The conquest of Orissa by Raja Man Singh has been recorded in the *Akbarnamah*,¹ *Ain-i-Akbari*² and *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*³ and these works are, no doubt, the best sources for this period of the history of Orissa. As early as 1822 Andrew Stirling collected certain data on the activities of Raja Man Singh from the *Madalapanji*, the Oriya Chronicle of the Jagannath Temple at Puri, and Persian revenue records which he himself examined and regarded as genuine.⁴ The names of the authors of Stirling's Persian records and the *Madalapanji* are not as well known as those of Abul Fazl and Khwaja N. Ahmed. Raja Man Singh's name is also recorded in four Oriya stone inscriptions which are undoubtedly contemporary records. In this paper I intend to discuss the historical value of these inscriptions and the Persian records examined by Stirling which furnish more interesting historical information than that recorded in the *Akbarnamah* and the *Ain-i-Akbari* on the administration of Raja Man Singh in Orissa.

Out of these four Oriya inscriptions two were found at the village of Sirjang in the Sadar Sub-Division of the Balasore District in Orissa and two were found at Kasiari in the Sadar Sub-Division of the Midnapore District in Bengal. The Achyutasagara inscription of Sirjang, dated Yugavda 4696, Sakavda 1517, Javanabhoga 28 and Anka year 34 of Ramachandra Deva, was discovered first by John Beames and referred to in the footnote of his paper entitled "Notes on the history of Orissa".⁵ The Achyutaganga inscription of Sirjang gives the date of Yugavda 4699, Sakavda 1520, Javanabhog 30 and the Anka year 37 of Ramchandradeva. My friend Mr. Sudhakar Patnaik, B.A., has published the text of these two inscriptions in a paper called "The Sirjang inscriptions of Achyuta Baliar Singh Mahapatra."⁶

The dates mentioned in these two inscriptions correspond to 1598 A.D. The Oriya inscriptions of the village of Kasiari are dated in the Saka year 1526 which correspond to 1604 A.D. when Raja Man Singh was ruling in Orissa. The Kasiari inscription No. 1 is fixed to the wall of the Jagamohana of the Sarvamangala temple at the S.E.E. corner. The inscription slab contains 7 lines of inscription but as a portion of it is covered by the masonry wall of the Barwari Natamandira, I could not fully decipher the text which is given in Appendix A.

The purport of the inscription is this. In the happy and prosperous kingdom of Maharaja Man Singh in the Saka year 1526 and the Anka year 47, on Monday the 3rd Makara, the temple of Mangala Thakurani was erected by Chakradhara Bhuyan, son of Raghunath Bhuyan, nephew of Jadu Bhuyan and grandson of Govinda Bhuyan of the village Kulyasena.

The brass image of Vijaya Mangala Thakurani contains an inscription of two lines on the pedestal the text of which is given in Appendix B. The English rendering of the inscription is given below.

In the happy kingdom of Maharaja Mana Singha, Chakradhara Sarma, son of Raghunath Sarma, the moon of the family caused the worship of the deity Sarvamangala in the Saka year 1526.

The late N. N. Basu read Raghunath Bhuyan of the first inscription as Raghunath Bhanja. The latter was a nephew (sister's son) of the Raja of Utkala and younger brother of the Raja of Mayurbhanja. He took up arms against his uncle, the ruler of Utkal and occupied its northern part. According to Mr. Basu, probably it was this prince who built the temple of Sarvamangala.⁷

¹ English translation, *Akbarnamah*, Vol. III.

² English translation. *Ain-i-Akbari*, 1939, Vol. I, p. 362.

³ *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* (Eng. tr.), Vol. II, p. 646.

⁴ Stirling's *Orissa* (1) *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XV. 1825. (2) *Bengal Secretariat Reprint*, 1944.

⁵ *J. A. S. B.*, 1883, pp. 233-34.

⁶ *The Journal of the Orissa Academy*, 1940, pp. 21-32.

⁷ *Archaeological Survey of Mayurbhanj*, 1911, pp. 125-26.

The above inscriptions mention the name of Raghunatha Bhuyan and not Raghunath or Raghu Bhanja as deciphered by N. N. Basu. The date, 1604, of the inscriptions goes against the date of Raghu Bhanja of the *Madalapanji* or "Durga Punj"⁸ (Raghu Bhanj?) of the *Akbarnamah*. So Mr. Vasu was entirely wrong in giving the reading of Raghunath Bhanja for Raghunath Bhuyan.

The date, 1526 Saka era or 1604 A.D., of the Kasiari inscriptions is corroborated by that given in the *Ain-i-Akbari* which records that "Man Singh remained in Bengal till 1013, when the sickness of the Emperor induced him to resign his appointment in order to be in the capital".⁹ Raja Man Singh was the real conqueror of Orissa. He conquered Orissa in the 35th year of Akbar's reign in 1000 A. H. (1591-92). Man Singh remained in Bengal and Orissa till 1013 (1604-05) when Akbar's illness induced him to return to the Court hastily.¹⁰ So the date of the Kasiari inscription is very accurate as regards Man Singh's Subadari in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

In the *Madalapanji* and the *Akbarnamah*¹¹ we find that Raja Man Singh took a special interest in the worship of Jagannath at Puri. In 1592 A.D., soon after the defeat of the Afghans and the capture of Cuttack, Man Singh "went off to pay devotions at Jagannath. His idea was that he would be nearer to Raja Ram Chand and that when an opportunity occurred he would lay hold of him."¹² This 'Ram Chand' is no other person than Ram Chandra Deva of the Sirjang and Kasiari inscriptions whose Anka years go to prove that he established supremacy in Orissa in 1568 A.D. when the Afghans of Bengal were in occupation of Orissa. Raja Ram Chandra lost no time to revive the worship of Jagannath after the sacrilege of Kalapahar and was styled by the people as the second Indradymna after the founder of the worship of Jagannath at Puri. Even Abul Fazl describes him as "one of the famous Zamindars of Orissa."¹³ In the *Madalapanji* it is narrated that Raja Man Singh visited Puri with the son of Telanga Mukunda Deva upon whom he wanted to bestow the management of the Jagannath Temple. Rai Bahadur R. Chanda has identified this son of Telanga Mukunda Deva with the Tila Rajah of *Akbarnamah*.¹⁴ Raja Man Singh's plan could not be carried into effect as Ram Chandra Deva was actually in possession of the Temple long before 1592 A.D.

In the *Madalapanji* it is further mentioned that Gaura Rani, wife of Rajah Man Singh built the Muthamandapa within the enclosure of the Jagannath temple at Puri. *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi* mentions that Rani Gawr was the chief wife of Raja Man Singh.¹⁵ Dr. Borah writes in the notes that "Rani Gawr evidently means the Rani who hailed from Gawr, i.e., Bengal and probably refers to the Princess of Kuch Bihar who was married to Raja Man Singh."¹⁶ When Nathan the author of *Baharisthan-i-Ghaybi* describes Rani Gawr as the chief wife of Raja Man Singh, Borah's identification of Rani Gawr with the Princess of Kuch Bihar whom the Raja married¹⁷ towards the end of 1596 A.D. cannot be accepted. Further as Nathan should have known that Raja Man Singh had 1500 wives,¹⁸ his testimony leaves no doubt that Rani Gaura was the *Pattamahisi* (Chief wife) of Raja Man Singh. The *Madalapanji* thus furnishes us with additional information on Raja Man Singh, not available in the Persian accounts.

⁸ *Akbarnamah*, Vol. III, p. 934.

⁹ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 363.

¹⁰ *History of Orissa*, by R. D. Banerji.

¹¹ *Akbarnamah*, Vol. III, p. 880 and p. 941.

¹² *Ibid*, p. 941.

¹³ *Ibid*, p. 967.

¹⁴ *J. B. & O. R. S.*, Vol. XIII, p. 25; *Akbarnamah*, Vol. III, p. 941.

¹⁵ *Baharistan-i-Ghaybi*, p. 7.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 794.

¹⁷ *Akbarnamah*, Vol. III, p. 1068.

¹⁸ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 353.

According to Stirling, though the Afghan usurpers were defeated by the armies of Akbar under the command of his General Khan Jehan and others and Todar Mall visited the province in A.D. 1580 to superintend the introduction of his settlement of the crown lands, the arrangements for the annexation of the Subah of Orissa to the empire, were not completed until the arrival of Raja Man Singh in 999 Amlī.¹⁹

Though in some respects, *Ain-i-Akbari* covers the period up to the 40th year of Akbar's reign (1594-95 A.D.), in the matter of administrative arrangements and statistical information, it does not go beyond 1590 A.D.²⁰ As the conquest of Orissa by Man Singh was not completed before 1593,²¹ the administrative arrangements introduced by him are not to be found in the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

Apparently, Abul Fazl depended on the reports of Raja Todar Mall at the time of compiling the *Ain-i-Akbari*. The Persian documents utilised by Stirling, however, record Man Singh's administrative arrangements and are, therefore very valuable for the historical geography of Orissa at the time of its conquest by Raja Man Singh.

After return from Puri to Cuttack Raja Man Singh "summoned" Raja Ram Chandra Deva, presumably for a settlement but "he objected".²² Then Man Singh had to "wage war on him".²³ "On hearing of this H. M. who appreciates dignities—became angry and issued censure. The Rajah recalled his troop, and apologised. Ram Chand, on seeing the graciousness of H. M., took the thought of paying his respects. On 21 Bahman he visited the Rajah (Man Singh), and was treated with much respect".²⁴

This from the *Akbarnamah*, clearly shows that Raja Man Singh had no free hand in dealing with the Zamindars of Orissa.

Raja Man Singh made settlements with the powerful Princes of Orissa who were best qualified to control the turbulent people by their local rank and family influence. Among these princes the rulers of (1) Khurdha, (2) Sarangarh and (3) Al are styled as Rajas and the rulers of (1) Keonjhar, (2) Mayurbhanj, (3) Bisenpur (modern Bankura), (4) Fathihabad, (5) Naraingarh, (6) Karangarh (Karnagarh), (7) Baghbhum (all in Midnapore) are styled as Zamindars. It is interesting that all the places under the control of these Princes are in existence and can be easily identified. The principalities allotted to the local Princes by Raja Man Singh in 999 Amlī seem to be different from the Sarkars of the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

In the *Ain-i-Akbari* we find "Raja Ram Chandra, Zamindar of Orissa"²⁵ was a Mansabdar of 500 and "Adwand and Sundar Zamindars of Orissa"²⁶ were Mansabdars of 200. But in Man Singh's settlement paper, it is found that the Mansab of Raja of Khurdha was 3500 and those of the Rajahs of Sarangarh and Al were 500 each. So the number of Mansabdars in *Ain-i-Akbari* and Stirling's Persian Records remains the same. The *Madalapanji* narrates that Raja Man Singh allotted Al and Sarangarh to the sons of Mukunda Deva and the Persian records narrate that the Rajas of Al and Sarangarh were Mansabdars and so Adwand and Sundar of *Ain* may be identified with these Rajas of Al and Sarangarh. From above it is clear that the accounts of *Madalapanji* and the Persian records of Orissa give more authentic information on the history of Orissa than those of *Akbarnamah* and the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

As Maasir-ul-Umara is reputed to contain "by far the best account of Raja Man Sing" including details of his conquest of Orissa, I tried to ascertain its exact contents and got the Persian portion translated into Oriya by Manlavi Emmanuel Hak of Barinada. Maasir-ul-Umara contains an interesting account of the Jagannatha Temple at Puri. The portion on the history of Orissa seems

¹⁹ Stirling's *Orissa*, Bengal Secretariat Press, 1904, p. 43.

²⁰ Blochman's preface to the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

²¹ *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, n. 646.

²² *Akbarnamah*, Vol. III, p. 967.

²³ *Ibid*.

²⁴ *Ibid*, pp. 967-68.

²⁵ *Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, 1939, p. 548.

²⁶ *Ibid*, p. 594.

to be copied from the *Akbarnamah*, but it does not give the details of Raja Man Singh's conquest of Orissa or his administrative arrangements. Thus we find that the Oriya inscriptions and the Persian revenue records of Orissa examined by Stirling furnish us with some more information on the history of Orissa than what we find in the famous Persian works noted above.

Stirling personally examined all these Persian records and writes:—

"The details of the arrangements adopted by Raja Man Singh for the disposal and management of the above important class of estates, cannot be very interesting to the general reader, but I shall nevertheless introduce an extract from some old revenue accounts in my possession which describe those arrangements"²⁷

Elsewhere he writes thus:

"I shall proceed to furnish abstract statements of the land assessment of Cuttack according to its present dimensions translated from revenue accounts in the private possession of the family of the former Dewan of the Marhatta Government, the authenticity of which I see no reason whatsoever to doubt".²⁸

It is unfortunate that since 1822 no one in Cuttack has attempted to find out these Persian Revenue accounts examined by Stirling. I am told that there are three almirahs full of Persian records in the Collector's Record Room at Cuttack and it seems to me that the documents mentioned by Stirling may be found in those almirahs. It is also unfortunate that the name of the family of the Dewan of the Marhattas at Cuttack was not recorded by Stirling. The Persian revenue records furnish authentic information on the early Moghal administration of Orissa as is evident from the pages of Stirling. As it may not be too late yet to search them out in the town of Cuttack, I invite the Orissa Government and the Utkal University to take up the search at an early date.

APPENDIX A

1. Sri subhamastu Sri Mana Sigham Maharajamkara vije Subha rajye samasta 47 Amka Sri * * *
2. Makara di 3 ne su 5 Somavara 1526 Sake Kulyasena gramara Sri Govinda Bhuyamkara prapontra
3. Sri Raghunatha Bhuyan po(pu)tra Sri Jadu Bhuyamkara putura Sriman Sri Chakradhara Bhuyan
4. Sri Mangala Thakuranimkara agyam pramane prati adesa hela ve
5. laive e deule adhyaksa * * Vikala Dasa * *
6. na Kamila Vasurama kinu
7. e Karana Haridasa

APPENDIX B.

1. Sri Mana Sigham Maharaja subha rajye nijakula Kumudananda Srila Sri Raghunatha Sarma
2. Bhumipasuta Sri Chakradhara Sarma Bhumipa karitedam Sarvamangala pratimaku puja Sakavda 1526 Kamila Raghupatra

²⁷ Stirling's *Orissa*, p. 44.

²⁸ *Ibid*, p. 38.

A NOTE ON A TANJORE NAYAK COPPER PLATE IN THE PUDUKKOTTAI STATE MUSEUM.

[By Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.]

Rao Sahab M. Paramasivam Pillai, now Second Councillor, Pudukkottai State, kindly sent me two Copper Plates from the old records of the Honourable the Chief Court of Pudukkottai, of which he was Chief Judge until January 17, 1944. They have now been catalogued as C. P. Nos. 34 and 35, and preserved in the Pudukkottai State Museum.

C. P. No. 34¹ is in Telugu. The *Saka* year is not quite clear; but the other Astronomical data—*Vickari* (Tamil year),—*Sravana Sukla*—15—*Varalakshmi-vritam* day (Friday)—point to July 22, 1659 A.D. (*Saka* 1581 or 1580 'expired').

The donor is Acyuta Vijayaraghava Nayaka—lord of Nedungondapuram,—of the Kasyapagotra. The genealogy given is as follows: While Acyuta Raya ruled over Vidyapuri, Sevanripa got from him the Cola Kingdom. His son was Acyuta and grandson Raghunatha, who was 'a lion to the elephants that were the Pandya and the Tundira'. Raghunatha had two sons—Ramabhadra, the elder, and Vijayaraghava, the younger.

Sevappa Nayaka (Sevanripa) was appointed Viceroy of Tanjore by the Emperor Acyuta Raya of Vidyapuri (Vijayanagar). Sevappa's son was Acyuta Nayaka, and grandson Raghunatha, who is compared to a lion and his opponents, the Pandya or the Madura Nayak and the Tundira or the Nayak of Gingee, to elephants. So far the genealogy is quite in accordance with established historical facts.

Vijayaraghava succeeded Raghunatha, but not the 'elder' son Ramabhadra. This naturally raises the presumption that Vijayaraghava usurped the throne. It is sometimes believed that Vijayaraghava was an illegitimate son. The genealogy given in the poem, *Raghunathabhyudayam*, suggests that Vijayaraghava was the elder of those two sons. Mr. Vriddhagirisana has established² the legitimacy of Vijayaraghava's birth and claims with the help of all the known evidence. The Copper Plate under reference makes one point clear, that of the two legitimate sons of Raghunatha, Vijayaraghava was the younger. If Ramabhadra, the elder son, did survive the battle of Toppur (1617 A.D.) at which he fought at the side of his father, "one cannot be definite how Vijayaraghava attain the throne in 1633"³. The only plausible explanation seems to be that of Mr. Hickey⁴, who says that Vijayaraghava, the younger, "excelled his brother, and consequently the kingdom was given over to him on account of his physical powers and mental acquirements".

The Plate registers a grant to Sri Vaisnavas of an *agraharam* or Brahmin village called 'Campakamannarpuram' after the goddess Campakavalli and the god Mannarsvami or Rajagopalasvami of Mannargudi, the tutelary deities of the Tanjore Nayaks. The *agraharam* was to the south of the Pambar (Sanskrit—*Sarpanadi*), north of Kilanilai and east of Nedungudi. All these are now included in the Kilanilai Firkka, Tirumayyam Taluk, Pudukkottai State.

Nedungudi was formerly called in the State inscriptions *Sengunranadu*⁵, and the new name was probably after Nedungunram (or Nedungondapuram) in the modern North Arcot District, which was the original seat⁶ of these Nayak Rulers before they got Tanjore. At Kilanilai there are now extensive remains of a magnificent fort, which Vijayaraghava Nayaka built; and very near it and connected with it by a subterranean passage stood the fort of Sakkottai (Ramnad District), also believed to be built by Vijayaraghava.

¹ No. 35 also is a Telugu grant, and is dated 1732 A.D. in the reign of Vijayaraghunatha Raya Tondaiman (Ruler of Pudukkottai, 1730-62 A.D.).

² *The Nayaks of Tanjore* by V. Vriddhagirisana, M.A., M.Litt., L.T., published by the Annamalai University, 1942, pp. 127-130.

³ Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari's *Introduction to the Nayaks of Tanjore*—p. VIII.

⁴ Author of *The Maratha Principality of Tanjore*.

⁵ Pudukkottai State Inscriptions. 426, 482, 635 and 645.

Madras Epigraphical Reports, 497 of 1907.

This grant probably synchronises with Vijayaraghava getting back his throne after the disaster that happened to him in March 1659, when the Bijapur forces occupied Tanjore and Vallam, and Vijayaraghava became a fugitive.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari rightly complains that Vijayaraghava "has not left a rich epigraphical heritage"⁷. This Copper Plate is sure to be welcomed as a useful addition to the very meagre sources—epigraphical, literary and traditional—of this reign. Dr. Rama Rao of Guntur has agreed to edit and publish the Telugu text in the "*Journal of Andhra History and Culture*".

⁷ *Op. cit.*, p. VIII.

COPPER PLATE GRANT OF CHAUHAN RAMCHANDRA DEO II OF PATNA STATE.

[By Mr. P. C. Rath, B.A., D.Ed.]

The grant under discussion is inscribed on a single copper plate measuring 9" x 2 1/5". The plate is about 1/8" thick and contains sixteen lines, the last of which is the representation of *Chakra*, the family emblem of the Chauhan of this tract.

The Superintendent of Archaeology, Patna State, had an opportunity of examining it when it was produced as evidence in a case before a court in which some of the descendants of the original beneficiaries figured. The contents of the plate throw a flood of light on the administrative system of the time besides showing some peculiarities both linguistic and palaeographic. The language is Oriya.

The donor is Maharajadhiraj Maharaj etc. Ramchandra Deo. The Copper plate records the gift of a village named Udar to five brothers two of whom are mentioned by name. The surname of the donees is Dass but the title 'Bakshi' is prefixed to the name of the one mentioned first, i.e. Paramanand Dass, probably the eldest of the brothers.

The descendants of the donees who still reside in the village donated are Brahmins, using the surname Dass, but the word Bakshi is not prefixed to their names. So it appears that Bakshi was the official title of Pitambar Dass, one of the donees.

On local enquiry it has been ascertained that the Bakshi of Patna State then exercised both civil and military powers¹. Unfortunately this has not yet been substantiated from records.

Besides the Bakshi another high official is mentioned in the inscription. From the wording of the grant it appears that the Dewan exercised powers next only to the Maharaja.

The Dewan at that time was one Basudev Budek. Another Budek named Kesav is mentioned as a witness to this grant.

The Budek are a class of Kshatriyas enjoying jagirs from the Maharajas of Patna, for military service. They were the hereditary bodyguards of the Maharajas of Patna. A peculiarity of this grant is that besides the customary citing of "Astalokapala" as witness of this act of gift, some persons are mentioned as witnesses who were probably people of sufficient earthly importance to be so honoured.

One of the Budeks we find as Dewan and another as one of the three witnesses; so it can safely be assumed that the Budeks at that time enjoyed high social status and took a prominent part in the administration of the country.

It is known from tradition that the present Budek class, though now forming a single caste for all social purposes, was originally composed of and recruited from various castes. Perhaps it would not be far wrong to assume that 'Budek' was originally the name of the cadre of bodyguards of the Maharajas of Patna State. The Budeks are now regarded as a sect of 'Paik' caste.

One Banmali Patnaik is mentioned as the writer of this charter.

Thus it can safely be assumed that a kind of regular administration, with graded officers discharging well defined functions, was maintained by the rulers of Patna up to 1816, the year of this grant.

As regards the revenue system prevailing at the time, unfortunately we do not get a clear-cut idea. The mention of giving away rights over trees, fishes, shades, water, rocks, branches of trees, immovables and movables, worms and insects, etc. ending with '*Samasta danakaridelu*' may indicate crown rights over those things or it may also be a customary way of expressing and defining rent-free grants made specially to Brahmins.

The names of Jarasingha and Udar are mentioned in the charter and these villages in Patna State still retain their original names.

¹ The Bakshi in Mewar during Tod's days sprang from a non-militant tribe and discharged both civil and military duties. *Rajasthan* (Crooke's edition), p. 557. In Sambalpur, at the same period, he had also a non-military origin. But in Orissa he was usually a member of the military caste. (Banerjee. *Orissa*. Vol. II., P. 279.)

The gift was made on the occasion of the Solar eclipse occurring in the 10th bright fortnight of Margasira which was a Wednesday.

The year of the grant is mentioned in line eleven and it is given in the regnal year of Mukund Deo of Orissa (Khurda). It is the 24th Anka of that Raja.

This 24th Anka is the year when according to the Madlapanji, the chronicle of the temple of Puri, Jagannath and Orissa rulers, the internment of Mukund Deo II at the hands of the British Government and his subsequent death while still in prison, took place².

Even now in the religious documents of this tract, specially 'Janmapatrikas', the year is mentioned in the regnal year of the Raja of Puri, expressed in Anka form of calculation. Thus the use of the era of the descendants of the Gajapatis of Orissa, carries no political significance, specially in the parts of natural Orissa, contiguous to political Orissa.

This practice indicates widespread influence of Oriya culture centring round "Jagannath Cult", the spread of which followed the settlement of the immigrants, specially Brahmins, and Karans from religious Agraharas known as Sasanas, in Puri District, contemporaneous with the issue of the land-grant under discussion.

The Paik rebellion and general unrest prevailing at that period in the coastal districts, due to the crumbling down of the Khurda dynasty of Orissa, might have forced a goodly number of people to seek shelter in comparatively safer places of natural Orissa. The writer of the charter, a Karan, might have been such an immigrant and might have introduced this style of writing deeds, specially dating the deed written by him.

From the *C. P. Gazetteer* we know that Ramachandra Deo ruled over Patna from 1765-1820³. He may thus safely be taken as the donor and we may call him Ramchandra II to distinguish him from Rama Deva popularly known as Rama Deo, the founder of the Chauhan family of this tract⁴.

The alphabets shri, ha, ka, tta, u, show archaic forms. Moreover some peculiarities are observed in composition which may be taken as the form of Oriya composition of that period.

The portion considered necessary is transliterated below for the reference of scholars.

- L 1 *Swasti Shri Maharayadhiraya Shri Maharaya*
- L 2 *Shri 7 Ramachandram Deo Shri Maharayakara*
- L 3 *hukum aemat ye*
- L 4 ** * * * || Baksi Parmanandam Das Pitambar*
- L 5 *Das || panch bhair madhyaku oodar gram danakaridelu || Sisira masre || gachhma*
- L 6 *chha chhaya apachhaya pani pakal sayal sakha thavar jagam kit patag samasta*
- L 7 *danakaridelu || yavat chandram divakarare bhog karibe || ac pramane aethiki astalo*
- L 8 *ka pala sakhi || * * * * || Kesav Budaik sakhi ae gram*
- L 9 *danahela Basudeva Budaik duanare||*
** * * **
- L 10 ** * || * * * **
- L 11 ** 1 Shri Makudeo Shri Maharayanakar 24 ake margasir sukla 10/4 bare ae pata lekha he*
- L 12 *la Vanamali Patnaaekar hata gate*
- L 13 *at Shri Mahara*
- L 14 *yankar Kubal*
- L 15 *sahi*
- L 16 *Chakra*
emblem

² A. B. Mohanty, *Prachina Gadya Padyadarsa*, P. 41.

³ *Gazetteer of Central Provinces* (1870), pp. 483-84.

⁴ J. N. S. I., Vol. V, pp. 61-64.

AVITABILE-MACKESON CORRESPONDENCE.

[By Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.)].

Avitabile belongs to the recent past. He left India in 1843 and passed away in 1850. But it will be unfair to judge him by modern standards. Aspiring to instil into lawless hearts a healthy respect for law and a wholesome fear of its rightful guardians he created an atmosphere of terror all round and permitted himself to be lost in a haze of myths and legends inspired by his drastic methods. A man of violence he doubtless was, but was he really the callous coldblooded votary of the cult of gibbets¹ as the current stories make him? Unfortunately very few sober facts are known about him and it is not possible to give a straight answer to this question. Julian James Cotton of the Madras Civil Service visited Agerola, the native hamlet of his colourful hero, ransacked the pages of the parish register, interviewed the kinsmen and co-villagers, scrutinised the pay book of the Neapolitan troops, not forgetting that tantalising tattered little volume in which the Governor of Peshawar kept his journal, but the biographical sketch that he contributed to the *Calcutta Review* in 1906 consists mainly of gruesome stories and romantic tales. Apparently Avitabile's countrymen were not better informed for the very next year witnessed the publication of an Italian version of Cotton's biography by G. de Georgio with a foreward from Vittorio Spinazzola, Director of St. Martin's Museum of Naples, without any additional information, historical or chronological². C. Grey and H. L. O. Garrett borrowed freely from Cotton but hardly attempted to throw fresh light on Avitabile's life. Their chronology is sometimes not free from inaccuracy though they had free access to the manuscript records of the Punjab Government. Nor have they cared to give a full account of the incidents which might have led to an open breach with the British authorities in 1840.

Grey and Garrett confidently assert that "In April 1835, much against his will, Avitabile was appointed Governor of Peshawar."³ The statement is roundly contradicted by other writers and official reports. Buckland blunders as usual when he notes about Avitabile—"made Governor of Wazirabad and of Peshawar in 1834."⁴ According to the *Peshawar District Gazetteer*,⁵ Avitabile's administration commenced in 1838 and terminated in 1842. Two items in the Abstract of Intelligence from Lahore dated from the 19th to the 25th of May 1837 that Wade forwarded to Macnaghten however go far to establish that the Neapolitan officer was invested with the government of Peshawar sometime prior to the rainy season of 1837. On the 21st May—"Shahabuddin the Agent of Mons. Avitabile was ordered to write to his master to move with his own Battalion and 500 sawars of Rajah Gulab Singh to Akora and to remain there until further orders, when he was to act as he would be instructed". On the 25th "orders were sent to Kunwar Nao Nihal Singh and Rajah Dhian Singh stating that Pirbakhsh the Farrash had been despatched to them with a Khilat of 9 pieces and that as soon as he reached Peshawar they were to ask Mons. Avitabile to attend on them and to confer the Khilat on him on the part of his Highness and to desire that Officer to charge himself with the administration of Peshawar that after the rainy season he would be re-called to Court."⁶

If they are careless about their chronology Grey and Garrett's narrative is hardly fair to Avitabile. The story about Karimuddin Khan's Jagir with its annual tribute of twenty Afridi heads⁷ has gained much currency but its authenticity still remains to be tested. But if the records of May 1840 provide "a

¹ *Calcutta Review*, Vol. CXXIII, October 1906, pp. 515-85, and Grey and Garrett: *European Adventurers of N. India* (Lahore, 1929), pp. 117-47.

² *Il Generale Avitabile* (Napoli, MCMVII).

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 129.

⁴ *Dictionary of Indian Biography* (Lond. 1906), p. 20.

⁵ Pp. 74-76 of the second edition (Lahore, 1893).

⁶ *Pol. Cons.*, 1837, 10 July, No. 62.

⁷ *Calcutta Review*, Oct. 1906, p. 538.

typical example of his methods" Avitabile had nothing to be ashamed of. The documents in question however cannot be fully understood without reference to other papers and we may appropriately quote here Mackeson's letter to Maddock, dated Peshawar, the 26th April 1840, which fully narrates the offensive incidents.

"I have the honour to forward a letter under a flying seal to your address from the Envoy and Minister at the court of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, and with reference to the subject of it beg further to state. — that notwithstanding my becoming responsible to General Avitabile for the rent claimed from the Afreedis by the Sikh Government on account of a portion of the lands between Zumrud and the mouth of the Khaibar pass, General Avitabile has not withdrawn Rahmat Khan Aurakzai from Zumrud but has kept him there with a number of Sepahis to prevent the Afreedis carrying away their crops. Yesterday evening an Afreedi who was cutting the crops received two musket shot wounds and was made a prisoner by Rahmat Khan's people between whom and the Afreedis several shots were interchanged. General Avitabile has not only laid an embargo on the merchants of Peshawar proceeding to Zalalabad but also on all foreign merchant residents of Zalalabad Kabul Qandahar and Herat and on all the subjects of his Majesty Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk who happened to be at Peshawar on their private affairs. The distress occasioned by this unwarrantable detention of between four or five hundred people many of whom have not, the means of supporting themselves is great beyond measure—My remonstrances to General Avitabile: that he is acting against the conditions of treaties, that his Government will be answerable for all the losses the parties detained may suffer and for their extreme expenses, have had no effect. He declares that until the Shah's Government become responsible for the Rs. 40,000 plundered by the Afreedis in the Sikh territory and for all other robberies he will allow no one to leave Peshawar. To day in consequence of a complaint made to him that a party of Afreedis had carried off fifty head of cattle from a neighbouring village, he has written to warn me that he will apprehend and confine any Afreedis his people may lay hands on who may be servants of my Government. That not an Afreedi shall be allowed to come to Peshawar. (I have three Afreedis with me). I have not yet had an opportunity of explaining the substance of Sir W. Macnaghten's letter to General Avitabile, but will do so this evening and inform you of the result."⁸

Whatever the justice of these proceedings they do not go far enough to support the view that Avitabile treated the Afreedis as human vermins and his version of the case is well worth reproducing. In reply to Mackeson's protest Avitabile wrote:—

"Your letter expressing your anxiety for a reply to your communication of the preceding date, and regarding the lands situated beyond the Khyber Pass has been received together with a copy of the letter from Khan Buhadoor Khan Kokee Kheil—you state in that letter that in the first instance the boundaries of the places lying between the Fort of Futtehghurh, and the Khyber Pass should be examined and adjusted by the two Governments, and then both parties take their respective spring crops—you add that if I overstep the limits of my jurisdiction, and cause a quarrel with those who are not Sikh subjects, I should create a misunderstanding between the two Governments. My friend, I have dispatched a reply to the letter above mentioned, and you will ere this have learnt its contents. The authority of this Government has from former times been in force in this place, and the friendship between the two Governments has long existed. The accession of His Majesty Shah Shooja ool Moolk to his ancestral throne, took place last year thro' the support of the British Government. The Afghans who are always turbulent had never prior to this come beyond the Khyber Pass, or blocked up the road, knowing that as they had to come to Peshawur they would be seized, and called upon to restore all

⁸ Sec. Cons., 1840, 18 May, No. 58

property plundered by them. At present they write to you in a strain of pride, and haughtiness, quite unusual. They flatter themselves that they will be encouraged in their pursuits by the King, and the British Government. If you attend to their tales they will become even more mischievous. If you daily check them as we do, they will be cowed and both the Governments whose interests are identical, will be benefited in every way—The lands situated beyond the Khyber Pass, and in the neighbourhood of the Bandah Hill, are generally trodden down, and laid waste by the Sikh troops—Every man ought to be grateful to the master that keeps him. If I interfere within the Khyber Pass, ascribe to me all the misunderstanding that may take place between the two Governments, I cannot however with propriety refrain from investigating minutely into every matter that occurs on the spots frequently occupied by the Sikh troops, whether the inhabitants thereof be Sikh or British subjects or not. As to the boundary in question you must address the Maha Rajah—and I shall act up to his orders. Let me beg you to dismiss the Horse, and footsoldiers appointed under you from the Afreedee, and Khyberree tribes—I can supply you, if you wish, with a Company of Infantry, and 100 Horsemen to be in daily attendance on you as far as the entrance of the Khyber Pass. In future the Afreedees shall be prohibited entering Peshawur, lest quarrels should arise, which will be a source of much regret, and I shall consider that they are owing to a want of proper precaution. You should order the Sepahces of Ruhmut Khan Aruckzaee, who have been deputed to the boundaries of the Territory of Jumrood, not to fire guns—because the circumstance of firing the guns on this side, may give rise to quarrels.”

Again:—

“Your letter dated 12th April (recapitulated contents) duly reached me, My friend, if you write that you will be responsible for the produce I will not station the detachment of Ruhmat Khan, on the spot in question,—If you desire me to free the imprisoned Afreedees, you should write to me that you will be responsible for the sum of 40 Thousand Rupees etc., plundered by the Khyberrees. If not, the Sepahces must be stationed as above mentioned, and the imprisoned Afreedees remain in prison. Even if the Khyberrees are turbulent, there is no cause for apprehension keep all your Afghan guard provided there be no Afreedees. If you deem it necessary to employ troops, write to me, and I will send them—As regards the Afreedee Chowkedars, you must recollect that when I conversed with you on the subject I mentioned that I had appointed them without a notification to my Government and I always kept with me in the garden called Oozeer Bagh one or two companies of troops, when there exists an identity of interests between the two Governments, what objection is there to this? Your letter of this date desires me to release the two Afreedees, and states that if they are not set free, the tradesmen of Peshawur will be seized in the Khyber Pass. I am given to understand that you have very quickly become thoroughly acquainted with the laws, and manners of the Khyberrees, but the Khyberrees know nothing about the Rules, and Regulations of the British, I have posted a proclamation in every street of Peshawar, and in its neighbourhood.—A copy of it, I beg to transmit herewith for your perusal, My friend, it is useless to write every day on this subject,—unless the sum of Rs. 40,000 &c. be recovered, and the question of the revenue be decided, the Afreedees shall not be liberated, and I will certainly send a detachment to guard the crops.”⁹

Acrimonious as the tone of this correspondence appears the controversy was amicably settled as Mackeson informed Macnaghten on 2nd May 1840.—

“In the meantime intelligence reached me that the Maliks of Khyber incensed at the attack made by Rahmat Khans people on a party of the Kooki Kheil, one of whom they had wounded and taken prisoner were assembled in Council near the mouth of the Pass to consider of the best means of retaliating and avenging themselves on the Sikhs. Convinced from this that a serious

⁹ See. Cons., 1840, 25 May, No. 53, letters 9 and 11.

collision must inevitably occur unless Rahmat Khan and his party were withdrawn and deeming it of great importance, with advertence to the already disturbed state of the Mahmand territory and of Bejour, to preserve the tranquillity of the Khyber Pass and finding all other arguments fail. I proposed to General Avitabile to place in deposit with himself or any person he might appoint on the part of the Shahs Government a sum of money, the amount to be afterwards determined, as an equivalent for the rent demanded by the Sikh Government from the Afridis on account of the harvest of the lands near the Fort of Futtu Ghur the same sum to be paid to the Sikh Government if on the defining a boundary their right to it should be established, in other event to be returned to the Shahs Government, that General Avitabile on his part should withdraw Rahmat Khan Aurakzai and his party from Futtu Ghur, set at liberty the two prisoners of the Kooke Kheil on whose release the Hindoos detained in Khyber would also be released, that he should take off the embargo he had laid on the trade between Peshawar and Jullalabad and allow the Afridis to resort to Peshawur, as heretofore.

General Avitabile agreed to these conditions and measures were immediately taken for the recall of Ruhmut Khan and for releasing the parties in confinement on either side, these owing to the necessity of references, were only to day released. I had urged that the embargo on merchants and travellers should be in the meantime taken off representing the expense and inconvenience they were put to but this was only effected two days ago as regarded the horsemen and other servants of Shah Shooja and only to day as regarded merchants¹⁰.

I need not quote other relevant documents of this series. It is abundantly clear that in this instance at least Avitabile had done nothing unwarranted or extraordinary. He was particularly anxious to earn the good opinion of the British officials¹¹ and would not lightly go out of his way to alienate them simply for the pleasure of Afridi baiting. I do not for a moment suggest that Avitabile's notoriety for indifference to human suffering was entirely undeserved but I beg to plead for a careful examination of contemporary records before we condemn him as a blood-thirsty monster.

¹⁰ Sec. Cons., 1840, 8 June, No. 91.

¹¹ Sec. Cons., 1841, 3 May, No. 120; and, Foreign Cons., 1843, 15 July, No. 114.

PART III.

Proceedings of the Sixth meeting of the Research & Publication Committee held on the 9th March 1945 at New Delhi, at 11 a.m.

1. Before the business on the agenda was taken up the Chairman communicated to the Committee the sad news of Mr. S. C. Goswami's death at New Delhi in December last on his way back from Udaipur. The following resolution was moved from the Chair and carried unanimously all the members standing in silence.

Resolution I.—This Committee mourns the untimely death of Mr. S. C. Goswami and records its deep sense of loss. It authorises the Secretary to convey to the bereaved family its sincere sympathy and condolence.

Professor Potdar observed that Mr. Goswami had a valuable collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts and something should be done for their preservation.

The Secretary promised to write to the relatives of the deceased member on the subject.

II. Tentative Twenty-Year Publication Programme

The Local Records Sub-Committee in its eleventh meeting held on the 10th February, 1945 passed the following resolution :—

Resolution II.—The Sub-Committee endorses the principle that the pre-mutiny records of the Government of India should be published for the benefit of the students of history. The records selected for publication may be scrutinised by the departments concerned if they so desire before they are released. The scheme may be placed before the next meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

The items are as follows :—

In compliance with the decision arrived at the Udaipur Session, a hurried examination has been made of the contents of the Central Archives and a tentative plan of publication has been drawn up.

Section I.—Items to be published by the Department with the help of scholars nominated by the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Group A.—BENGAL GENERAL LETTERS (1801-1834)—consisting of 432 volumes in manuscript. Likely to make 54 printed volumes of super royal octavo size (8 ms. answering to 1 printed volume). Practically a continuation of the series contemplated in Scheme I of the Five-year Programme. Letters to be published *in extenso*.

Group B.—INDIA GENERAL LETTERS (1835-1858)—being the correspondence of Indian Governor Generals with the Court of Directors. Consists of nearly 765 Ms. volumes which are likely to fill nearly 64 printed volumes. (12 ms. volumes have been calculated to be the equivalent of one printed volume in super royal octavo size.) It is proposed to publish only important letters or selections thereof.

Section II.—Items constituting the exclusive responsibility of the Department. Selections from State Papers of Indian Governor Generals and other eminent Anglo-Indian Administrators.

<i>Group A.</i> —	1. Minto Papers	(1807-13) likely to cover 5 volumes.		
	2. Moira „	(1813-23)	Ditto	5 Do.
	3. Bentinok „	(1828-35)	Ditto	10 Do.
	4. Auckland „	(1836-42)	Ditto	6 Do.
				26 volumes.

<i>Group B.</i> —	1. Harding Papers	(1844-48) likely to cover 5 volumes		
	2. Dalhousie „	(1848-56)	Ditto	10 Do.
	3. Bentinok as Governor of Madras		Ditto	2 Do.
	4. Macaulay Papers		Ditto	3 Do.
				20 volumes

Section III.— Items to be published by non-official agencies.
Group A.— Records in Oriental Languages (contents not yet examined) :—

1. Persian Akhbars ... June 1803-1858.
2. Bengali Letters ... (1821-1858)
3. A day to day records of Ranjit Singh, s private life.
4. Selections from Madras Persian Records.
5. Selections from Persian and Urdu Newspapers.
Dec. 1826-1849

Group B.—English Records (items to be selected by the non-official agencies co-operating in the scheme).

It will be noted from the above that the Department is immediately concerned with only Sections I and II of the proposed programme. Two alternative schemes have been suggested under each of the Sections. One scheme is to take up only the items arranged in Group A and leave out those in Group B. This will necessitate roughly the production of no more than 4 printed volumes per year. A more ambitious scheme will be to take up both Groups A & B simultaneously. This will in all likelihood impose upon the Department the obligation to turn out at least 8 volumes annually. It is now for the Local Records Sub-Committee to recommend the plan to which they would like the Department to be committed. A full examination of the relevant manuscripts will be undertaken after the preliminaries have been settled.

The Secretary explained that the programme outlined in the agenda could not possibly be taken up before the present five-year plan is fully implemented. The Records Sub-Committee has approved of the publication policy in general but he felt that a detailed programme should be now placed before the Government of India to enable them to thoroughly scrutinise it and to make the necessary financial provision so that the publication work may be continued without interruption. He suggested that a Sub Committee might be appointed to examine the programme in details.

Professor Potdar while supporting the proposal observed that he was not prepared to endorse the principle of leaving the publication of records in oriental languages entirely to private agencies. He saw no reason why the Government of India should not bear at least a share of the publication expenses.

Professor Puntambekar suggested that the Provincial Governments and the Indian States might be approached to finance the publication of the records under Scheme III(a).

The Secretary observed that a glance at the programme would show that the Government of India were expected to finance the publication of all the volumes under Scheme I while the entire responsibility of editing and publishing the volumes under Scheme II also devolved on one of their departments, *viz.* the Imperial Record Department. The Government were not unaware of the importance of records in oriental languages and they have already published seven volumes of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence.

In answer to Dr. Bisheswar Prasad the Secretary reported in detail the progress of the Five Year Scheme.

The following resolution was then passed :—

Resolution II.—Resolved that a sub-committee consisting of Professor D. V. Potdar, Professor C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. H. N. Sinha, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Mr. R. K. Ranadive and Dr. S. N. Sen be appointed to examine and report on the Twenty-Year Publication Programme. The report of the Sub-Committee is to be placed before the Peshawar Session of the Research and Publication Committee.

III. Printing of a few volumes under the Five Year Publication Programme.

Under the Five-Year Programme of publication the Department has taken upon itself the responsibility of bringing out by the end of 1947 as many as 26 volumes over and above those to be published under its regular programme. The list includes Calendar of Persian Correspondence (of which 2 volumes are ready for the

press and another volumes is scheduled to be completed by June 1947), Indexes to Foreign and Political Department Records, 2 volumes to be published by 1948), a revised List of Heads of Administration, a revised Handbook to the Records in the Imperial Record Department and the Proceedings the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Department has also received the sanction of the Government of India for starting an Archives Journal. The total number of volumes included in the immediate programme of the Department, excluding the Journal and the Proceedings thus comes to about 33. This means that the Department should have published at least 6 volumes annually whereas, owing to the paper famine, it has not been able to fulfil any one of its commitments beyond the annual publication of the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings. It is therefore reasonably apprehended that unless at least 3 volumes are brought out in the current year (which incidentally is the 4th year according to the scheduled timetable), the Department will be as far away from clearing up its arrears as ever. The materials for 3 volumes have been lying ready for a long time now and it has been estimated that the paper required for the publication will not exceed 110 reams (super royal size) even if as many as 500 copies of each are printed. If, however, the number of copies is reduced to 250 (which will hardly be an economic measure) no more than 55 reams is likely to be consumed. An additional quantity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ reams is needed for the Archives Journal. The total thus comes to $111\frac{1}{2}$ reams if it is decided to print 500 copies of the volumes in question and $56\frac{1}{2}$ reams if the number is reduced to 250. It is for the consideration of the Research and Publication Committee if the Government of India should be approached for the release of the requisite quantity of paper for giving effect to what may reasonably be described as a very moderate proposal.

The Chairman stated that there were two points to be considered, *viz.* whether the Government of India should be approached for paper and if so, how many copies each of the contemplated volumes should be printed.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India should be requested to make $111\frac{1}{2}$ reams of printing papers available to the Imperial Record Department so that the publication of the proposed Journal and 500 copies each of the next two volumes of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, the first volume of the Index to the Records of the late Foreign and Political Department and some of the volumes under the five year programme may be taken up without further delay.

IV. Proposal by Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.

(1) With regard to (d) Scheme III(b), *e.g.* Item I—Selections from Orme Mss. a fairly detailed biography of Orme may be permitted for inclusion as introductory material. With regard to the other items the biographies of the subjects of the Correspondence and Papers may be given at more or less length.

(2) In view of the fact that the British conquest of Ceylon in 1795 was made from Madras and the administration of the Island remained associated with British India for some years, important records bearing on the history of the Island during these years, copies of which are not available in the records of the Madras and Delhi Offices, may be kindly obtained in transcript and preserved in the Imperial Record Department.

SECRETARY'S NOTE. The Secretary has no comment to offer as regards the method to be followed in the editing of the items included in the Scheme III part B as these items are to be published by such learned societies and non-official agencies as may be willing to take them up at their own expense. The attention of the Research and Publication Committee in this connection is invited to the Resolution III of the Local Records Sub-Committee passed at their 11th meeting recommending that the implementing of Scheme III(b) should be left entirely to private enterprise. It will however be quite welcome if the editors of the volumes to be published under this scheme conform in general to the plan already approved by the Committee for the volumes to be published under the auspices of the Imperial Record Department.

As regards the particular question of the inclusion of a detailed biography of Orme in the Introduction to the Selections from Orme Mss. the Secretary would like

to recommend that this matter should be left entirely to the discretion of the learned editor. He feels exactly in the same way about the other points relating to editing suggested by the author of the resolution.

Professor Puntambekar suggested that biography should not be very lengthy as it would form only a part of the general introduction.

The Secretary observed that as the editing and publication of these manuscripts have been left to the Annamalai University these details may very well be left to the editor's discretion.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India should approach the Government of Ceylon with a view to securing transcripts of records relating to India in their possession.

V. Proposal by Mr. R. K. Ranadive.

That the Imperial Record Department be requested to obtain from His Majesty's Stationery Office a few sets of Parliamentary Papers relating to the East Indies published from 1801 upto date and locate them at convenient regional research centres so that they may be available for consultation by *bona fide* research scholars.

EXPLANATORY NOTE. These publications contain authentic reprints of historical documents. Complete sets are not however readily accessible. Much labour to research students will be saved if a few sets are obtained and kept at regional research centres say in Bombay, Madras, Poona and Delhi. It is understood that a complete set is available at Calcutta in the Imperial Library.

SECRETARY'S NOTE. Parliamentary Papers of the following descriptions are available in the Imperial Record Department Library :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Commons 1812-1916. | 3. Lords 1831-1916. |
| 2. Command 1839-1915. | 4. Bills 1851-1916. |

These are arranged chronologically, but the major portion of them are soiled, brittle and in the state of decay. There are again many gaps in the sets. In 1918 the Government of India decided to suspend supply of copies to the Imperial Record Department but copies are sent direct to the Department of Education, Health and Lands, all provincial governments and Administrations.

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India be requested to complete the series in the Imperial Record Department Library by securing the necessary volumes from London as soon as possible.

VI. Proposal by Khan Chowdhuri Amanatulla Ahmed

In view of the useful result obtained by adopting scientific processes in preserving old records and papers and in maintaining them in better condition by the Central Government in their record room it is resolved that Provincial Governments, Indian States, Public bodies as well as individual parties might, when necessary, approach the Central Government to get all reasonable facilities to protect their old records and papers from damage and to maintain them in proper condition by the processes available there.

SECRETARY'S NOTE. The post-war plan for reorganisation of Archives Offices, etc. includes the repairing and reconditioning of documents by the Imperial Record Department and other provincial records offices.

The Secretary stated that this is already covered by the post-war reorganisation scheme of the Indian Historical Records Commission and no action need be taken.

VII. Proposal by Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal regarding Cultural Reconstruction in India.

The General Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, proposals regarding Post-war Cultural Reconstructions in India to be discussed during the Udaipur Session of the Commission. It was however decided to consider them during the next meeting. The proposals briefly are as follows :—

PART I

- (1) Proposal for the establishment of a Travellers' Department in India ;
- (2) The establishment of a Central Record Office in Bengal ;
- (3) The future development of the Archaeological Department ;
- (4) The establishment of a National Museum at New Delhi ;
- (5) The amendment of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act ;

- (6) Financial implications of the proposal for the establishment of a National Museum at New Delhi;
- (7) The establishment of a School of Architecture in India;
- (8) The necessity for a National Cultural Trust;
- (9) The establishment of a National Academy of Art and Letters;
- (10) Constitution of National Parks.

The details on the above subjects will be furnished by the Secretary during the meeting.

The Secretary placed two pamphlets embodying the various proposals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal before the Committee. The Chairman explained the principles underlying some of them in greater details.

Resolution VI. This Committee lends its whole hearted support to the proposals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in general and to that relating to the establishment of a Central Record Office at Calcutta in particular and commends them to the authorities concerned.

VIII. Any other subject.

Professor Potdar suggested that effort should be made to correlate the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission with those of similar organisations in neighbouring countries. He suggested that the Afghan Delegation now in India might be invited to visit the Imperial Record Department. The Secretary promised to contact the External Affairs Department and request them to include a visit to the Imperial Record Department in the tour programme of the Afghan Delegation if possible.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

The following members attended the meeting:

1. Dr. John Sargent, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E., Chairman.
2. Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, M.A., Annamalaiagar.
3. Professor D. V. Potdar, B.A., Poona.
4. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Allahabad.
5. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., Patna.
6. Dr. H. N. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Nagpur.
7. Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S.(London), Peshawar.
8. Mr. G. S. Das, B.A. (London), Cuttack.
9. Mr. M. Nasirud Din Khan, Hyderabad-Deccan.
10. Mr. R. K. Ranadive, M.A., Baroda.
11. Mr. S. N. Banerjee, M.A., Patiala.
12. Mr. S. N. Dhar, M.A., Indore.
13. Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Udaipur.
14. Mr. J. M. Ghosh, M.A., Jaipur.
15. Mr. S. P. Bhargava, M.A., LL.B., Alwar.
16. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc., M.R.A.S., Mayurbhanj.
17. Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.
18. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Benares.
19. Dr. I. H. Qureshi, M.A., Ph.D.(Cantab.), Delhi.
20. Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt.(Oxon.), Secretary.

**Proceedings of the Seventh Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee
Peshawar 29th October, 1945**

In the unavoidable absence of Dr. John Sargent Dr. R. C. Majumdar was voted to the chair. Before the work on the agenda was taken up the Secretary read out the following message from Dr. Sargent :

"I am extremely sorry that I cannot be present at Peshawar for the meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission. I have much enjoyed previous meetings, as apart from the interest of the papers and the discussions it has been a great opportunity of renewing old friendships and making new ones. I hope you will express my regret to the members about my enforced absence and will convey my very best wishes to them for a most successful session."

1. Review of action taken on the resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee passed at the Fifth Meeting at Udaipur, 1944 and some previous Sessions

(Please see Conspectus pages 109—112)

The Secretary stated that of the four honorary Editors appointed last year, Professor H. K. Sherwani and Dr. N. L. Chatterjee intimated their inability to accept the honorary editorship offered to them. Dr. Chatterjee is indisposed and the duties of his new office left Professor Sherwani little time for any other work. In consultation with the Chairman, Research and Publication Committee, the typescripts of the volume allotted to Dr. Chatterjee were made over to Professor J. D. Ward, M.A., Government Arts College, Lahore.

The Secretary hoped to be able to find out another scholar to take up the other volume which Professor Sherwani was to edit:

Resolution I.—Resolved that the action taken be approved.

Conspectus, Resolution VII.

Dr. A. L. Duarte referred to Resolution VII in the Conspectus and enquired whether he could form a Survey Committee for Sind in case the Provincial Government did not take the necessary action.

The Secretary pointed out that the resolution was quite clear and it authorised Dr. Duarte to organise a Regional Survey Committee for Sind if the Provincial Government did not appoint one.

The Chairman suggested that the *ad hoc* Committee for Sind should be formed even if no active help from the Government was forthcoming.

2. Review of action taken on the resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee passed at the Sixth Meeting at New Delhi, 1945

(Please see Conspectus pages 112-113)

Professor D. V. Potdar suggested that the right type of paper, good and durable, should be used for these publications as they would be of permanent interest.

The Secretary assured the members that every effort would be made to secure paper of the requisite quality for the publications in question.

Professor Potdar enquired whether it would be possible for the Central Government to make available to the learned societies and research institutions engaged on similar work paper of good quality.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed :

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India to use paper of the best quality procurable for the publications planned by the Committee and to make paper of the same quality available to other institutions undertaking the same work.

3. Review of work done in connection with the Five-Year Publication Programme.

(a) Scheme I.—Considerable progress has been made in the editing of the General Letters to be published under this scheme since the Committee held its last meeting in Delhi. The reports received from the honorary editors entrusted with this work give every reason to hope that the first six volumes covering the year 1748-1772 will be available for printing by the end of the year. Reports regarding the editing of volumes VII, VIII, IX and X which cover the years 1773-88 are awaited. Meanwhile good progress has been made with regard to the next 4 volumes, the complete materials for which (covering over 4500 pages in typescript) have been made over to the editors. The first three volumes of this group include Public Department General Letters 1789-1800, Legislative Letters 1795-1800, and Separate Revenue Letters 1795-1800 while the last covers Foreign Department Secret Letters 1764-1781 and Select Committee Letters 1756-1771. This means that we have yet to take up the Secret Letters for 1782-1800, Political Letters for 1789-1800, Foreign Letters 1784-1800 and Military Letters 1780-1800. The whole consists of no more than 70 manuscript volumes. Quite satisfactory progress has been made in the transcribing of these volumes and it is expected that materials for at least four volumes will be available for editing by the end of May 1946.

Selection of editors.—The following gentlemen may be appointed to edit the next four volumes under the fourth year's programme :—

1. Reverend Father H. Heras, S. J., M.A., Bombay.
2. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Muzaffarpur.
3. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Patna.
4. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur.

(b) Scheme II.—As already stated before this Committee the editing of item 1 of this Scheme (Browne Correspondence) had to be temporarily stopped owing to the presence of considerable lacunae in the Imperial Record Department copy of the manuscript and the attempt made by the Department to obtain copies of the missing pages from the India Office proved unsuccessful due to abnormal conditions brought about by the war. Now that the war is over the Secretary has taken steps to renew his request to the India Office for the copies of the relevant pages and expects to resume the editorial work as soon as they are received. He has also taken in hand the writing of the introduction to the Indian Travels of Thouvenot and Careri which forms the second item in the Scheme and as the paper situation seems to have definitely improved he expects to send it for printing by the end of this year. The progress made in the annotation of Sir John Shore's Minute, the third item in the series, is also encouraging.

(c) Scheme III (a).—The Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala is engaged in editing the Marathi letters and an agreement between that Institute and the Government incorporating the terms for the publication of these papers is expected to be signed shortly. The Annamalai University has agreed to publish the Tamil letters which Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari will edit. The transcription of the Hindi documents is temporarily held up for want of a suitable scribe but there is every hope of the work being resumed soon. The editing of the 24 Sanskrit documents is near completion and the Secretary is glad to be able to report that the Ganganath Jha Research Institute has signed an agreement with the Governor-General-in-Council for bringing out a volume comprising these letters. It may also interest the members to learn that 7 of these documents have already been printed in the Journal of the Institute with introduction, notes and English translation (*vide* Nov. 1943, May 1944 and Nov. 1944 issues), and arrangement has been made for printing one more in the forthcoming issue of the Journal.

(d) Scheme III (b).—The following items were approved by the Commission at its last meeting for publication under Scheme III (b).

1. Selections from Orme Manuscript.
2. Cornwallis Correspondence on Sindia's Affairs (1786-93).
3. Elphinstone Correspondence (Nagpore Period).
4. News Letters (April 1839-March 1842).
5. Punjab Akhbars (1839-1841).

The Annamalai University has taken up the publication of the 1st item and the Secretary is glad to be able to report that the transcripts of the entire collection have been made over to Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari who is editing the volume on behalf of the University. A tentative offer has also been received in respect of the last item. But as regards the remaining items the editor has to report with regret that no proposal for their publication has yet been received. It is needless here to expatiate on the value of these records as sources of contemporary history.

The Secretary reported the progress hitherto made under Scheme II and observed that it would not be possible to publish the Browne Correspondence until the India Office was in a position to supply transcripts of the documents wanted. The volume relating to the Indian travels of Thevenot and Careri was almost ready for the press and the Shore papers were progressing according to the schedule.

With reference to Scheme III(a) Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad was of opinion that the remuneration offered by the Imperial Record Department to transcribers of Hindi documents was not attractive.

The Secretary explained that the script and the language were comparatively archaic and there was none on the Imperial Record Department staff competent to undertake the work. This was communicated to the Allahabad University and the University was requested to send one of their own scholars to do the work. Dr. M. L. Sharma from Kotah State visited the Imperial Record Department and had offered to see that his part of the work was done in good time. The Imperial Record Department paid the transcribers six annas per page. The person deputed by the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala for transcribing Marathi records got only a lump sum of Rs. 60/-. He did not see how the work could be completed unless the University of Allahabad was prepared to bear their share of the expenses or came to an understanding with the Kotah Darbar.

Rao Bahadur Srinivasachari then moved that in view of the difficulty in transcribing old brittle Tamil records photographic copies should be supplied to him.

The Secretary informed the Committee that photographic copies would be available only when the Microstat apparatus was in operation.

Dr. Pawar then suggested that the Gwalior Darbar might be requested to undertake editing and publication of item 2 under Scheme III (b) as the papers related to the history of that State.

Rao Bahadur Srinivasachari proposed that the Nagpur University should also be approached with regard to item 3, Scheme III(b).

Dr. H. N. Sinha wanted to have some idea about the size of the proposed volume and the probable cost of publication as the financial resources of the University were limited. He, however, agreed that the University might be approached.

Mr. R. R. Sethi suggested that item 5 of the same scheme should be undertaken by the Punjab University.

The Secretary explained that Sardar Ganda Singh has already offered on behalf of the Sikh History Society to take up this item. The Punjab University might be approached only if the present negotiations fell through.

Professor Habib was of opinion that finances were not likely to offer any insuperable difficulty if the Indian Universities and learned institutions were requested to raise the necessary funds for the contemplated publications. The following resolutions were then passed :—

Resolution III.—Resolved that the following persons be appointed to edit the next four volumes of the East India House Correspondence :

1. Rev. Father H. Heras, S. J., M.A., Bombay.
2. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Muzaffarpur.
3. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Patna.
4. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Secretary be requested to write to appropriate institutions and authorities for undertaking items 2, 3 and 4.

4. Title 'Indian Records Series' for the Five-year Publication Programme

The members will be interested to know that the agreement between His Majesty's Government and Messrs. John Murray & Co., London, regarding the use of the title "Indian Records Series" has been abrogated since 31st December 1944. As recommended in Resolution III of the Eleventh meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee, the Government of India have been pleased to permit the publications under Scheme I and II of the Five-Year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department to be issued under the title "Indian Records Series" from the 1st January 1945. For the Scheme III(a), publication under which has already been undertaken by some of the Universities and private institutions, the title "Records in Oriental Languages" will continue to be used. The Government of India have also accepted the recommendation of the Sub-Committee that the implementing of the Scheme III (b) should be left entirely to private enterprise.

Recorded.

5. Survey of Historical Records

It will be found from the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXI, Appendix D and Conspectus of action taken that *ad hoc* and other Regional Survey Committees have been set up in 10 Provinces and 17 Indian States. As the *ad hoc* Committees were made responsible to the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Secretary forwarded Resolutions IV, V, and VI of the fifth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Udaipur direct to the Conveners of the Committees in the Provinces as also to those in Indian States. In compliance with Resolution VI estimates of probable office expenses have been received from all the *ad hoc* Committees in the Provinces and have been forwarded in a consolidated form to the Chairman, Research and Publication Committee to enable him to move the Government of India for the provision of necessary funds. The decision of the Government of India will be communicated to the Conveners as and when received.

Attention of the members is invited to the enquiry made by Professor D. V. Potdar regarding the arrangement of publicity facilities for the Regional Survey Committees through Press and Radio (*vide* IHRC Procs., Vol. XXI, Part III, page 103). The decision* of the Government of India on the scheme submitted to them in this behalf is awaited. But there is every likelihood of its meeting their full approval. It is to be noted that as an experimental measure the scheme has been limited in scope to cover only British India. The Conveners of the Provincial Committees may now consider if it would be desirable for them to prepare short notes and articles describing the result of their work or explaining the historical importance of the documents discovered by them for periodical publication in important journals and newspapers.

Attention of the members is also invited to Resolution XIII of the fifth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, Conspectus page 8 and Resolution VI of the third meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Aligarh. Reports from the Regional Survey Committees of the Punjab, Khandi and Pudukkottai have been printed in the Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXI (*vide* Appendix D and part III Conspectus, pages 110-111). Similar reports received this year from Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal and Assam are placed on the table. It is to be noted that the Universities of Patna and Nagpur have already agreed to publish in their journals such notes as the Regional Survey Committees may send to them. It is expected that other Universities will also extend their co-operation to the Survey Committees in this respect.

Recorded. The Secretary explained that suitable arrangements were being made by the Central Government to afford facilities for the proposed publicity work of the Survey Committees.

* The decision of the Government of India on the above, which was received too late to be placed before the Commission, has been incorporated in the conspectus, —(Page 111)— Secretary

6. Proposal for the Twenty-Year Publication Programme for the Imperial Record Department

Resolution II of the sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi recommended that "A Sub-Committee consisting of Professor D. V. Potdar, Professor C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. H. N. Sinha, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Mr. R. K. Ranadive and Dr. S. N. Sen be appointed to examine and report on the Twenty-Year Publication Programme. The report of the Sub-Committee is to be placed before the Peshawar Session of the Research and Publication Committee". The Sub-Committee met at Imperial Record Department on the 9th March 1945. Its report will be found at Appendix 'A'.

Professor Srinivasachari then moved that the Twenty-Year Publication Programme for the Imperial Record Department as drafted by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Research and Publication Committee at its sixth meeting at Delhi be approved. Professor H. N. Sinha seconded the resolution.

Professor N. K. Sinha suggested that whenever any document of routine nature is excluded from the selection a synopsis should be provided or the omission should be indicated for the information of the research student. A detailed discussion of the scheme then followed and Professor Sinha did not press the point further.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Twenty-Year Publication Programme for the Imperial Record Department be approved.

7. Resolution by Mr. B. P. Chakrabartty

Be it resolved that the Committee request the Commission to move the Provincial Governments and Indian States to take up now the various items of work recommended by the Commission which they approved but kept in abeyance on account of war emergency.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Printing of consolidated Index of historical records, printing of selected records, etc. and exploration of historical records in private custody are the items of work referred to.

In the absence of Mr. B. B. Chakrabartty the resolution that stood in his name was moved by Professor D. N. Banerjee and seconded by Dr. N. K. Sinha.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that this Committee requests the Commission to move the Provincial Governments and the Indian States to take up now the various items of work recommended by the Commission which they approved but kept in abeyance on account of the war emergency.

8. Proposal by Rao Bahadur M. V. Kibe

Resolved that the Government of India may be requested to call for and keep in the Imperial Records Office diaries submitted by the Agents to the Governor-General and Residents with the Indian Princes and make them available to scholars, like the other records.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—In the Imperial Records are kept and have been indexed, correspondence with the officers of the Political Department. But besides the letters they used to keep diaries of daily local occurrences and submit them to the Governor-General. At any rate this continued upto the end of the rules of the East India Company. They must be containing the observations of the Political Officers, not only on historical events but on social and economic and such other subjects. Probably General Sir John Malcolm's Report on Malwa or its later edition, "Memoirs of Central India" which are of such high value to the students of history, is based on such diaries. Hence these diaries if made available, like other records, will form the basis of many such Memoirs.

SECRETARY'S NOTE.—In pursuance of Resolution XXI of the 18th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, His Excellency the Crown Representative has thrown open records upto 1880 in the custody of the British Residences in India to *bona fide* research scholars and has instructed the Residents to frame rules regarding access to their records on the lines of the Imperial Record Department (Historical Research) Rules (*vide*, Conspectus, page 49, part II, *I.H.R.C. Procs.*, Vol. XIX).

Rao Bahadur M. V. Kibe observed that some of the diaries kept by the past Residents could not be traced among the Residency records and the records at the different Residencies were not always properly looked after. The historical records at different residencies should therefore be transferred to the custody of the Imperial Record Department at Delhi in the interest of better preservation and to provide greater facilities to students. The Secretary stated that steps are being taken to provide technical services to the Residencies and the Residents at the instance of His Excellency the Crown Representative had actually thrown open their records to the research students under the same rules as were approved for the Imperial Record Department. Rao Bahadur M. V. Kibe did not press his resolution further.

9. Proposal by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar

This Committee recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee for Madras Presidency may nominate Sub-Committees of scholars who will pay periodical visits to Temples and Maths with a view to examine, classify and index the old and historical records in the custody of the religious institutions.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—A copy of the circular letter issued by the Madras Religious Endowment Board to the Trustees of the Temples and Maths is published on page 128, Part III, *I.H.R.C. Procs.*, Vol. XXI. In the work of examining, classifying and indexing old and historical records, the Trustees and Executive Officers may require, and will surely welcome the help of scholars. Work on the line indicated above will give a real start to the activity of the Regional Survey Committee. Sub-Committees may be formed for each district or group of districts according to the area and the number of institutions to be negotiated.

Resolution VII.—This Committee recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee for Madras Presidency may nominate Sub-Committees of scholars who will pay periodical visits to Temples and Maths and other religious institutions with a view to examine, classify and index the old and historical records in the custody of the religious institutions.

10. Suggestion by the Principal, King Edward College, Amraoti (forwarded by the Government of Central Province and Berar)

Steps may be taken to locate and catalogue old historical manuscripts of which quite a large number is available in this province.

These manuscripts will be found in possession of the families of old standing. There are many such families in the province who had by association with ruling dynasties (reg. Gonds, Marathas and Musalmans).

Berar offers a very rich field for exploration in this regard and there should be available a large number of manuscripts relating to the history of above dynasties and it is suggested that suitable steps be taken to save them from oblivion.

Professor. H. N. Sinha assured the Committee that these suggestions will be considered by the *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee of Central Provinces and Berar.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

RESEARCH & PUBLICATION COMMITTEE—CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

Second Meeting, Trivandrum, 1942

Resolution I (b).—This Committee reiterates the Resolution III of the eighteenth session and requests the Government of India to impress upon the Provincial Governments, Indian States and Universities the need of co-operating with the Imperial Record Department with a view to ensuring the success of the scheme.

The Nizam's Government inform that they will afford the necessary facilities such as leave and travelling allowance to scholars and employees in the Nizam College, Daftar-e-Diwani Mal & Mulki and the State Educational Department participating in the Five-Year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

Remarks.—Under Scheme I of the Publication Programme Professor H. K. Sherwani, nominee of the Osmania University has been appointed an Honorary editor for the third year's series.

Third Meeting, Aligarh, 1943

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees consisting of all grades of members of the Commission residing in the area concerned be set up in the Provinces with powers to co-opt and that the Provincial Governments, Indian States and Universities be requested to grant them such facilities in the shape of leave, access to archives, official recognition, etc., as may facilitate the object which these Committees have in view. Such Indian States as may desire to act on these lines may set up similar Committees. The following gentlemen may kindly act as conveners of the *ad hoc* Committees in the provinces mentioned against their names :—

Madras—Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.

Bombay and Sind.—Prof. D. V. Potdar.

Bengal and Assam.—Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

U. P.—Dr. Tara Chand.

Bihar.—Dr. K. K. Datta.

C. P. and Berar.—Mr. Y. K. Deshpande.

Orissa and Eastern States Agency.—Mr. G. S. Das.

N.-W. F. P.—Mr. S. M. Jaffar.

Delhi.—Dr. S. N. Sen.

1. *The Patiala Government* inform that Professor S. N. Banerjee, the State representative on the Indian Historical Records Commission, is making attempt to collect or to get copies of documents in the custody of private individuals. Progress in this direction is slow as it is bound to be.

2. *The Suket Darbar* inform that a Committee has been set up with the following members :—

1. Rai Bahadur R. L. Batra, Chief Minister—*Chairman*.

2. Rai Sahib L. Sidhu Ram—*Vice-Chairman*.

3. Babu Chuni Lal, B.A., LL.B.—*Secretary*.

4. Pt. Som Krishan—*Added Sectional Secretary*.

5. Pt. Mati Dhar.

6. Pt. Ganga Ram.

7. Mr. Radha Krishan, B.A.

8. Lala Narain Das.

} *Members.*

The Committee is named Suket State Historical Study Group, Sundarnagar. There are two Sub-Committees in the two Tahsils also. As regards survey work a report will follow. (Please see Conspectus, page 111, part III, *I.H.R.C. Procs.*, Vol. XXI.)

3. *The Nizam's Government* inform that the Standing Committee of the Daftar-e-Diwani Mal-&Mulki had decided long before to recommend to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government the establishment of a Local Historical Records Commission which would include Regional Surveys among its subjects. The intention is to establish Regional Committees for the purpose and the matter is now under the consideration of the H. E. H.'s Government.

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Fifth Meeting, Udaipur, 1944

Resolution I.—This Committee approves of the action taken on the resolutions passed by the Research and Publication Committee in its third and fourth meetings held at Aligarh and New Delhi, respectively.

Recorded.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that the following gentlemen may be appointed to edit the next four volumes under Scheme I of the Five-Year Publication Programme :—

1. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Benares.
2. Mr. J. C. Taluqdar, M.A., Agra.
3. Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar.-at-Law, Hyderabad-Deccan.
4. Dr. Nandalal Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., Lucknow.

Forwarded to the Government of United Provinces and H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

The Government of India have appointed Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, Mr. J. C. Taluqdar and Mr. H. K. Sherwani as honorary editors for volumes 11—14 of the Fort William and India House Correspondence to be published under the Five-Year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

The Government of India are aware that it would not be possible to undertake any large printing work while the present scarcity of paper continues. They however hope, that, with the co-operation of the honorary editors it would be possible to keep the material ready for publication pending the improvement in the paper situation.

Remarks.—Transcription of the Correspondence have been completed and have been sent to the honorary editors. In accordance with Resolution III of the sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi on March 1945, the Government of India have agreed to release paper for some of the publications under the Five-Year Programme.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Secretary should supply to individual conveners with a specified number of copies of instructions when necessary.

The orders of the Government of India are awaited.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that as at present the *ad hoc* Committees should be formed by the conveners and additional members should be co-opted by the respective committees.

Forwarded direct by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission to the Conveners of all *ad hoc* and other Regional Survey Committees in the Provinces and Indian States.

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends that co-opted members should be appointed for a term of three years in the first instance.

Forwarded direct by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission to the conveners of all *ad hoc* and other Regional Survey Committees in the Provinces and Indian States.

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that conveners should communicate their minimum financial needs to meet their office expenses to the Secretary to enable the chairman to move the Government of India in the matter.

Forwarded direct by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission to the conveners of all *ad hoc* and other Regional Survey Committees in the Provinces and Indian States.

Remarks.—In reply to Resolution VI, estimates have been received from all the *ad hoc* Committees in Provinces excepting the Punjab, which is a permanent Committee. These estimates in a consolidated form with Secretary's remarks have been forwarded to the Chairman, Research and Publication Committee to enable him to move the Government of India on the matter.

Resolution VII.—This Committee recommends that in view of the Sind Government's nomination of a representative in the Indian Historical Records Commission they may be requested to appoint a Regional Survey Committee in their Province. If, however, it is not possible for the Sind Government to do so during the pendency of war an *ad hoc* Committee may be set up by Dr. A. L. Duarte as convener.

Forwarded to the Government of Sind.

The Sind Government inform that they do not consider it necessary either to appoint a Regional Survey Committee or an *ad hoc* Committee for their Province.

Publicity measures for the Survey Committees (I.H.R.C. Procs., Vol. XXI, Part III, page 103)

As decided by the Research and Publication Committee, the Secretary moved the Government of India for the publicity measures for the Regional Survey Committees, through press, radio, etc.

The Government of India have approved the proposals regarding publicity and propaganda on behalf of the Regional Survey Committees through the Bureau of Public Information and All India Radio. The publication of stories based on the material discovered by the Committees will be subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) the Bureau will issue only a limited number of stories per month ;
- (b) the Bureau will have discretion to select stories to be issued ;
- (c) the Bureau will not give any guarantee of publication of the stories in all newspapers.

In regard to publicity through Radio it should be understood that

- (a) the selection of speakers should be made in consultation with the All India Radio Station Directors ;
- (b) the duration of talks and remuneration of speakers are the exclusive discretion of the All India Radio.

The Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, has been permitted by the Government of India to settle details direct with the proper authorities.

Resolution VIII.—Resolved that the Report (on Vaidya Collection in Poona be recorded.—

Recorded.

Resolution IX.—This Committee records its appreciation of the co-operation of the Residents and Political Agents in supplying the information regarding defunct Residencies.

Forwarded to His Excellency the Crown Representative.

Resolution X.—This Committee recommends that the Secretary should be authorised (i) to give necessary publicity to the answers already received, (ii) to work as the agent of the Commission in a general way and to persuade the Provinces and States to take such steps as may improve the prevailing archives arrangement if it is not quite up to date and (iii) to report to the Commission such fresh action as the Provinces and States may take from time to time.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The Government of India requests that the resolution may be placed before the next meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission with an explanatory note justifying the proposal in the first instance.

Remarks.—The Government of India were informed that the resolution together with other resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee were approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Udaipur Session. They were enquired whether in view of this, they consider it necessary to place the resolution again before the Peshawar Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The orders of the Government of India are awaited.

Resolution XI.—This Committee recommends that a fresh publication programme may be undertaken when the present scheme is successfully implemented.

The resolution was placed before the 11th meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee. Resolution II of the Sub-Committee recommended a twenty-year plan which was placed before the sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi on March 1945. Resolution II of the Research and Publication Committee recommended the creation of a Sub-Committee to examine the twenty-year plan and to place the report of the Sub-Committee before the Peshawar Session of the Research and Publication Committee. The report is to be found at Appendix 'A'.

Resolution XII.—This Committee does not recommend any action (on the proposal of Mr. Sherwani) for the present.

Recorded.

Resolution XIII.—This Committee recommends that the attention of the Universities and learned societies be drawn to the necessity of publishing such notes as the Regional Survey Committees may prepare.

Forwarded to all the Universities and learned societies.

1. *The Patna University* has accepted the recommendation and has invited materials for publication in the coming issue of their University Journal.

Remarks.—Editor-in-Chief of the Patna University Journal was informed that it would not be possible to send immediately any material for publication as reports have not been received from the Regional Survey Committees.

2. *The Nagpur University* inform that they will be glad, when necessary, to arrange for the publication of the notes to be prepared by the Survey Committees in the Journal of the University.

3. *Andhra University* inform that they will be glad to publish in the University College Magazine brief notes as the Regional Survey Committees may prepare.

Resolution XIV.—This Committee recommends that the names of such private owners of valuable historical records who may co-operate with Regional Committees be published in India and provincial gazettes if they have no objection.

No reply from the Government of India has been received.

Sixth Meeting, Delhi, 1945

Resolution I.—This Committee mourns the untimely death of Mr. S. C. Goswami and records its deep sense of loss. It authorises the Secretary to convey to the bereaved family its sincere sympathy and condolence.

The resolution of condolence was forwarded to the bereaved family. Mrs. Goswami has communicated her thanks to the members of the Commission for the sympathy expressed in her bereavement.

As authorised by the Research and Publication Committee, the Secretary wrote to Mr. G. C. Goswami, son-in-law of the late Mr. Goswami for information regarding the collection of Sanskrit manuscripts, left by the deceased. He has been informed there are only three old manuscripts in the collection. One of them is in very bad condition. The other manuscripts of the late Mr. Goswami are either at Gauhati with Mrs. Goswami or at Nalbari, Assam, with Pandit Pratap Chandra Goswami, elder brother of Mr. Goswami.

The Secretary volunteered to repair and recondition the three old manuscripts and about the rest advised Mr. G. C. Goswami to deposit them with some Research Society in Assam. Mr. Goswami was also put in touch with Dr. R. C. Majumdar, the convener of the Regional Survey Committee for Bengal and Assam.

Resolution II.—Resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of Professor D. V. Potdar, Professor C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. H. N. Sinha, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Mr. R. K. Ranadive and Dr. S. N. Sen be appointed to examine and report on the Twenty-Year Publication Programme. The report of the Sub-Committee is to be placed before the Peshawar Session of the Research and Publication Committee.

The Sub-Committee met at the Imperial Record Department on the 9th March 1945 with Dr. S. N. Sen on the Chair. The report of the Sub-Committee is to be found in Appendix 'A'.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India should be requested to make 111½ reams of printing papers available to the Imperial Record Department so that the publication of the proposed Journal and 500 copies each of the next two volumes of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, the first volume of the Index to the Records of the late Foreign and Political Department and some of the volumes under the Five Year Programme may be taken up without further delay.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

The Government of India informed that an application for supply of paper required for the Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department may be sent to the Controller of Printing and Stationery, who will meet the requirements from the quantity of paper reserved for Government use.

Remarks.—The Controller of Printing and Stationery was addressed for the supply of 150 reams of paper, which he says will be available from the Deputy Controller of Printing and Stationery, Calcutta.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India would approach the Government of Ceylon with a view to securing transcripts of records relating to India in their possession.

The Government of Ceylon have been addressed. Reply is awaited.

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends, that the Government of India be requested to complete the series in the Imperial Record Department Library by securing the necessary volumes from London as soon as possible.

The Government of India accept the recommendation and inform that the question of obtaining copies of parliamentary papers from London will be taken up after the cessation of hostilities.

Resolution VI.—This Committee lends its whole-hearted support to the proposals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in general and to that relating to the establishment of a Central Record Office at Calcutta in particular and commends them to the authorities concerned.

The Government of India inform that the resolution may be placed before the next meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission for their consideration in the first instance.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION, TWENTY-SECOND SESSION, MEMBERS' MEETING,
PESHAWAR, 30TH OCTOBER 1945**

As Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, *ex-officio* President of the Commission could not attend the meeting Dr. R. C. Majumdar was voted to the Chair.

1. Review of action taken on the Resolutions of the Commission passed at their Twenty-first Session held at Udaipur.—

(Please see Conspectus, pages 126-27.)

Action taken was approved.

2. Recommendations of the sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Delhi. (Proposal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal regarding Cultural reconstruction of India).

(Please see Conspectus, pages 112-13)

The pamphlets circulated by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal were placed before the sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Delhi in March 1945 and the Committee's recommendation on the various schemes in which the Society is interested was forwarded to the Government of India. The Government of India are of opinion that the finding of the Committee should be placed before the Peshawar Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission for its consideration in the first instance. The pamphlets of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal deal with schemes relating to :—

- (1) Establishment of a Travellers Department in India ;
- (2) Establishment of a Central Records Office in Bengal ;
- (3) Future development of the Archaeological Department ;
- (4) Establishment of a National Museum at New Delhi ;
- (5) Amendment of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act ;
- (6) Establishment of a School of Architecture in India ;
- (7) Creation of a National Cultural Trust ;
- (8) Establishment of a National Academy of Art and Letters ;
- (9) Constitution of National Parks.

Resolution VI.—This Committee lends its whole-hearted support to the proposals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in general and to that relating to the establishment of a Central Records Office at Calcutta in particular and commends them to the authorities concerned.

The Chairman explained in details the implications of the various suggestions made by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and added that the Society had sought the opinion of all the learned institutions in India on these subjects.

The President then asked the Secretary whether he could give any information on this subject.

The Secretary said :

(1) The Government of India have already appointed a Committee with Dr. Sargent as the Chairman ;

(2) The proposal when approved would be forwarded to the Government of Bengal ;

(3) The Director General of Archaeology has prepared a Scheme and a part of it has already been implemented.

(4-9) No additional information to supply.

The Secretary then read out Resolution VI of the Research and Publication Committee and the following resolution was passed :—

Resolution I.—The Commission lends its whole-hearted support to the proposals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in general and to that relating to the establishment of a Central Records Office at Calcutta in particular and invites attention of the

authorities to the Resolutions passed by the Commission on the subject in its previous sessions and recommends that a Central Records Office be established by the Government of Bengal as early as possible.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

The proceedings of the seventh meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Peshawar on the 29th October was then placed before the Commission.

Resolution II.—Resolved that this Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee as detailed below :—

Resolution I.—Resolved that the action taken be approved.

Resolution 2.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India to use paper of the best quality procurable for the publications planned by the Committee and to make paper of the same quality available to other institutions undertaking the same work.

Resolution 3.—Resolved that the following persons be appointed to edit the next four volumes of the East India House Correspondence :—

1. Reverend Father H. Heras, S. J., M.A., Bombay.
2. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Muzaffarpur.
3. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Patna.
4. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur.

Resolution 4.—Resolved that the Secretary be requested to write to likely institutions and authorities for undertaking items 2, 3 and 4.

Resolution 5.—Resolved that the Twenty year Publication Programme for the Imperial Record Department be approved.

Resolution 6.—Resolved that this Committee requests the Commission to move the Provincial Governments and the Indian States to take up now the various items of work recommended by the Commission which they approved but kept in abeyance on account of war emergency.

Resolution 7.—This Committee recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee for Madras Presidency may nominate Sub-Committees of scholars who will pay periodical visits to Temples and Maths and other religious institutions with a view to examine, classify and index the old and historical records in the custody of the religious institutions.

3. Proposal to inspect Central Government and Crown records in the Provinces.

In compliance with Resolution I of the eleventh meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held in February, 1945, the Government of India have suggested that the resolution may be placed before the next meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission with an explanatory note. Relevant extracts from the proceedings of the Sub-Committee are quoted below :—

“In accordance with Resolution II (c) of the Seventh meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held in November 1942, His Excellency the Crown Representative and the Government of India permitted their Keeper of Records (now Director of Archives) to inspect records in the then threatened Provinces *viz.* Madras, Bengal, Orissa and Assam. Arrangement was also made to ascertain by correspondence the conditions prevailing in the remaining seven Provinces. The results of the enquiry were placed before the Sub-Committee and printed in the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission Volume XX (part III, pages 148-156). The inspection report on the records in the threatened provinces was forwarded to the Governments concerned and their replies have been tabulated in Appendix D (II). Regarding annual inspection of the provincial records by the Director of Archives, the Government of India decided that the question will be considered on the basis of the replies received from all the Governments. As all the replies are now available, it is for the Sub-Committee to consider whether any further recommendation should be made.”

“Resolution I.—The Sub-Committee is of opinion that it is desirable that the Director of Archives should visit each Province once in three years and submit a

report to the Government of India on the state of preservation in which the old historical records may be found with such suggestions as may lead to improvement in the existing state of things."

SECRETARY'S NOTE.—The inspection carried out by the Keeper of Records (now Director of Archives) in pursuance of Resolution II (c) aforementioned, revealed (*vide* I.H.R.C. Procs., Vol. XX, Part II, pages 148-56) the conditions in which these records were kept in the Provinces, and the Government of India of its own initiative repaired and reconditioned, free of cost, some of the valuable documents of His Excellency the Crown Representative in the custody of the Assam Government, which demanded immediate scientific treatment. Both the Local Records Sub-Committee and the Political Department agreed about the utility of such an inspection and Resolution VI of the 19th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission also recommended a similar inspection by the Keeper of Records of Central Government and His Excellency the Crown Representative's records in the provincial custody (*vide* I.H.R.C. Procs., Vol. XIX, page 26). His Excellency the Crown Representative has also been pleased to approve of the Record Sub-Committee's suggestion that the Director of Archives should inspect the Residency records if he in the course of his tour finds himself in the vicinity of a Residency. Resolution X of the Udaipur Session (1944) of the Research and Publication Committee also seeks to authorise the Director of Archives (*ex-officio* Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission) to act as its agent with a view to persuading the Provinces and States to take such measures as may be found necessary for the preservation of their records. A formal enquiry by correspondence does not always succeed in eliciting reliable information. The catalogues of records in some Provinces have in certain cases been found misleading. The Government of India should have accurate information about their and His Excellency the Crown Representative's records in provincial custody and such information will not be available unless a responsible officer of the Central Government visits the Provinces which are still without full-fledged records offices. Personal contact often leads to better results than formal resolutions. As most of the Provinces have deferred the question of creating an organised central records office with a whole-time qualified keeper of records, the need for such an inspection by the Director of Archives, Government of India, is all the more imperative, as he will not only bring to light the conditions under which the records of Government of India and Crown Representative are being preserved at present but would also be able to give such help as would be necessary for their future well-being. On more than one occasion, the Indian Historical Records Commission stressed the need of providing for the proper storage and repair of the records of the Central Government and the Crown Representative in provincial custody and this object can best be attained by personal contact and direct discussion.

The Secretary stated that while considering the recommendations of the Local Records Sub-Committee the Government of India felt that it would be advisable to obtain the considered opinion of the Indian Historical Records Commission on this particular resolution as the subject is of considerable importance. The item was accordingly included in the agenda and the views of the Indian Historical Records Commission will be communicated to the Government in due course.

Resolution III.—This Commission is of opinion that it is desirable that the Director of Archives should visit each Province once in three years and submit a report to the Government of India and to the Indian Historical Records Commission on the state of preservation in which the old historical records may be found with such suggestions as may lead to improvement in the existing state of things.

4. Resolution by Mr. D. V. Potdar

Resolved that the following among other measures be adopted to enlarge and perfect the map-section of the Imperial Record Department :—

- (i) A vigorous attempt be made to secure the oldest editions of maps of villages, towns, forts, tahsils, taluks, districts and provinces of India for being deposited in the Imperial Record Department.
- (ii) In securing maps as noted above, effort should be made to secure maps of all varieties such as geological, physiographical, &c.
- (iii) That maps to be secured should be of the largest scale available.

- (iv) The older or pre-crown day maps should be kept separately as more useful for purposes of historical study.
- (v) That the Surveyor General's Department, the Army Department as well as all other sources, Provincial as well as Central and Indian States be approached for search and help.
- (vi) That rare books of travel and journals, since out of print, should also be laid under contribution.
- (vii) That microfilm copies of rare maps, including even Rennell's Maps, be made available to scholars and learned societies, organised record rooms at cost price.
- (viii) That the map collection of the Imperial Record Department be completed by securing microfilmed copies of maps which may not be procured in the original for being deposited in the Imperial Record Department.
- (ix) That a list of rare historical maps available in the Imperial Record Department be published or cyclostyled from time to time and supplied to members and learned institutions.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The importance and utility of accurate maps for purposes of historical study cannot be overemphasised. The exact location of places and sites, with their configuration is of vital importance for a correct understanding of descriptions and references occurring in old documents.

The military history of India is yet to be studied in the proper way. India's military talent will soon become available in a large measure. In the new military training institutions as well as in our Universities a study of the military history of India ought to take a prominent place in the near future. To help the teachers and students will, in the initial stages, be an important responsibility of historical scholars possessing firsthand knowledge of relevant documents.

To study either the revenue system obtaining in historical times or the military campaigns of past ages, we cannot do without maps. Configuration of the land surface in India has naturally undergone considerable changes as centuries have rolled by. Besides, macadamised roads, railway lines, rise of factories and new towns have all brought about such enormous changes in the contour lines of the land, that it becomes in some cases impossible to mentally reconstruct and visualise the situation as described in old documents. Consider for a while the vast changes the shifting courses of rivers like the Ganges and the Jumna have undergone from time to time. How could we visualise the location the armies that fought so often at places like Panipat?

There are a number of old books like Clune's *Itinerary* which at least reproduce conditions as they existed a hundred and fifty years ago. Let us therefore, preserve and utilise what could yet become available and press it into service. Specific instances could be given to enlarge upon this point but it is not thought necessary here as scholars are fully aware of many themselves.

SECRETARY'S NOTE.—The Imperial Record Department at present possesses about 900 maps of different provinces and districts of India which have all been catalogued and kept in the Library. There is also a copy of the Companion Atlas to Rennell's Atlas of Bengal. Besides these there are a few maps, charts and plans in the Confidential Record Room for which there is a hand-list showing their number and other details.

As regards the various proposals made by Professor Potdar it may be mentioned that the question of the collection of maps and rare books, etc., and their storage in the Imperial Record Department for the use of research scholars has already been included in the post war reorganisation plan of this Department.

The Secretary informed the members that while submitting the post-war reorganisation scheme he made similar proposal to the Government of India.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed with an amendment to part (v) :—

Resolution IV.—This Commission recommends that the following among other measures be adopted to enlarge and perfect the map-section of the Imperial Record Department.

(i) A vigorous attempt be made to secure the oldest editions of maps of villages, towns, forts, tahsils, taluks, districts and provinces of India for being deposited in the Imperial Record Department.

(ii) In securing maps as noted above efforts should be made to secure maps of all varieties such as geological, physiographical, &c.

(iii) That maps to be secured should be of the largest scale available.

(iv) The older or pre-crown day maps should be kept separately as more useful for purposes of historical study.

(v) That the Surveyor General's Department, the Army Department as well as all other sources, provincial as well as central and Indian States be approached for search and help. These authorities may be requested to make available to the Imperial Record Department copies of maps in their possession for study.

(vi) That rare books of travel and journals, since out of print, should also be laid under contribution.

(vii) That micro-film copies of rare maps, including even Rennell's Maps be made available to scholars and learned societies, organised record rooms at cost price.

(viii) That the map collection of the Imperial Record Department be completed by securing microfilmed copies of maps which may not be procured in the original for being deposited in the Imperial Record Department.

(ix) That a list of rare historical maps available in the Imperial Record Department be published or cyclostyled from time to time and supplied to members and learned institutions.

5. Resolution by Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga

The proposal which was formally moved by Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar at the Udaipur Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in the absence of Rao Bahadur Dr. Baliga needed some clarification. Accordingly Dr. Baliga submitted the following resolution :—

This Commission recommends that such of the Provincial Governments and Indian States as may possess Central Records Offices be requested to concentrate in them, after the war, such of their district or division records as may not be required for current administrative purposes, and to see that they are properly looked after and made available for research. It also recommends that in the Provinces and Indian States which do not possess Central Records Offices these records be transferred to suitable institutions approved by the Governments and that, where even this is not possible, the district or division officers be instructed to see that their record keepers receive a brief training in archives preservation and to throw open for research such of their records as may be unobjectionable.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—In the case of the Madras records only the Collectorate records upto 1856 have been centralised in the Madras Records Office. The year 1856 was taken as the landmark denoting the end of the East India Company's administration. My idea is not specifying in the text of the resolution that date or any other date was that it should be left to the Governments concerned to choose for themselves the dates which will be suitable from their points of view. It is hardly necessary to point out that all the district or division records cannot be concentrated in the Central Records Offices. The current records and such of the earlier records which are required for frequent reference by the district or division administrations must of course remain where they are. The records which are very old are the records which are in danger of being neglected and eventually damaged beyond repair. And the object of my resolution is to provide for the proper care and custody of such records. Each administration will of course have to decide for itself what records are required for frequent reference and what records may with advantage be centralised.

In the absence of Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga Mr. K. R. V. Ayyar formally moved the resolution. After some discussion the following resolution was passed :—

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that such of the Provincial Governments and Indian States as may possess Central Records Offices be requested to

concentrate in them, after the war, such of their district or division records as may not be required for current administrative purposes and to see that they are properly looked after and made available for research. It also recommends that in the Provinces and Indian States which do not possess Central Records Offices these records be transferred to suitable institutions approved by the Governments and that where even this is not possible, the district or division officers be instructed to see that their record keepers receive a brief training in archives preservation and to throw open for research such of their records as may be unobjectionable.

6. Proposals by the Government of Sind

(i) With a view to facilitate reference by research scholars working on the history of Sind, it is desirable that a catalogue be prepared of the records on Sind in the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, arranged according to subject matter, and in chronological order.

(ii) With a view to facilitate reference by scholars interested in the history of their own province, it is desirable that an index be prepared on a provincial basis of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Provincial governments, preserved in the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi.

SECRETARY'S NOTE on (i) above.—The Imperial Record Department has already brought out printed indexes to the Press lists of the Home Department (1748-1800), Select Committee (1756-74), and Secret Department of Inspection (1770, 1778, 1782-87) records as well as index to the Land Revenue Records (1830-59). The Department has also in its custody consolidated indexes to Foreign and Political Department Records (1830-79). Each of these contains independent entries under the Provincial and Local headings, which will perhaps serve the purpose the Government of Sind have in view. In addition to this the Imperial Record Department is engaged in indexing under modern lines all the records under the Late Foreign and Political Department from the earliest days down to 1859.

On (ii) above.—The proposal, in addition to involving extra work and expenditure for the Imperial Record Department in the shape of additional staff etc., will mean a clear departure from the indexing scheme which the Government of India have recently adopted in the form recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission. This system is quite exhaustive and includes entries for all the Provinces with which the Government of India had any dealings. Moreover, it is presumed that most of the Provincial Governments have got in their custody copies and/or originals of the correspondence that passed between them and the Government of India and as such it will be easier for them to publish indexes for their own provinces than for the Government of India to undertake the work. The Indian Historical Records Commission more than once urged the Provincial Governments to arrange for the preparation of indexes to their respective records [*vide* Resolution II, 17th Session and Resolution IV (a) of the 18th Session of the I.H.R.C.]. Besides it will not be proper to re-classify Government of India records province-wise.

Dr. Duarte explained that Sind records commenced from 1803 and in view of Secretary's explanatory note he withdrew the resolution that stood in the name of the Sind Government.

7. Resolutions by Mr. B. B. Chakrabartty

(i) Be it resolved that the Commission request the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States to transfer papers of historical interest in their custody, particularly the stray ones, which are not of much local interest to them, as they are to some other Province or State, to the archives of the place primarily interested.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—Papers of historical interest, particularly stray ones are sometimes found in the archives of one Province or State in which some other Province or State is primarily interested. It seems desirable that such records should be transferred to the archives of the place primarily interested. If this is done it may fill up the gaps in different series of records preserved in different archives.

(ii) Be it resolved that the Commission request the Provincial Government and Indian States to furnish the Imperial Record Department with a list of different series of records in their possession showing the gaps or wanting papers in such series.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—There is a Post-War Reconstruction Scheme of the I. R. D. that they would obtain from abroad and preserve microfilm copies of all unpublished records relating to modern Indian history not available in this country. Records relating to India are not preserved in I. R. D. alone but they are scattered all over the country in different archives. From the proposed list I.R.D. would be in a position to know what records relating to India are available in this country and what records are wanting and copies of which are to be obtained.

In the absence of Mr. Chakrabarti, Mr. D. N. Banerjee formally moved the resolutions which were accepted.

Resolution VI.—This Commission requests the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States to transfer papers of historical interest in their custody, particularly the stray ones which are not of much local interest to them as they are to some other Province or State, to the archives of the place primarily interested.

Resolution VII.—This Commission requests the Provincial Governments and Indian States to furnish the Imperial Record Department with a list of different series of records in their possession showing the gaps or wanting papers in such series.

8. Resolution by Mr. D. N. Banerjee

This Commission recommends that unless there is any administrative difficulty, the Sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the meetings of its Research and Publication Committee which are held along with the Sessions of the Commission, should ordinarily be held in future in the second half of October every year, and preferably in the third week of October.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—It seems that the time suggested will be suitable both from the point of view of delegates and from the point of view of the educational institutions they represent. Besides in the third week of October the climate is moderate in every part of India; it is neither very hot nor very cold. Moreover if the Sessions are held in October, it may avoid conflicts with other Conferences, which are generally held in the second half of December early or in January.

Secretary explained that in arranging meetings and fixing dates the convenience of the inviting parties had to be taken into account. After some discussion in which Dr. B. K. Kakati, Rao Bahadur Srinivasachari, Professor Potdar and Dr. Qureshi participated, it was agreed that the matter should be left to the Secretary who is aware of the difficulties of the members.

The proposal was withdrawn.

9. Proposal by Mr. G. S. Das

That all the Provincial Governments be requested to be kind enough to have their pre-British records preserved in the offices of all the Collectors of the districts properly examined by the representatives of the Provincial Governments to the Indian Historical Records Commission and to take suitable and prompt action on their recommendations.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—In many Collectorates of British India heaps of pre-British records are lying absolutely uncared for. Many of these pre-British records have become brittle and worm-eaten. These records may not have any importance for the purpose of administration but they are of special value for historical investigations. Many of these records should be properly mended and if possible they should be microfilmed or photographed or copied by competent persons the expenses being borne by the Provincial Governments concerned; otherwise the valuable records, some of which are 200 years old, may ultimately be lost. I can bear personal testimony to the miserable condition of these pre-British records some of which have already been devoured by white ants.

As the subject was covered by Dr. Baliga's resolution, the resolution was withdrawn.

10. Proposal by Rao Bahadur M.V. Kibe.

Resolved that the Government be requested to remove the handicap on research workers from the Indian States to which they are subject at present, *viz.*, that the copies of documents required by them are subject to the scrutiny of the Crown Representative, whose office sometimes does not allow them to be passed intact to the said scholars.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The object and subject of the resolution are clear. Copies of documents required by scholars from British India are not subject to any scrutiny and are allowed to them by the Director of Imperial Records direct while those required by the scholars from Indian States are subject to the scrutiny of the Political Department. Since the Government has in the interest of historical investigation made records in the Imperial Records Office up to a certain period available to scholars, the differentiation imposed is an unmerited handicap to the scholars from the Indian States. Perhaps the apprehension is that the Indian States may take advantage of some statements in the records. But these documents having passed into history cannot be of much use in such matters. The Crown Representative may take this matter for consideration.

SECRETARY'S NOTE.—The Imperial Record Department (Historical Research) Rules were framed in consultation with His Excellency the Crown Representative and the various Departments of the Government of India and copies were circulated to all the Provincial Governments and Indian States, etc. Under clause 5 (ii) of the rules, no information shall be supplied to any person who is a subject of an Indian State until the material to be supplied has been examined and passed by the Political Department. The excerpts submitted by the British Indian subjects are similarly scrutinised by the Director of Archives, Government of India, before they are released to the scholars. There is not much differentiation in the matter of release of excerpts. The Director of Archives scrutinises the excerpts on the same lines and with the same care as the Political Department.

Rao Bahadur Kibe suggested that the provision under 5(ii) of the Research Rules should be amended. Pandit B. N. Rau and Khan Chaudhuri Amanatullah Ahmad supported.

Dr. Pawar contended that this sort of discrimination between scholars from Indian States and British India should be removed. Supporting Dr. Pawar, Mr. Poduval suggested that the preferential treatment should stop and the Indian Historical Records Commission should take up the matter.

Professor Coelho suggested that arrangement should be made for more efficient scrutiny of excerpts submitted by scholars.

Professor Sethi contended that the rules applicable to scholars from British India should also hold good in the cases of scholars from Indian States in all respects.

The Secretary explained that really speaking no discrimination was made between scholars from British India and those from the States. In each case the Director of Archives had to satisfy himself as to the *bona fides* of the applicant irrespective of his domicile and therefore applicants with a States domicile had to apply through the local political officer just as a British subject seeking similar facilities in France has to apply through the British Embassy. The scrutiny is made under the same rule although the agencies may differ and the time taken varies according to the strength of the staff available and the volume of typescripts to be scrutinised. Rao Bahadur Kibe replied that he would like the excerpts submitted by the States people also to be scrutinised and released by the Director of Archives.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends that in respect of scrutiny of excerpts submitted by research scholars no distinction between scholars from British India and Indian States should be made and that the rules which apply to scholars from British India should also apply to scholars from Indian States in all respects.

11. Resolution by Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar

The Commission recommends to the Indian Universities—(i) that under their schemes of popular and extension lectures, Keepers and Curators of Records Offices and scholars engaged in editing old records (Imperial, Provincial or States) be requested to deliver courses of lectures in different provincial centres on the nature and subject-matter of the records that they have examined and edited.

(ii) That one or more studentships granted for research work be earmarked to encourage graduates to carry on post-graduate research work in the Imperial, Provincial or State Record Department.

SECRETARY'S NOTE on (ii) above.—Resolution VIII of the 21st Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission recommended a similar measure.

The following resolution was passed :—

Resolution IX.—This Commission recommends to the Indian Universities that under their schemes of popular and extension lectures, keepers and curators of records offices and scholars engaged in editing old records (Imperial, Provincial or States) be requested to deliver courses of lectures in different provincial centres on the nature and subject matter of the records that they have examined and edited.

In view of Secretary's note Mr. Ayyar withdrew part (ii) of his proposal.

12. Any other subject which may be brought before the meeting

Dr. N. K. Sinha suggested that an attempt should be made to fill the existing gaps in the different series of records in Bengal and at New Delhi by securing copies of missing documents from India Office.

The Secretary having pointed out that provision to this effect has already been made in the post-war scheme which includes an exhaustive programme of micro-photographing records relating to India, Dr. Sinha withdrew his motion.

13. Dates and Places of the 1947 and 1948 meetings.—

The Holkar Government have invited the Commission to hold its twenty-third Session at Indore in 1946.

The Secretary informed the members that His Highness the Holkar's Government have invited the Indian Historical Records Commission to Indore in 1946 and the invitation has been accepted with thanks but the venue for 1947 has not been fixed as yet.

The Secretary was asked to fix the date and place of the 1947 Session.

Dr. Qureshi invited the Indian Historical Records Commission on behalf of the Delhi University to hold the 1948 Session at Delhi. The invitation was accepted with applause.

A vote of thanks to the Chair moved by Rao Bahadur Srinivasachari and seconded by Mr. Sethi was passed unanimously.

14. Papers and Publications on the following subjects are laid on the table.

(i) Report of the sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Delhi in March, 1945.

(ii) Report of the eleventh meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held in February, 1945.

(iii) Annual Reports.—The Chief Commissioner of Coorg states that no application has been received from the public for inspection of records in his office.

(iv) Letter from the Secretary of the Vidarbha Sahitya Sangha, Amraoti (Berar), congratulating the Indian Historical Records Commission on the service it has rendered to Indian scholarship by bringing out a scheme for collecting manuscripts in the Central Province and Berar.

(v) List of books and periodicals presented to the Indian Historical Records Commission and/or Imperial Record Department during 1945.

Presented by the authors—

1. *Off the Main Track*, by Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph. D., B.Litt. (Oxon.).
2. *British Government and the Kingdom of Oudh, 1764-1835*, by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.
3. *Ranjit Singh* (second edition), by Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D.
4. *Monk and Monarch*, by Acharyya Vijayendra Suri.
5. *Asokana Sheilalekha upar Dristipat*, by Acharyya Vijayendra Suri.
6. *Mathurano Singhdhawaj*, by Acharyya Vijayendra Suri.
7. *Mahakshatrapa Raja Rudradama*, by Acharyya Vijayendra Suri.

Presented by the Annamalai University—

Marutha Rule in the Carnatic, by Mr. C. K. Srinivasan.

Presented by the Bombay University—

Journal of the University of Bombay Vol. XIII ; July 1944, Part I.

Presented by the Calcutta University—

Civil Service in India Under the East India Company, by Dr. A. K. Ghosal.

Presented by the Patna University—

Patna University Journal, January, 1945.

Presented by the Pudukkottai Darbar—

1. *Inscriptions in the Pudukkottai State Translated into English*, Part I, by K. R. Srinivasa Aiyar.
2. *Inscriptions (Texts) of the Pudukkottai State arranged according to Dynasties*, by the same author.
3. *Chronological List of Inscriptions of the Pudukkottai State arranged according to Dynasties*, by the same author.
4. *A Manual of the Pudukkottai State*, Vol. II, Parts I & II, by K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Presented by the Afghan Cultural and Publicity Mission—

Ahmad Shah Baba, by M. Ghubar.

Presented by the Baroda State—

Gaikwars of Baroda, Vols. IX & X, edited by J. H. Gense and D. R. Banaji.

Presented by the Chinese Ministry of Information, Calcutta—

China Information Bulletin.

Presented by the Punjab Times Office—

Punjab Times, April 1945.

Presented by the National Archives, Washington, U. S. A.—

1. *Preservation of Records in Vital Statistics*, by Arthur E. Kimberly.
2. *Bulletin of the National Archives*, Number 5, September 1943.
3. *Catalogue of exhibit circular No. 6*, October 1944.

Presented by the Government of Bengal—

Collection of Bengal Acts, Regulations and Ordinances for 1943 and 1944.

Presented by the Baroda State Records Office—

Persian Catalogue—being a list of Persian documents in the archives of the Baroda Government.

Presented by the Government of Orissa—

Report on the Progress of Education in Orissa for the year 1942-43, Vol. I (Statistical Tables and Appendices).

Presented by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta—

1. *Year Book of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1942* (Vol. IX, 1943).
2. *Year Book of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for 1943* (Vol. X, 1944)
3. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Letters—*
 Vol. IX, 1943, No. 1.
 Vol. IX, 1943, No. 2.
 Vol. X, 1944, No. 1.
4. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Science—*
 Vol. IX, 1943, No. 1.
 Vol. X, 1944, No. 1.
 Vol. X, 1944, No. 2.

Presented by the Bharata Itihasa Samsodhaka Mandala, Poona—

Hingren Daftar, part I.

Presented by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun—

1. *Indian Forest Leaflet*, No. 66 & 77, 1945 (on Utilization).
2. *Indian Forest Records* (New Series—On Utilization), Vol 3, No. 6, 1945.
3. *Indian Forest Bulletin*, No. 125, 1945.

Presented by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad—

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year ending 31st December, 1942.

(v) Reports of research work received from the following members :—

1. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D. (London).
2. Mr. G. H. Khare, B.A.
3. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A.
4. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
5. Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
6. Mr. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinod, M.N.S.I.
7. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S.
8. Mr. S. A. Shere, M. A. (Oxon.).
9. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L.
10. Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
11. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A.
12. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A.
13. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu.
14. Khan Chowdhury Amanatullah Ahmed, M.L.C.
15. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., L.T.
16. Mr. I. A. Arhsi.
17. Rai Bahadur Dr. Ś. K. Bhuyan, M.A., Ph.D.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION—CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN

20th meeting, Aligarh, 1943.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends that the records created by the new departments in the Centre and in the Provinces due to war be preserved in the interest of future historians.

1. *The Bombay Government* inform that as recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission the records (both administrative and statistical) which have been created by the new departments in this Province due to the war and which are of permanent interest should be preserved in the departments concerned.

Resolution X.—This Commission recommends that the Provincial Governments and Indian States may give suitable publicity to the project of compiling a Consolidated Guide to the Public and Private Archives in India.

1. *Nabha.*—Suitable publicity to the project mentioned in the Resolution being given by the Government through the medium of the *Nabha Akhbar*.

2. *Tehri-Garhwal.*—Publicity has been given to the Resolution in the *State Gazette*.

3. *Malerkotla.*—Publicity is being given to the Resolution through the medium of the *Malerkotla State Gazette*.

4. *Chamba.*—The Resolution will be published suitably in the *State Gazette*.

5. *Jind.*—Publicity has been given to the Resolution in the *Jind State Gazette* with an appeal to the public and particularly to the heads of religious missions and families of nobles and zamindars to co-operate with the Commission in sending descriptive notes on valuable historical documents in their possession.

6-11. *Sirmur, Bilaspur, Bashahr, Kalsia, Suket, Nalagarh.*—Has given publicity to the Resolution.

12. *Patiala.*—Wide publicity is being given by the Government to the Resolution as recommended by the Commission.

13. *Kapurthala.*—A detailed note in connection with the proposed compilation of "Consolidated Guide to Records in India" will be published by the Kapurthala State Survey of Historical Records Committee in the *Kapurthala Akhbar* appealing to the State people to send all possible information about historical documents in their possession which in due course will be forwarded to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi.

14. *Khairpur.*—The Darbar have agreed to lend all possible co-operation to the scheme in hand and will send to the Secretary of the Commission in due course the descriptive notes of several documents which are in their possession.

15. *The Cochin Government* have forwarded a list of historical records kept in the Paliam family in the State for incorporation in the proposed Guide.

16. *The Nizam's Government* inform that they have given publicity to the Resolution by means of a note (copy forwarded) through the local newspapers, news agencies and the local representatives of other newspapers.

17. *The Baroda Government* have forwarded a rough guide to the historical documents in the State Record Room for the period 1730-1875 A.D.

18. *The Jaisalmer Darbar* state that Resolution IV of the 19th and Resolution X of the 20th Session of the Commission have been published for general information in an extraordinary issue of the *State Gazette* dated the 29th June 1945 together with relevant extracts from the proceedings of the Commission. They have also published their Hindi translations in the *Gazette*.

19. *Pataudi.*—Suitable publicity has been given to the project of compiling a Consolidated Guide to Historical Records with an appeal to religious heads to give the necessary information with regard to historical documents in their possession.

20. *Bhawalpur*.—Agree to give suitable publicity to the project.

21. *Mandi*.—Publicity is being given to the Resolution through the medium of the *State Gazette* and the *State Bulletin*.

22–38. *Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj, Bastar, Kalhandi, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh, Sarguja, Bemra, Baudh, Despalla, Khandpara, Seraikela, Sonopore, Talcher, and Nayagarh* States have agreed to act according to the Resolution.

21st Session, Udaipur, 1944

Resolution I.—This Commission deeply mourns the death of Sir Don Baron Jayatilaka and authorises the Secretary to convey to his relatives a message of sympathy and condolence on behalf of the Commission.

The resolution of condolence was forwarded to the bereaved family.

Resolution II.—This Commission notes with satisfaction that the Calcutta High Court has agreed to utilise the services of experts nominated by the Indian Historical Records Commission for advice in regard to the weeding of old records and it recommends that similar procedure may be observed by other High Courts and Chief Courts in India with regard to their records.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

Resolution III.—This Commission fully approves of the scheme embodied in the Report on the Post-War Reorganisation of Archives Offices and Historical Researches in India drafted by the Research and Publication Committee at its fourth meeting and recommends that the report be forwarded at an early date to the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States for necessary action.

The report has been forwarded to the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States.

1. *The Government of Bengal* inform that they are scarcely in a position to take any action on the resolution before the creation of a Central Records Office at Calcutta, which the Provincial Government have decided to take up as a post-war reconstruction measure.

Resolution IV.—This Commission considers the Resolution III passed at the fourth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and recommends that suitable amendments be made in the Government of India Resolution (Education), Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 92-9/40-E, dated the 16th September 1941 to enable Ceylon, Burma, Nepal and other neighbouring countries to participate in the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission if they are so inclined.

The orders of the Government of India are awaited.

Resolution V.—This Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee.

The Government of India have taken suitable action.

Resolution VI.—This Commission nominates its Secretary Dr. S. N. Sen as its representative on the Advisory Board of Archaeology.

The Government of India have appointed Dr. S. N. Sen, Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, as the Commission's representative on the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology. Dr. Sen attended the first meeting of the Board held at New Delhi on the 3rd February 1945.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the consideration of this item be postponed till the next Session and meanwhile Dr. Baliga be requested to clarify the points raised in the course of the present discussion.

Forwarded to the Government of Madras.

Remarks.—Dr. Baliga submitted an amended resolution before the Peshawar Session which has been accepted by the I.H.R.C.

Proposal of manufacturing dextrine paste. (vide—I.H.R.C. Procs., Vol. XXI, Pt. III, pages 19-20)

As decided by the Indian Historical Records Commission, the Secretary took up the question of dextrine paste with Sir Santi Swaroop and requested whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratory could possibly undertake to manufacture the paste by releasing the necessary chemicals through the Government of India for the benefit of archives offices during the present emergency. The Council agreed to manufacture dextrine paste in its Laboratory provided the quantity required was not large, or otherwise it would recommend some firm which might undertake the production of the material. As the Imperial Record Department is preparing paste for its own requirement, the next step was to ascertain the requirements of all other record offices in India and to place an order with the Council. As this would give rise to various complications regarding allocation of costs, transport, etc., and as the paste was wanted by the Punjab Records Office only, it was decided that Dr. Chopra should be informed of the Council's suggestion and be requested to correspond direct with the Council.

Dr. Chopra was accordingly advised.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends to the Provincial Governments and States to institute scholarships to enable competent students to carry on original investigations in the Central and Provincial Records Offices and to finance the publication of the results of their research work when completed.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

1. *The Government of Madras* inform that they have already done and are still doing, a great deal for fostering historical research among their records by throwing open all but the last 50 years' records for research and by making arrangements for publishing the historical material in their records in the shape of publications *in extenso*, calendars and selections. Till now, all the records from 1670 to 1750 have been published in this manner and all important records from 1751 to 1765 are being published under a regular programme. In regard to calendaring, the Madras Records Office has issued 3 calendars of the period from 1740-1765 and the records of the Revenue Department from 1763 to 1800 are being calendared. Since 1942, selections from the records of the period from 1801 to 1857 are being compiled and when the paper situation improves the material calendared and selected will be published. Some students of the Madras University and other Universities are also deputed to the Madras Records Office every year for doing research work among records on subjects connected with history, economics and public administration and the students are given all facilities and advice to carry on their researches.

In view of this programme of historical research carried on by this Government, they do not consider it necessary to institute scholarships as suggested by the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution IX.—This Commission views the suggestion with sympathy. Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

The Assam Government records contain valuable documents of great historical importance, mainly on the following topics:—(1) Settlement of different parts of Assam under various administrative units after British occupation. Its incorporation into the Province of Bengal Presidency. Its separation as a separate Province. Constitution of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam—and its re-separation as an Independent Province; (2) Manumission of slaves; (3) Beginnings and development of Tea Industry; (4) Policy of Land Settlement and Revenue Administration; (5) History of many temples—Dharmottar and Devottar land and Satras; (6) Relations with the various Tribal peoples of the Hills and the Plains; (7) History of Education in Assam since the British occupation (1826 A.D.); (8) Question of the Assamese language and many similar other topics.

These records have never been studied with any system. The Historical Records Commission may be requested to make suitable arrangements for their study and preparation of monographs on them.

APPENDIX A

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Research and Publication Committee which met at the Imperial Record Department on the 9th March 1945 to consider the 20 year programme of Publication drawn up by the Department.

The Sub-Committee has made a thorough review of the programme placed before it by the Department (see annexure).

The Sub-Committee fully endorses the principle enunciated by the Local Records Sub-Committee at its eleventh meeting that the programme to be taken up for the twenty years following the completion of the present 5-year plan should include, as far as possible, all important pre-mutiny records in the Central custody. Conformably to this principle it recommends that the entire programme should be implemented during the next twenty years.

2. Regarding items A and B in Section I viz. Bengal General Letters (1801-34) and India's General Letters (1834-58), the considered opinion of the Sub-Committee is that they form two of the most important collections of manuscript records in the central custody and that, as the earlier part of the correspondence of the East India Company with their servants in India covering the period 1748-1800 has already been taken up for publication under the 5-year programme, it would be in the fitness of things that the whole series of correspondence should be made available to research.

3. The Sub-Committee however is of the opinion that such letters in the series as are considered to be of routine nature or of no historical value should be omitted from the programme and while in the case of item A its view is that all important letters should be printed in extenso, in the case of item B it recommends that a selection of the important letters only should be taken up in extenso. Regarding the others the Sub-Committee is inclined in favour of omitting all unimportant paragraphs in the letters.

4. With a view to facilitating the work of selection the Sub-Committee feels it desirable to invite the assistance of competent scholars who might be requested to go through the original volumes and mark out the letters and selections to be included or excluded. The Sub-Committee expects that co-operation from such scholars would be available gratis provided necessary provision for travelling allowance and halting allowance is made as usual, it being understood that they should so arrange the programme of their work in consultation with the Director of Archives as to finish a substantial part of the work at a stretch each time.

5. Regarding Section II the Sub-Committee is inclined to the opinion that this section should include the official records of such Indian Governor-Generals and administrators as have not yet received from the historian the attention they deserve. It notes with satisfaction that the papers of Sir John Shore have already been taken up by the Department under Section II of the 5-year programme and it heartily recommends for inclusion in the next 20 years' programme the selections from State Papers of Minto, Moira, Bentinck, Auckland, Hardinge and Dalhousie as well as the papers relating to Bentinck's Madras period and the minutes and other official writings of Macaulay.

6. The Sub-Committee has no comments to offer on the items included in Section III(a). As regards Part (b) of this section they expect that Universities, Provincial Governments, States, and learned societies would depute competent scholars to examine the records in the Central custody for selecting suitable papers for publication by them.

(Sd.) H. N. SINHA.

(Sd.) BISHESHWAR PRASAD.

(Sd.) C. S. SRINIVASCHARI.

(Sd.) DATTO VAMAN POTDAR.

(Sd.) R. K. RANADIVE.

(Sd.) S. N. SEN, *Chairman*.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX A

A plan for the publication of Historical Records in the Central custody relating to the period 1801-1858.

SECTION I.

(Items to be edited by scholars from outside nominated by the Indian Historical Records Commission under the supervision of the Secretary as the General Editor.)

A.—BENGAL, GENERAL LETTERS (1801-17—June, 1834) or the correspondence of the Fort William Government with the Court of Directors in England (to be printed in extenso).

Cover 432 ms. volumes.

Likely to make nearly 54 volumes in print.

B.—INDIA GENERAL LETTERS (17 June 1834-1858) or the Correspondence of the India Government with the Court of Directors in England (only selections to be printed).

Cover 765 manuscript volumes.

Likely to make 64 volumes in print.

Total number of volumes, 119.

SECTION II.

(To be edited by the Director of Archives.)

SELECTIONS FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS of Indian Governor-Generals and other Indian Administrators.

	Item	Period	No. of vols. the collection may make	Important works already published on the subject
1	Minto Papers	1807-13	5	Lady Minto. <i>Lord Minto in India</i> (1880).
2	Mohra Papers	1813-23	5	(1) <i>Private Diary of Marquis of Hastings.</i> (2) <i>Prinsop—History of the Political and Military transactions in India, 1813-23.</i> (3) <i>Blacker's Memoir.</i> (4) <i>Mehta—Hastings and Indian States.</i> (5) <i>Papers relating to Nepal War (1817).</i>
3	Bentinck Papers	1828-35	10	
4	Auckland Papers	1836-42	6	Practically no work on the administrative history of the period.
5	Hardinge Papers	1844-48	5	Practically no work on the administrative history of the period.

	Item	Period	No. of vols. the collection may make	Important works already published on the subject
6	Dalhousie	1848-56	10	(1) Arnold— <i>The Marquis of Dalhousie's Administration</i> , 1862. (2) <i>Dalhousie—Phayre Correspondence</i> (3) Baird— <i>Private Letters</i> 1910. (4) Lee Warner— <i>Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie</i> , 1904.
7	Bentinck in Madras (Imperial Record Department possesses 4 ms. volumes dealing with the topic.—Home Misc. 218, 290-292).	1803-07	2	..
8	Macaulay Papers	3	..
				46 volumes in all.

SECTION III.

1. *RECORDS IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES* (To be published by Private agencies under the auspices of the Imperial Record Department).

(i) *Persian Akhbars* (June 1803-1850) to be published in continuation of the 2 volumes of Akhbars being edited by Dr. Qureshi under the 5-year programme. The earlier volumes deals with the period 1772-1803.

(ii) *Bengali Letters* (1821-1858). (All letters up to the year 1820 have been included in the volume *Prachin Bangala Patra Sankalan*, published by the Calcutta University).

(iii) *A day-to-day record of Ranjit Singh's Private Life* (1825). This is a Persian ms. entitled *Naqli-i-Akhbar-i-deorhi-Maharaj Ranjit Singh Bahadur* containing an almost day-to-day account of Ranjit Singh's life from 1st February to 27th December 1825.

(iv) *Selections from Madras Persian Records January 1790—March 1834.*—These mainly consist of correspondence between the Madras Government and the Country powers in South India.

(v) *Selections from Persian and Urdu Newspapers* (December 1824-1849).—Items available are—

1. Jam-i-Jahan numa Dec. 1834—Dec. 1845.
2. Aina-i-Sikandar—1833—40.
3. Sultanw-i-Akhbar (Aug. 1835—Dec. 1841).
4. Mah-i-Alam Afroz—1836—March 1841.
5. Akhbari-Ludhiana—Sept. 1836—Dec. 1840.
6. Delhi Urdu Akhbar—Jany. 1841—Dec. 1841.
7. Mihr-i-Munir—May—November, 1841.

2. *SELECTION FROM ENGLISH RECORDS ON MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.*

(To be left entirely to private initiative.)

Items to be chosen by such private agencies as may be willing to implement this part of the programme.

N.B.—None of the items has been examined in detail.

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APPENDIX—B, (I)

Report of the eleventh meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held
on the 10th February 1945

PRESENT

Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.)	Member in the Chair.
Captain F. F. Pearson	Member.
Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.)	Secr tary.

ABSENT

Dr. John Sargent, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E.	Chairman.
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REPORT

I. *Crown and Central Government Records in the Provinces.*

Resolution I.—The Sub-Committee is of opinion that it is desirable that the Director of Archives should visit each province once in three years and submit a report to the Government of India on the state of preservation in which the old historical records may be found with such suggestions as may lead to the improvement of the existing state of things.

II. *A plan for the publication of important records belonging to the period 1801-1858.*

Resolution II.—The Sub-Committee endorses the principle that the pre-mutiny records of the Government of India should be published for the benefit of the students of history. The records selected for publication may, if they so desire, be scrutinised by the departments concerned before they are released. The scheme may be placed before the next meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

III. *Titles to be used for the various items included in the Five-year Publication Programme.*

Resolution III.—Resolved that the title "Indian Records Series" be used for all items of work under the Publication Programme excepting Scheme III (a) for which the title "Records in Oriental Languages" be continued.

Resolved further that the implementing of Scheme III (b) be left entirely to private enterprise.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Government of India be moved to authorise the Director of Archives to sign agreements on behalf of the Governor General in Council with private parties who may undertake to edit and publish historical documents of the Government of India under Scheme III (b) of the Publication Programme. The agreement may be on the lines already adopted in the case of Scheme III (a).

Sd. T. G. P. SPEAR,
Member.

Sd. F. F. PEARSON,
Member.

Sd. S. N. SEN,
Member.

Confirmed.

Sd. JOHN SARGENT,
Chairman.

APPENDIX—B (II)

Conspectus of action taken: on the Resolutions passed at the ninth and tenth meetings held during 1943-44

Ninth meeting held on 3rd November 1943.

Resolution I.—Resolved that in view of the discrepancy pointed out in the agenda a further enquiry be made to clarify the doubtful points and a statement embodying the information about defunct agencies be placed before the next meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

A further enquiry was made and the results will be found in the "Report on the Defunct Residency Records", Appendix B, pages 3-6, part III, *I.H.R.C. Procs.*, Vol. XXI.

Resolution II.—Resolved that the action so far taken be approved.

No action.

Resolution III.—Resolved that in view of the prevailing war conditions no further action be taken for the present.

No action.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that subject to the approval of the Government of India an order be placed with Horton Steel Works Limited of Toronto, Canada, for a Guardite Vacuum Fumigation Unit complete with the accessories as early as possible.

The Government of India proposed to take up the question of making provision in the budget for 1945-46 for the purchase of Vacuum Fumigation Unit in due course but in the meantime they permitted the Secretary to make enquiries in the matter from the Horton Coy. without making any commitment. Enquiries were duly made and it has been ascertained from the Horton Steel Works, Ltd., that they are agreeable to make shipment of the Unit in about six months time from date of order. According to the estimate furnished by the firm a provision for Rs. 25,000 was made in the budget of this Department for 1945-46, but the amount was not sanctioned by the Government of India. A similar provision has also been made in the budget estimate of this Department for 1946-47.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the requisite authorities be moved for the supply of the chemicals to the Imperial Record Department.

(a) Resolved further that in view of the prevailing food scarcity in Bengal no further demand should be made for flour in that Province and dextrine paste should be manufactured either in the Imperial Record Department or be obtained from firms operating outside Bengal.

Chemicals and some important ingredients badly needed were received.

Resolution VI.—The Sub-Committee recommends to the Government of India that a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 700 should be made to the Imperial Record Department for the purchase of the necessary scientific and historical books of reference.

The Government of India were unable to accept the recommendation in view of the financial stringency. It was suggested that bulk loans from the Imperial Library, Calcutta and Imperial Secretariat Library, Delhi, should be taken for the time being.

Tenth meeting held on the 2nd March 1944.

Resolution I.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to reconsider their decision as the technical literature needed by the Imperial Record Department is not available elsewhere.

The Government of India were unable to sanction any additional allotment of funds during the current financial year for the purchase of books. But they suggested that proposals for making budget provision in 1945-46 for this purpose should be included in the Imperial Record Department budget proposals and submitted to the Government of India in due course. A provision of Rs. 2,000 has been made in the budget proposal of this Department for 1945-46.

Item II.—Remarks by members and orders of the Government of India on the Inspection Report of the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India on the safe custody and preservation of records of His Excellency the Crown Representative and the Central Government in the threatened areas.

Recorded. There were some discussions regarding the maintenance of records belonging to His Excellency the Crown Representative in various centres. It was decided that the Secretary should write D.O. letters to the Educational Adviser and the Under Secretary, Political Department for such action as may be considered necessary. The Secretary in his D. O. letter No. F.3-3/44-C, dated the 8th March, 1944, explained the position. The Political Department addressed a circular letter (No. D.O. D-1136-G/44, dated the 25th March 1944) to all the first and second class Residents by name intimating that His Excellency the Crown Representative welcomes the suggestion that whenever the Keeper of Records (now Director of Archives) happens to be in the vicinity of the headquarters of a Residency he may be given facilities to inspect records with a view to giving advice regarding the proper maintenance of the Crown records which they may possess.

The Director of Archives inspected the Crown records at the headquarters of the Rajputana Agency at Abu in October, 1944 and submitted a report through the Government of India.

Resolution II.—Resolved that as the paper position improves the Government of India be moved to allot as soon as possible such an amount of paper as will enable the Department to implement the more important part of the publication programme.

The Government of India regret that they are unable to consider the recommendation of the Committee to undertake the printing of any publication until the paper position substantially improves.

Remarks. The Sub-Committee did not recommend an immediate allotment of paper for a part of the publication work but requested the Government of India to take the needs of the Department into consideration as and when the paper position improves.

Resolution III.—The Sub-Committee recommends that the post of a clerk may be converted into that of a Library Assistant in the Imperial Record Department in the scale of Rs. 75—5—200 and that the question of the creation of a post of a Librarian be considered on a more suitable occasion.

The Government of India have created a permanent post of a Library Assistant on a scale of Rs. 75—5—125 and abolished a permanent post of a clerk.

Resolution IV.—The Sub-Committee suggests—

(a) that records marked for destruction after weeding by the departments of origin should be sent to the Imperial Record Department for final disposal. The Imperial Record Department should scrutinise such records with a view to ascertaining their present and future historical value and provide for the preservation of such records, as are considered sufficiently important.

(b) As regards printed records, twenty sample original manuscripts with the corresponding printed proceedings should be obtained from the various departments and compared to find out whether any essential matter is omitted in the course of printing.

In view of the expenditure involved in the proposal the Government of India decided to consider the question in connection with the post-war reconstruction scheme of the Imperial Record Department. The rules governing weeding of records have, however, been circulated to the departments of the Government of India.

**Research Report from the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission
(1st April 1944—31st March 1945)**

1. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph. D. (Lond.), Chittoor.

Wrote the following paper :—

1. Village Settlements of Land Revenue in Madras, 1807-22 (*I.H.R.C. Procs.*, Volume XXI).

Published the following :—

1. *Records of Fort St. George Series*—Manila Consultations, Volumes IX and IX A (1764).

Is still engaged in preparing the Calendars of :—

(i) Revenue Records of Madras Government. Brought upto September, 1774.

(ii) Military Country Correspondence. Brought upto January, 1760.

The work of preparing Selections from Judicial Records of the Madras Government (1801-57) has been brought upto the year 1810.

2. Mr. G. H. Khare, B. A., Poona,

Wrote the following papers and booklets :—

1. My Tour in South India (*Sahyad i*, May, 44.)

2. A Note on Hari Diksita (*Maharashtra Sahitya Parishat Patrika*, Volume XXIII, No. 2).

3. *Some Anecdotes* (Booklet, June 1944).

4. Hari Diksita and His Works (*Poona Orientalist*, Volume IX, Nos. 1 and 2).

5. A Letter from the Maratha Agent at Jaipur (*I.H.R.C. Proceedings*, Volume XXI).

6. An Adilshahi Farman against Shivaji the Great (*Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute*, Volume XXV, Parts I-III).

7. A Hundred Years Ago (*Sahyadri*, December 1944).

8. The Kanarese Root Adu and Its Derivatives in Marathi (*Maharashtra Sahitya Parishat Patrika*, January, 1945).

9. A Systematic Study of Maratha History (*Jnanaprakasa*, 11 February, 1945)

Studied about 300 Persian documents.

Listed 1200 manuscripts acquired by the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona.

Examined 500 coins.

Read 12 papers before the fortnightly meetings of the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala.

3. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A., Dacca.

Wrote the following paper :—

1. Warren Hastings and the Suppression of Dacoity in Bengal : 1. Appointment of Fouzdars (*I.H.R.C. Procs.*, Vol. XXI).

Is still engaged in editing volume III of the Fort William-India House Correspondence under the Five-Year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

4. Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, M. A. (Oxon), Benares.

Contributed two following papers as a chapter in Indian History under the auspices of Indian History Congress :—

1. Balaji Vishwanath.

2. Baji Rao I.

5. Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Lucknow.

Wrote the following papers :—

1. Clive and the Company's Gomastahs. (Indian History Congress, 1944).
2. Clive and Usury in Bengal (*Indian Historical Records Commission Procs.* Vol. XXI).
3. A Muslim Sultan's Fancy for Asokan Pillars (*Amrita Bazar Patrika Annual* 1944).
4. Future of Parliamentary Government India, (*Hindustan Review* Vol. VI, No. IV).
5. Democracy and the War (*Hindustan Review*, Vol. LXXVI, No. 469-70).
6. Problem of Winning the Peace (*Hindustan*, Volume VI, No. 34).
7. Growth of Indian Culture (Presidential Address, Cultural Conference, Cawnpore, 1944).

Is still engaged in researches on the history of Clive's administrative measures.

Is examining the manuscript records of the Government of United Provinces.

Is supervising the researches of a number of Ph.D. students of Lucknow University.

Has collected some manuscript papers relating to the history of the landlords of Oudh and has also discovered some valuable documents in the possession of certain old families in Lucknow.

Is writing a chapter on Bengal Administration for the Indian History Congress, Volume of Indian History.

Has broadcast more than 20 talks from the A.I.R. station in Lucknow on subjects of historical interest.

6. Mr. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya Vinod, M.N.S.I., Bilaspur.

As the Honorary Secretary of the Mahakoshala Historical Society Bilaspur has discovered :—

1. A copper charter containing two plates with a seal, dated 890 Chedi era—at Daikani village in Jangir Tahsil, Bilaspur District. It was sent through Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur to the Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund. It is in Nagari script of 1200 A.D. and records the grant of a village to a brahman by Prithivideva II, the Haihaya prince of Ratnapur. The seal contains the figure of a four armed Gajalakshmi in sitting position, below which is the legend in two lines. राज श्रीमत्पृथ्वी देवः ॐ

2. A set of two copper plates with seal attached, from the zamindar family of Bilaigarh in Raipur District, C.P. This charter has been forwarded through the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, Raipur, C.P. to the Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund. Details of its contents will be known in due course.

3. A set of 3 middle sized copper plates with the standing figure of Gajalakshmi on its seal. The charter was issued from Sripura by Mahasudevaraja son of Sri Mahadurgaraja, who donated a village to a brahman in the 7th year of his reign. The दत्तकः is named महासामन्त इन्द्रवल्लराज who in all probability is no other than इन्द्रवल्ल grandfather of महाशिव तीव्रराज the sovereign lord of entire Kosala—(Maha or South Kosala). The script is box-headed. The engraver's name is given as Shila Singh who had engraved the Thakurdiya plates of Maha-Pravara-raj.

7. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., P.R.S., Patna.

Wrote the following papers :—

1. A Parwanah of Nawab Shujaiddin Mahammad Khan to the Dutch (*I.H.R. C. Procs.*, Volume XXI).

2. The Court of Directors' Instructions to the Council in Calcutta (read at the 7th Session of the Indian History Congress, 1944 and published in the Journal of Bihar Research Society).

3. Recruits for the Company's Troops in Bihar (to be published in the next issue of the Journal of Bihar Research Society).

Has almost completed editing of Volume I of Fort William-India House Correspondence under the Five-Year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

Has devoted a part of the time in writing some chapters of the History of India under the auspices of the Indian History Congress.

8. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon), Patna.

Wrote the following article :—

A Gold Coin of Muhammad bin Tuglaq (*Numismatic Society of India*, Volume V, Part II).

9. Khan Sahib Syed Hussain Askari, M.A., B.L., Patna.

Wrote the following papers :—

1. The Political Significance of Haziri Caree in Eastern India (*Bengal : Past and Present*).

2. Bihar in the Time of Shahjahan (8th Session of the Indian History Congress Madras, 1944).

3. Munohaat-i-Hasaini, a Collection of Browne's Correspondence (*Indian Historical Records Commission Procs.*, Vol. XXI).

4. Bihar under Akbar (submitted for publication in the (*Bengal : Past and Present*)).

Discovered some new Persian manuscripts and a number of farmans granted to people of Bihar by Emperors Jahangir, Farukhsayar, Alamgir II and Shah Alam II. Have taken copies of some of the documents relating to Kharagpur, still in the district of Monghyr. Have come across unpublished materials in Persian relating to the life and work of Nawab Ali Ibrahim Khan of Benares fame.

Still engaged in the work on Raja Ram Narain, Naib Nazim of Bihar.

10. Mr. H. K. Sherwani, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-law, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Wrote the following papers and book :—

1. Political Thought of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (*Indian Political Science Review* July, 1944).

2. Cultural influences under Ahmed Shah Wali Bahamani (*Islamic Culture*, October, 1944).

3. Chronology and Culture of the Bahamanis.

Working on the chapter on Bahamani history under the auspices of the Indian History Congress.

11. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A., Baroda.

Edited the following :—

1. The Catalogue of Persian Documents in the State Record Room, Baroda.

2. Letters from Gangadhar Shastri's Daftar, 1807-15 A.D.

12. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Trivandrum.

Revised the manuscript of the Travancore Epigraphical Lexicon.

Examined the records belonging to 12 aristocratic families of North Travancore. Discovered and deciphered about 12 new inscriptions in Travancore.

13. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwarnath Reu, Jodhpur.

Examined the following documents which are in the possession of Thakur Hari Singh, the Dewan of the Goddess Ai Mata Temple at Bilara (Marwar) and are connected with his ancestors.

1. An order of Raja Udaisingh of Marwar dated the 4th day of the bright half of Bhadrpada, 1646 V.S. (5th August or 3rd September, 1589 A.D. as there were

two Bhadrapad as in this year, but no first or second Bhadrapada is noted in this grant) for the grant of four step wells to the four sons of Chaudhari Rohitas, the Dewan of Goddess Ai-Mata of Bilara (Marwar).

2. An order of Maharana Pratapsingh of Mewar dated the 15th day of the bright half of Aswin, 1651 V.S. (19th September, 1595, A.D.) for the grant of four fields at Dayalana to Chaudhari Rohitas of Bilara.

3. An order of Maharana Amarsingh I of Mewar dated the 1st day of the bright half of Ashadh, 1660 V.S. (31st May or 29th June, 1603 as there were two Ashadhs and no mention of first or second Ashadh is found in the order.) for the grant of a well and a field in Dayalana to Chaudhari Rohitas of Bilara.

4. An order of Raja Gajasinghji of Marwar, dated 11th day of the dark half of Jyeshtha, 1689 V.S. (23rd May, 1633 A.D.) for the grant of two wells and a step well to Chaudhari Rohitas.

5. An order of Maharaja Jaswantsingh I of Marwar, dated the 12th day of the dark half of Magh, 1703 V.S. (22nd January, 1647 A.D.) asking Chaudhari Rajsingh, the grandson of Rohitas to start grow more food campaign and increase the revenue.

6. A letter of Maharaja Jaswantsingh I of Marwar, dated the 7th day of the bright half of Vaishakh, 1707 V. S. (17th April, 1651 A.D.) granting three wells to Chaudhari Rajsingh and asking him to increase the crop and the income of the land.

7. An order of Maharana Rajsingh of Mewar, dated the 10th day of the dark half of Chaitra, 1716 V.S. (25th February, 1660 A.D.) for the grant of 50 Bighas of land in the village Dayalana to Chaudhari Rajsingh of Bilara (Marwar).

8. An order of Maharana Sangramsingh II of Mewar, dated the 3rd day of the bright half of Magh, 1768 V.S. (29th January, 1712 A.D.) confirming the above land in the name of Chaudhari Bhagwandas, son of Rajsingh of Bilara.

9. An order of Maharana Arisimha (Adsi) II of Mewar dated the 14th day of the dark half of Ashadh, 1817 V.S. (12th June, 1760 A.D.) confirming the same land in the name of Chaudhari Padma Singh, the grandson of Chaudhari Bhagwandas of Bilara.

Wrote the following paper :—

Another Letter of Maharana Abhaya Singh of Mewar Addressed to Maharaja Bijayasingh of Marwar (*I. H. R. C. Procs.*, Vol. XXI).

14. Khan Chowdhury Amanatullah Ahmed, M.L.C., Cooch Behar.

Conducted—

1. Researches on ruses and stratagems of war practised by the rulers and invaders of Cooch Behar during the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries.

2. Excursion to find the existence, locality, etc of Bhimashankara Linga.

15. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, B.A., B. L., Pudukkottai.

Wrote the following papers :—

1. Some Little known but Vital Incidents in Haidar Ali's Carnatic Campaigns, 1780-1782 (*I. H. R. C. Procs.*, Vol. XXI).

2. Anarchy in a Part of the Tamil Nad—How the People Faced It, 14th-16th Century. (from the Pudukkottai State Records—Indian History Congress—Madras Session).

3. The Jaina Heritage of the Tamils (All India Jain Conference).

4. Vedantic Thought in the Sanskrit Inscriptions of Kambuja (*Golden Jubilee Volume of the Advaita Sabha, Kumbakonam*).

5. Further Light on Chola-Sailendra Relations from Tamil Inscriptions (*B. C. Law Commemoration Volume*).

6. Letters between the Rulers of Travancore and Pudukkottai in the 18th Century (from the Pudukkottai Palace Records).

Is still engaged in editing the Pudukkottai Palace Records.

Examined the copper plates sent by the Chief Court, Pudukkottai to the State Museum.

16. Mr. I. A. Arshi, Rampur.

Working on Waqai Alam Shahi by Kunwar Prem Kishore Firaqi. The work deals with the history of Shah Alam II extending from the 20th Shaban, A.H. 1167 (A.D. 1753) to the 11th Rabi I, A.H. 1199 (A.D. 1784). As the author was an eye-witness of the events recorded therein, it was decided to edit and publish the book. The copy, unique as it is, was transcribed at Patna by the author's cousin. It also bears the impression of the author's seal and contains several corrections in his own handwriting.

17. Rai Bahadur Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, M. A. B.L., Ph.D., Gauhati.

1. Conducting the administrative work of the research organisation of Assam, the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies.

2. Editing and publishing of the old Assam chronicle Assam Buranji, the manuscript of which had been recovered from the family of the late Srijut Sukumar Mahanta.

3. Making ready for the press the historical monograph on Lachit Barphukan, the Assamese hero who defeated the Moguls in 1671, in 100 manuscript pages.

4. Revised the thesis "Anglo-Assamese Relations" (ready for the press).

5. Compiled a history of Atan Buragohain, Prime Minister of Assam from 1662-1679, under the title "Atan Buragohain and His Times".

6. Made ready for the press, the translation of the Assamese chronicle of Delhi known as Padshah Buranji, under the title "Annals of the Delhi Badshahate". The translation with introduction and notes comes to about 200 pages.

7. Collected manuscripts from different parts of Assam.

The Report of the Regional Survey Committee for Central Provinces and Berar.

The Committee for the Province of Central Provinces and Berar was formed about in April but for want of funds it could not undertake the work of regional survey on systematic basis. Whatever progress has been made is due to the individual efforts of a few members.

The activities of Dr. H. N. Sinha, Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, Mr. Pandeya, Mr. Anandrao Joshi and Vaidyaraj Dani have been noted below :—

(1) Dr. H. N. Sinha visited the C. P. Government Record Room and took notes from the original documents with a view to write a chapter on the first part of the Nagpur Bhonsla regime for the History of India which is being written under the auspices of the Indian History Congress.

(2) Dr. Y. K. Deshpande has gathered materials from the private family collections and has made use of the C. P. Government records and published books to prepare a chapter on Bhonsla relations with the British for the above mentioned History of India. He has obtained 60 original letters in Persian despatched from Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Shore and other Governors General to the Peshwa Sawai Madhorao and his ministers and generals such as Nana Phadnavis, Haripant Tatyia and Patwardhan. These letters which bear the seal of the East India Company and signatures of Governors General and other persons, are being translated and a note on their historical importance will be prepared in due course. At present Dr. Deshpande has undertaken, in an honorary capacity, the work of collecting literary mss. for the Manuscript Library of the Nagpur University. While on tour he takes the opportunity to examine the records of the old historical families in the province with a view to ascertain their historical value. He has succeeded in collecting some documents of historical importance at Nagpur & C. P. and at Barwa, Fattekhandia and Khangaon in Berar. A note on some documents is being submitted to the next meeting of the Records Commission.

(3) Mr. Pandeya has undertaken a regular survey of Nagpur proper with a view to collect material for writing the cultural, economic and political history of Nagpur under the Bhonsla Rajas. For this purpose he has visited the C. P. Government Records Office and also examined records in the custody of historical families of Nagpur such as Bhonsla Rajas, Gond, Rajas and the Sardar families such as Kalu, Chitnavis, Kaptan, etc. He has carried on a regular survey of the old buildings of Nagpur and has taken notes of historical events connected with them. He has taken written statements from nearly hundred persons whose age is above 90. A person interviewed by him was 110 years old who was in service in the reign of Raghoji III and had a clear memory of historical events of which he was an eye witness.

(4) Mr. Anandrao Joshi is also collecting published and unpublished materials for a thesis on British connection with the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur for the Ph.D. degree of the Nagpur University.

(5) Vaidyaraj Dani has for the last two years undertaken a historical survey of Darwhu town in Berar. For this purpose he visited old coral fountains and collected historical material, specially connected with Darwhu. He has traced the history of many old buildings of the place. At present he is also engaged in collecting historical data for editing an unpublished Hindi ballad on the 3rd battle of Panipat. This ballad was compiled by a contemporary Jogi resident of Panipat who was present on the battle-field.

I am glad to note that there is a vast field for historical research in C. P. and Berar and systematic efforts on a co-operative basis will bring to light important historical materials.

Sd/-Y. K. Deshpande

Convener, C.P. & Berar Regional Survey
Committee

Report on the Persian and Arabic Diaries.

[Submitted by Mr. Kasim Ali Sajan Lal, M.A., F.R.S.A. (London).]

The State Library acquired these volumes about five years ago at a price of about Rs. 600. These are neatly bound and are kept in safe custody. In the Library Catalogue, they are entered under the heading 'Insha'. Full details can be had from Dr. Rahatulla, Librarian, State Library.

The most interesting collection among the Diaries are 200 letters of the Mirs of Sindh, and about 100 letters of the Nawabs of Surat. I intend to publish them as soon as transcribing work is over. A casual examination of these letters shows that they will throw a flood of light on the state of affairs after 1815.

I. Year 1815. Vol. No. 5. Lib. Registered No. 653.

This volume contains 82 copies of letters, a few of them addressed to the Governor of Bombay.

- (1) Daulat Rao Sindia. Jan. 1815.
- (2) Nawab of Cambay. Jan. 1815.
- (3) The Sultan of Maskat. Jan. 1815.
- (4) Safdar Jung Bakshi. 3rd Jan. 1815.
- (5) Sultan-un-nisa Begam Wallajah. 15th Jan.
- (6) Md. Edrees Bin Syed Mubarak. 7th Jan.
- (7) Nawab of Surat. 10th Feb. (Many letters)
- (8) Ibrahim Khan of Sachin.
- (9) Letters of Karamat Ali, Mir Murad, etc., Nawab of Sind.
- (10) Nawab of Surat Mir Nasiruddin.
- (11) Sultan of Makran.
- (12) Nawab of Bharoch
- (13) Rais-ul-Omrah.
- (14) Bakshi Kazi Mir Sadruddin of Surat
- (15) Sultan Abdul Wahab of Makla
- (16) Mirs of Sindh. (Many letters.)
- (17) Mohd. Ali Pasha of Egypt.
- (18) Shah of Nani—Sultan of Maskat. (Many letters)
- (19) Many other letters are from rulers, public men, etc.

II. Year 1819. Vol. 6. Lib. Registered No. 654.

In all, this volume possesses 150 copies of letters. A few of them are as follows :—

- (1) Imam of Maskat. 5th Jan. 1819
- (2) Mulla Mohd. Hussain Lollai. 11th Jan.
- (3) Nawab of Surat. (Many letters).
- (4) Nawab Asadulla Mirza & Jaffar Mirza. 20th Jan.
- (5) Sultan of Maskat. (Many letters)
- (6) Najef Ali Khan. Feb. 1819.
- (7) Karim Lala of Delhi.
- (8) Arzoe of Nizamuddin son of Lato Nawbat.
- (9) Mir Mohd. Khan Jam.
- (10) Amirs of Sindh. (Many letters)
- (11) Mirza Kasim Baig. 23rd Feb., 18th March.
- (12) Md. Yusuf, Mir Munshi — (News-writer, beautiful descriptive reports sent to the Governor).
- (13) Dalal of Maskat.
- (14) Abbas Ali Khan.
- (15) Bibi Khanum of Bharoch.

- (17) Mirza Ahmad & Asadullah of Bharoch.
- (18) Rais-ul-Omra.
- (19) Sultan-un-nisa Begam.
- (20) Naib Amir-ul Momeneen Husain Bin Ahmed.
- (21) The High Priest of Bhora.
- (22) Nawab of Surat. (Many letters)-
- (23) Princes of Iran.
- (24) Copy of the Firman of Bahadur Shah.
- (25) Princes of Shiraz.
- (26) Nawab of Sachin. (Many letters)
- (27) Nawab of Cambay. (Many letters)
- (28) Gulab Anand Dass, Dalal of Maskat. (Many letters)
- (29) Sultan of Makran.

III. Year 1824. Vol. 4. Lib. Registered No. 652.

This volume has 99 letters, dealing with : —

- (1) Jam Mir Khan.
- (2) Bakshi of Surat.
- (3) Prince of Shiraz. 20th Jan.
- (4) Mirs of Sindh. (Many letters).
- (5) Shah of Iran.
- (6) Krishan Rao Gangadhar Pawar. 3rd Feb. 1824.
- (7) Mulhar Rao Holkar. 23rd Feb.
- (8) Rahim Khan, Amir-ul-Mulk.
- (9) Raja Karam Singh.
- (10) Shaik Abdur Rasul, Governor of Basra.
- (11) The High Priest of Bohras, Mulla Ziauddin.
- (12) Nawab of Cambay. (Many letters)
- (13) Nawab of Sachin. (Many letters)
- (14) Yaswant Rao Ramchander of Nagpur (A news letterwriter—interesting letters).
- (15) Wya Singh of Thawankar.
- (16) Khurshidji Rustomji, Adulji Naroji Desai.
- (17) Tantia Jog, Diwan of Mulhar Rao Holkar.
- (18) Rais-ul-Omrah.

IV. Year 1825. Vol. 2. Lib. Registered No. 650.

This volume is important because besides the letter of nawabs, rajas and the Sultan, it contains a number of appeals and *arjees*, which throw a flood of light on the social, economic and political conditions of the country.

No. of letters 266.

- (1) Arjee of Gulab Anand Dass. 6th Jan.
- (2) Arjee of Md. Rahim, son of Md. Baqir of Cambay.
- (3) Letters of Nawab of Surat. (Many).
- (4) Thakordass of Shahjehanabad.
- (5) Nawab of Sachin. (Many letters)
- (6) Ganesh Vithal Jog, Dewan of Mulhar Rao Holkar.
- (7) Babu Trimback Rao.
- (8) The Killedar of Dhar Ramchander Rao Pawar
- (9) Letters of Shahzadi of Shah Allum II.
- (10) Nawab of Savanur & Shanur.
- (11) Md. Mir Khan Azimuddoulah Moin-ul-Mulk Qaim Jung.
- (12) Ganesh Rao Vithal Rao Jog.
- (13) Mohd. Ali Yazdi, Nazir-i-Adalat Surat.
- (14) Mulhar Rao Holkar. (Many letters)
- (15) Tantia Jog. (Many Letters).
- (16) Ranjit Singh.

- (17) Azeem-ulla Khan was a regular news-writer from the Court of Ranjit Sing—Many letters are found—Historically very important. The Writer is getting them transcribed for publication.
- (18) Karan Sing, son of Sakaram.
- (19) Letters of Yazudda Bai, Wife of Sawai Madhav Rao. (The Writer is getting them copied for publication.)
- (20) Madhav Rao Gangadhar Patwardhan.

In this volume, many letters are very interesting.

V. Year 1826. Vol. 1. Lib. Registered No. 732:

In this volume almost all letters cover 4 to 5 pages. News-writer such as Munshi Md. Yusuf, Azeem-ullah Khan and Gulam Mohiuddin (Harkara), have given descriptive notes on the happenings in their respective Centres or zones to the Governor.

It contains in all 186 letters, though all do not belong to 1826. The first part consists of 53 letters written to the Governor, while the second consists of letters written by the Governor, and addressed to the nobles, nawabs and rajahs and belong to 1835.

Letters in the 1st Section of Vol. 1. of 1826.

- (1) Munshi Md. Yusuf—reporter. (Many letters)
- (2) Gulam Mohiuddin—reporter. (Many letters)
- (3) Madhav Rao Gangadhar.
- (4) Lala Daulat Rai, Vakil of Sindia.
- (5) Balkrishna Gangadhar Patwardhan.
- (6) Tanti Jog, Dewan of Mulhar Rao Holkar.
- (7) Letter of Shah Shuja (very interesting).
- (8) Mirs of Sindh. (Many letters)
- (9) Nawabs of Sachin (Many letters)
- (10) Nawab of Cambay.
- (11) Letters of Raja Cnaadu Lal.

Second part of the volume gives us letters addressed to the following by the Governor in 1836.

- (1) To the Maharaja of Indore.
- (2) To the Nawab of Cambay.
- (3) To the Nawab of Surat.
- (4) To Md. Yar Khan, Sultan of Kamran.
- (5) To Daulat Rao Sindhia.
- (6) To Bai Sahiba.
- (7) To Shuja-ul-mulk.
- (8) To Najma-Sultana.

VI. Year 1835. Vol. 1. Lib. Registered No. 649.

All the 74 letters are in Arabic, from Aden, Makkah, Makran, Arabia, Nagal Palestine, etc.

VII. Year 1838. Vol. 3. Lib. Registered No. 65

In all, there are 82 letters in Persian.

- (1) Letter of Ranjit Singh.
- (2) Shah Suja.
- (3) Jam Mukhan of Phalia.
- (4) Arjee of Murtaza Taba Tabai.
- (5) Letters of Raja of Dhar.
- (6) Nawab of Shanur, etc.

Some of these letters are addressed to the Commander-in-Chief.

VIII. Year 1838. Vol. 4. Lib. Registered No. 735.

Contains 37 letters in Arabic.

IX. Year 1839. Vol. 3. Lib. Registered No. 734.

Contains 38 letters, mostly Arabic.

X. Year 1844. Arabic Lib. Registered No. 736.

32 letters—All the letters are in Arabic.

XI. Year 1846. Lib. Registered No. 737.

All the 33 letters are in Arabic.

XII. Year 1858. Vol. 1. Lib. Registered No. 707.

This is one of the most important volumes and contains original letters.

In all it has 69 letters such as :—

- (1) Aga Khan Mahalathi.
- (2) Nawab of Cambay.
- (3) Ali Murad of Sindh. (3 letters)
- (4) Maharaja Tuckoji Rao Holkar.
- (5) Sultan of Maskat. (Many letters)
- (6) Kharqeel Bin Yusuf, Actg. Adjutant, Maskat. (Many letters)
- (7) Imam of Maskat and his son's letter (copy) to Queen Victoria.
- (8) Letter of Md. Sultan Zahiduddin.
- (9) Copy of Firman Mirza Mohd. Sulaiman Shikoh.

XIII. Year 1860. Lib. Registered No. 733.

This volume has 134 letters, reports, etc.

- (1) From Nawab of Jungadh
- (2) Rampur
- (3) Khairpur
- (4) Aga Khan
- (5) Patiala
- (6) Cambay
- (7) Surat
- (8) Nawab of Masulipatam.

Written in a very bad hand—majority in Urdu, and a few in Persian language.

Apart from these volumes, there are others of equally great importance and interest, for instance, "The Akhbarat-i-Durbar-i-Mulla". This volume consists of 1700 pages, and at present it is being copied for my friend Maharaj Kumar Dr. Raghbir Singh of Sitaman State. It is catalogued under the title of "Waqai-Ranthambhor".

In local library known as the Sacedia Library, there are thousands of mss, dealing with the Nawabs of Arcot. There are hundreds of original letters from Lord Clive onwards to Dalhousie, all signed and sealed.

I took the opportunity, when the 1st Deccan History Congress was held, to show these valuable mss. to Rao Bahadur Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari, Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswamy and Prof. Potdar.

It contains good materials for the History of Deccan.

In another library, called 'Yafai Library', there are original firmans of the mughal Emperors, seal plates etc. Some of these seal plates have Marathi writings below the Mughal Emperors' Tugra.

As regards Golkunda, Bidai, etc., it possesses many valuable original mss. It possesses a unique collection on Dara Shikoh.

APPENDIX F.

The Historical Exhibition, 1945:

The Historical Exhibition organised by the Government of North-West Frontier Province in connection with the Twenty-Second Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at the Victoria Memorial Hall. In his inaugural speech His Excellency Sir George Cunningham (Para. 6) invited the members of the Commission and the public to pay a visit to the Exhibition. The exhibits, which came from the Archives of the Government of India, Provincial Governments, Public Institutions and private persons belonging to various parts of India, were remarkable both as regards variety and antiquity. This comprised modern State papers of first rate importance, documents of Moghul, Maratha, and early British periods, old inscriptions, coins, historical paintings, rare books, manuscript works, fine specimens of calligraphy and many other articles of antiquarian interest.

The Exhibition was open to the public from the 29th October to the 1st November, 1945 and proved a great success. 400 copies of the lists were very kindly supplied by the Government of North-West Frontier Province for incorporation in the Proceedings Volumes for this Session.

S. N. SEN,

*Secretary,
Indian Historical Records Commission*

PREFACE.

The importance of historical exhibitions organised in connection with the annual sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Indian History Congress Association at different Provincial Capitals and capitals of premier Indian States cannot be exaggerated. Whereas the annual sessions of these organisations attract eminent historians from different and distant places, the exhibitions organised as their essential adjuncts wheedle out a number of important documents and other valuable antiquities from their hiding places and bring them to the notice of those who seek them. The sessions do not last for more than four days so that historians hailing from various places cannot find time to satisfy their thirst during their sojourn. All they can do is to cast a glance at the exhibits and refer to them again at leisure. This necessitates the publication of a descriptive catalogue, giving a summary of the exhibits, their present custody and some other details, which later enable the visitors to see or secure the originals or their copies or photographs. Another advantage that accrues from the publication of a descriptive catalogue is that those who do not attend the session can look through it and know the nature of the exhibits.

The objects of interest which the present exhibition has attracted from all over India cover a wide range of subjects, but the historical section is decidedly the richest. It has a number of original *Farmans*, letters, diaries and despatches, copper-plates and coins, metal pots and paintings, and other articles of interest. Among the documents those relating to the North-West Frontier Province in general and to Peshawar in particular are of special interest. Some of them form the subject-matter of the papers meant to be read at the public meeting. Among the *Farmans*, those of Emperor Aurangzeb issued in favour of his Hindu subjects deserve specific mention. One of them comes from Mr. V. R. Antani of Udaipur and the rest from the *Daftar-i-Diwani* of Hyderabad Deccan.

The lists of exhibits were received in different forms and they have been slightly changed to maintain uniformity of style. They were sent to the press as they were received. Some of them came too late to be included in this catalogue, but the co-operation of Mr. M. R. Gallyot, Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, North-West Frontier Province, has made possible what seemed to be quite impossible. Some of the exhibits have not been displayed for want of show cases, but as they are included in this catalogue those interested in them can ask for them and they will be shown to them by the persons in charge at the exhibition.

S. M. JAFFAR.

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FROM THE IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT, NEW DELHI.

I—RECORDS (ENGLISH) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The eighteen records displayed under this head cover a wide variety of subjects. Six relate to the Punjab and the North-West. Two relate to the problems of the Eastern Frontier, of which one tells of the tribal depredations. Concern of the Company Raj for damages to civil population arising out of troop movements is evinced in a document of 1831. The first document brings to light a very early project of dyeing flannel with East Indies woods. The second document conveys the sentiments and plans of a conscientious and thoughtful archivist of the old days of John Company. A number of documents depicts the care and anxiety bestowed by the Company and its servants on the ancient relics of India from about 1845 :—

- (1) Dr. Bancroft's experiments in dyeing flannel with Andaman, Coromandal, Siam and Brasil woods and their colouring qualities. [Home Pub. Cons., 1791, September 7th, No. 9.]
- (2) Application of Mr. T. Scott, Keeper of Records of the Supreme Court for grant of Rs. 5,000 for the preservation, storage, and arrangement of muniments in his custody. Some of these records dated back to "the 13th of George the 1st". [Home Pub. Cons., 1794, July 7th, No. 11.]
- (3) Sir John Shore's Minute recording his observations and reflections on the proposal for the establishment and maintenance of a stud for the Company's use. It is interesting to note that the village Pusah and its neighbourhood (Bihar) was approved as the suitable site for the establishment of a public stud. [Mily. Cons., 1795, June 26th, No. 31.]
- (4) Letter from Fort William to the Political Agent on the South-East Frontier dealing with problems of civil administration and expansion beyond Cox Bazar. [Sec. Cons., 1825, February 18th, No. 12.]
- (5) List of Barristers of the Supreme Court. It is a small list of 10 names only of which attention may be drawn to two: Charles Robert Prinsep and Theodore Dickens. The former was the elder brother of Henry Thoby Prinsep, the noted civilian and orientalist. Theodore Dickens seems to be the same man who later on became a successful planter and an opponent of coolie emigration. [Law Cons., 1826, January 12th, Nos. 3-4.]
- (6) Grant of compensation for damages done to crops by the encampment of troops. Signature of James Thomason at pages 3 and 7, and initials of Lord William Bentinck on page 11. [Rev. Cons., 1831, September, Nos. 77—79.]
- (7) Translation of Maharajah Ranjeet Singh's letter to the Governor-General regarding commercial navigation of the Lower Indus Valley. The document bears the signature of Charles Edward Trevelyan who attested to the correctness of the translation. [Pol. Cons., 1834, December 2nd, No. 83.]
- (8) An extremely interesting document containing lists of articles which formed the equipment of Munshi Mohan Lal for use of the

mission to Afghanistan. The first three lists were those of mathematical instruments including among others a very large Theodolite, two Prismatic compasses, one Parallel Ruler in ebony and one set of Brass Marquis Scale. The four lists of books included a variety of works in English, Arabic and Persian, and relate to Geography, History, Commerce and Oriental literature. The English list included among others Elphinstone's *Kabul*, Prinsep's *Ranjit Singh*, Vincent's *Ancient Commerce*, Works of Quintus Curtius and Mill's *India*; the Arabic and Persian lists included among others—*Hidayah*, *Qanuncha*, *Tahrir Uglaidis*, *Shahnama*, *Mullakhhkhasut-Tawarikh*, *Tarjuma-Injil* and Ram Dhan Sen's *Anglo-Persian Dictionary*. Curiously enough Cameras and *Kura-i-Zamin* (Globe) were also in the lists of books. The next two lists were those of medicines, toilet goods and sundry necessary chemicals. The last list was that of gifts for distribution in Afghanistan and included among others mirrors, single-barrelled guns, and a medicine chest for Shah Kamran. [Pol. Cons., 1835, November 30th, No. 27-A.]

- (9) Report of kidnapping three ryots from British India by the Akas (Assamese hill tribe) and the punitive measures undertaken. [Pol. Cons., 1841, September 27th, Nos. 95-96.]
- (10) Proceedings and correspondence for the protection, preservation and proper upkeep of the Ellora and Ajanta Caves. [Pol. Cons., 1845, June 20th, Nos. 183-184; August 8th, No. 74; August 22nd, Nos. 117-118; December 13th, Nos. 184-186.]
- (11) Correspondence regarding discovery and fineness of specimens of gold from the sands of the Indus. [For. Cons., 1850, October 11th, Nos. 92-96.]
- (12) Raverty's "Account of the City and Province of Peshawar". The different heads of contents are: History of Peshawar; Description of the city and the suburbs; The Districts of Peshawar; The Eusufzai country; Rivers of the Province; Climate, produce, etc.: Exports and Imports; Geology and Mineralogy; Revenue; and General remarks. [Pol. Cons., 1850, December 27th, No. 373.]
- (13) Proceedings and correspondence regarding the disposal of the unsold Punjab exhibits at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. Contains lists of the names of Punjab merchants and the variety of exhibits displayed. [Pol. Cons., 1857, August 21st, Nos. 36-42.]
- (14) Reports from Colonel Alexander Cunningham, Archaeological Surveyor to the Government of India on the operations carried on by him during 1861-62. The Archaeologist's delight in discovering the site of Ahichhatra can be best shared in his own letter to Colonel Richard Strachey at page 83. [Public Works Cons., 1863, January, Nos. 60-64.]
- (15) Cunningham's daily report of occupations and duties for December 1862 [Exhibit No. 61 Specimen of Inlay Work done at I. R. D.]. [Public Works, 1863, February, Nos. 17-19.]
- (16) Daily reports (in his own hand-writing) of the occupation and duties of the Archaeological Surveyor to the Government of India for January 1863. His description of the life-size human

statues found in the palace of Delhi. [Public Works, 1863, April, Nos. 31—33.]

- (17) Government of India's circular to Provincial Governments regarding the conservation of ancient structures in general and organisation of a system of photographing them in particular. [Home Pub. Cons., 1867, September, No. 41.]
- (18) "A fiscal, geographical, historical and statistical statement of the valley of Jullalabad by Captain Macgregor, Political Agent". This interesting account prepared in Circa, 1838, is a mine of information and is preceded by a good glossary. Some of the facts and figures of this statement must have been laid under contribution by him for his article entitled. "A geographical notice of the valley of Jullalabad", published in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1842 and 1844. [For. Misc., No. 328.]

II—RECORDS (ENGLISH) OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Some time ago the North-West Frontier Province Government decided to destroy a huge collection of old records considered "useless". At the instance of the Director of Archives, Government of India offered to take charge of these and transferred them from Peshawar to the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi in 1940. It is a huge accession but the task of classification is well under way. Only a dozen documents are displayed here. Each item is detailed below. A cursory glance convinces one of the value of the collection of which these twelve form a fragment:—

- (19) Correspondence regarding violation of marriage contract both Hindus and Muslim; shows anxiety "to carry the feelings of the natives with us". [North-West Frontier Records, Judl., 1852, February 3rd and February 18th.]
- (20) An Agreement between the headman of Turkey, Sweree, Pia, Gurreeba, Jummoo and other tribes on the one hand and the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat on the other, stipulating abstinence from murder and depredations on British subjects and grant of trading rights in Peshawar to the tribes. [North-West Frontier Records, Judl., 1852, March 18th.]
- (21) A statement of population in Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara Districts in 1854-55; the detailed analysis of the Peshawar population is informative and interesting. [North-West Frontier Records, Genl., 1855, June 14th.]
- (22) Efforts of local authorities for the utilisation and/or reclamation of alluvial lands. In appreciation of the then novel idea, it may be noted that the sciences of Hydro-dynamics and River-physics were not yet at the service of administration in those days. [North-West Frontier Records, Rev., 1855, December 4th.]
- (23) Narrative of a journey through Turkistan made by Fattah Muhammad Kizilbash, a native of Kabul, resident of Peshawar. The journal is a storehouse of information regarding territories beyond Afghanistan in the middle of the nineteenth century. The forwarding letter from Herbert Edwardes is in the eminent civilian's own hand throughout. [North-West Frontier Records, Pol., 1855, September 6th.]

- (24) Instructions for despatch of camels for the conveyance of the Governor-General and the party to Peshawar; enclosed papers contain information regarding swords, jewels, etc., required for the Darbar. The old telegram forms may be noted. [North-West Frontier Records, General, 1860, March 5th.]
- (25) Raverty's letter regarding his Pushtoo edition of the Gospel. [North-West Frontier Records, Genl., 1860, March 12th.]
- (26) Lieutenant Johnstone's success in exploring ancient mounds in and around Peshawar and the Local Government's financial support. [North-West Frontier Records, Genl., 1860, August 29th.]
- (27) Correspondence on the failure of the Normal School at Peshawar; throws light on prejudice against schooling of the teachers. [North-West Frontier Records, Genl., 1860, September 3rd.]
- (28) Report of the appearance of locusts in Peshawar and suggestion for meeting the situation. [North-West Frontier Records, Rev., 1863, January 16th.]
- (29) Sir Robert Montgomery's Minute on the prospects of tea plantation in the hills of Rawalpindi and Hazara Districts. [North-West Frontier Records, Genl., 1863, February 3rd.]
- (30) Statement of imports and exports of Peshawar District. [North-West Frontier Records, Rev., 1863, July 30th.]

III—RECORDS IN PERSIAN AND OTHER ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

The Imperial Record Department has in its custody a valuable collection of records in Persian and other Oriental languages, viz., Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, etc. Persian continued to be the Court language in India during the 18th and early 19th centuries and the East India Company's political and diplomatic transactions with the Indian Powers and notables were conducted in that language. Seven volumes of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence covering the years 1759—87 have been published and the work is still in progress. Volumes VIII and IX covering the years 1788—91 have been made ready for the press and are expected to be published soon. Besides the regular series of Persian Letters there is a large number of Persian *Akhbars* (News-Letters) which will be published by the Delhi University. The Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala has agreed to undertake the publication of the Marathi documents. The Hindi documents will be published in two volumes, one by the Allahabad University and the other by the Kotah Durbar. The collection of Bengali letters edited by Dr. S. N. Sen has already been published by the Calcutta University. He has also published seven Sanskrit documents in the Journal of the Ganganath Jha Research Institute with introduction, notes and English translation. In all 25 Sanskrit documents will be published by that Institute.

A selection of twenty documents in various Oriental languages is displayed under this head:—

- (31) From Nawab Asafud-Daulah of Oudh. Complimentary letter written in characteristic Shikastah Style. Bears the seal of the Nawab. [Per. O. R., November 3rd, 1784, No. 86.]
- (32) From Ali Ibrahim Khan, Judge at Benares. Reports that the Marathas have released Shah Alam from the room in which he was confined by Ghulam Qadir Khan after having been blinded by him. [Per. O. R., October 24th, 1788, No. 501.]

- (33) From Haidar Beg Khan, a Minister of Nawab Asafud-Daulah. Expresses pleasure at the recovery of the King of England from his illness. Sends a *nazar* of 101 gold *mohurs* to be forwarded to the King of England and Rs. 10,000 to be distributed among the poor. Bears the seal of Haidar Beg Khan. [Per. O. R., August 12th, 1789, No. 175.]
- (34) From His Majesty Shah Alam, Mughal Emperor. Has learnt from the Governor-General's letter that he is leaving for Madras with a view to punishing Tipu Sultan for his invading Travancore, the territory of an ally of the English. Bears the seal of His Majesty. [Per. O. R., March 8th, 1790, No. 50.]
- (35) From Madho Rao (Mahadaji) Sindhia, acknowledging the Governor-General's letter in which he writes that he has decided not to go to Madras and that Major-General Meadows who has been appointed Governor of that place will conduct the war against Tipu Sultan. Bears the writer's seal. [Per. O. R., March 10th, 1790, No. 57.]
- (36) From Timur Shah Durrani, Ruler of Afghanistan. Informs the Governor-General that after having subdued some refractory chiefs of Turkistan and having captured the fort of Kunduz he returned to Kabul on 27th *Muharram* (7th October 1790). Bears his seal. There are also the seals of his principal officers on the reverse. [Per. O. R., April 23rd, 1791, No. 165.]
- (37) From Tipu Sultan. Says that he has deputed his *wakils* to the Governor-General in order to negotiate a treaty of peace with the East India Company. Bears the seal of Tipu Sultan. [Per. O. R., February 12th, 1792, No. 114.]
- (38) From Nizam Ali Khan, Nizam of Hyderabad. Intimates that he has made over to Captain Kirkpatrick copies of the correspondence which passed between him and Tipu Sultan. Bears the seal of the Nizam. [Per. O. R., February 10th, 1799, No. 19.]
- (39) From Maharaja Bhim Singh of Jodhpur. Promises not to give protection in his country to Vazir Ali Khan and his associates who had murdered Mr. Cherry, Agent at Benares. Bears the seal of the Maharaja. [Per. O. R., July 1st, 1799, No. 174.]
- (40) From Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Complimentary. Bears the seal of the Maharaja. [Per. O. R., January 12th, 1802, No. 10.]
- (41) From Haji Karbalai, a leading merchant of Calcutta. Requests for a *dastak* to be granted for taking 4 horses from Calcutta to Lucknow by river. Dated 7th *Ramazan* 1216 *Hijra*. Bears the seal of the Haji. [Per. O. R., January 18th, 1802, No. 23.]
- (42) From Haji Khalil Khan, the Persian ambassador. Intimates the Governor-General of his having a narrow escape from a furious sea-storm during his voyage from Bushire to India and of losing a portion of his belongings. Dated 24th *Safar* 1217 *Hijra*. Bears the seal of the Haji. [Per. O. R., July 25th, 1802, No. 280.]
- (43) News from the Court of Shah Shujaul-Mulk of Kabul, dated 7th *Ramazan* corresponding to 27th November 1805. [Per. O. R., 1805, No. 114.]

- (44) From Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur. Intimates that in compliance with the orders of the Governor-General he is deputing his *vakil* to Mr. Seton, the Resident at Delhi. Bears the seal of the Maharaja. [Per. O. R., January 5th, 1807, No. 10.]
- (45) From Qutlaq Sultan Begam, widow of Prince Jahandar Shah. Acknowledges the receipt of the Governor-General's letter offering condolence on the sad demise of Emperor Shah Alam and expressing satisfaction at the accession of Muhammad Akbar Shah. Bears the seal of the Begam. [Per. O. R., January 9th, 1807, No. 17.]
- (46) From Muhammad Shah of Persia. Congratulates Lord Minto on his assuming the office of the Governor-General at Calcutta. Says that cordial relations have been existing for long between the English and the Shahs of Persia. Two hundred years ago the English had assisted the writer's grand-father, Shah Abbas of Persia in turning out the Portuguese from Ormuz Island. In recognition of this valuable help the Shah recommended the settlement of an English factory at Surat to Sultan Salim, called Jahangir, and deputed Haidar Quli Beg to India for the purpose. [Per. O. R., September 1807, No. 86.]
- (47) Two letters dated *Jeth Vadi* 10th (1808 A. D.) written by the priests of the Akal Takht (Amritsar) Gurdwara to private individuals—one acknowledging the receipt of 3 pieces of Cheoli cloth, and the other informing the addressee that Bhai Bhag Singh and Jit Singh had been sent to him. [Gurmukhi Received, 1809, No. 2.]
- (48) Stamp paper (of Rs. 100) contains in Gurmukhi the opening verses of the Japji—the morning prayer of the Sikhs. [Gurmukhi Received, May 1858, No. 23.]
- (49) Letter from Bhutan addressed to Mr. Trevelyan, dated 27th November 1836, with illuminated borders containing figures of dragons, conchshells and Kinnara females. The decorations represent very rare specimens of Indo-Tibetan style of painting. [Per. Received, April 14th, 1837.]
- (50) Applications of the Poet, Asadullah Khan Ghalib, making certain allegations against Ahmad Bakhsh Khan in regard to the estate of his uncle, Nasrullah Beg Khan and requesting an enquiry. Bears the Poet's seal. [Per. O. R., May 4th, 1829.]

IV—LIST OF SPECIMENS OF REPAIRING WORK DONE IN THE IMPERIAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

- (51) Specimen of a document eaten by insects. [For. Cons., October 14th, 1825, No. 26.]
- (52) Specimen of repairing a worm-eaten document with Japanese tissue paper. [For. Cons., October 14th, 1825, No. 25.]
- (53) Specimen showing corrosive action of ink on paper. [Home Department, Pub. Cons., June 27th, 1792, No. 17.]
- (54) Manuscripts illustrating the evil effects of repairing documents with white tracing paper. [Home Department, Pub. Cons., October 9th, 1806, No. 35.]

- (55) Tracing paper subsequently peeled off and repaired with chiffon. [Home Department, Pub. Cons., November 11th, 1782, No. 6.]
- (56) Specimen of a chiffon repair. [Home Department, Pub. Cons., June 25th, 1788, No. 3.]
- (57) Document laminated with cellulose acetate foil (done by the National Archives, Washington, U. S. A.). Specimen of foil also displayed.
- (58) Specimen of an interesting exhibit from the King of Baliling containing seals, envelopes, stencilled, wrappers, etc. [For. Cons., September 4th, 1847, K. W. to Nos. 13—17.]
- (59) Specimen of protection of seals. [Gen. Cons., March 20th, 1835, No. 1.]
- (60) Specimen of half-margin repairing. [Sec. Cons., March 5th, 1798, No. 1.]
- (61) Annals of the College of Fort William, 1800—1819. A volume exhibited as a fine specimen of inlay work.
- (62) A roll of microfilmed negative copy of a document (enclosed). [For. & Pol. Cons., September 23rd, 1859, No. 56.]

FROM THE PUNJAB RECORDS OFFICE.

- (63) Holograph report by Sir Herbert Edwardes, dated the 15th October 1845 on his negotiations with the Envoys of Sheikh Imam-ud-Din, Governor of Kashmir.
- (64) Original Warrant for the confinement of the Prema Conspirators in the Delhi Jail, dated the 1st October 1847.
- (65) Proceedings of a meeting of the Board of Administration, Punjab, held on the 17th December 1849 to arrange a division of work between the members.
- (66) An interesting review of the military situation on the 21st June 1857 by General Nicholson.
- (67) Original Warrant for the execution of the Nawab of Ferozepore Jhirka for complicity in the murder of Mr. Fraser, dated the 29th September 1835.
- (68) Letter from Sir John Lawrence to Lord Canning, dated the 14th August 1858.
- (69) Letter from Maharaja Dalip Singh to Sir John Lawrence, dated the 4th September 1854.
- (70) Autographs of European Officers in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh—
 - (a) General Avitabile,
 - (b) General Court,
 - (c) Gorman, *alias* Gordon, and
 - (d) W. H. Campbell.
- (71) Signature of Maharaja Sher Singh in English.
- (72) Persian copy of the Tripartite Treaty of 1838.
- (73) *Parwanah* of the Sikh times granting a Jagir.
- (74) Specimen of an old Jagir Sanad of 1853.
- (75) Mutiny Jagir signed by Sir John Lawrence.

- (76) Copy of the final receipt for the purchase of Kashmir by Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu, dated the 30th March 1850, signed by the President and Members of the Board of Administration, Punjab.
- (77) Office copy of the Treaty of March 1855 between the British Government and Amir Dost Muhammad Khan of Kabul.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

- (78) *Name*—Hastividyarnaba. *Subject*—A descriptive account of elephants, their diseases and treatment. *Author*—Sukumar Barkath. *Date*—The *puthi* was written and illustrated by the order of the Ahom King Sivasimha and his queen Ambika Devi in Saka 1656 or 1734 A. D. *Description*—The *puthi* is written on strips of Sanchi bark of the size of 26" × 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The *puthi* is profusely illustrated with paintings of superior skill. Some of the pictures are of great historic value as they depict how the Ahom Kings used to hold their courts, and how an Ahom King rode an elephant in a procession. The pictures are in water colours and a large number of them are gold-plated. *Place of deposit*—The Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam.
- (79) *Name*—Gita Govinda (manuscript). *Subject*—Poetical rendering in Assamese, of Jayadeva's famous poem. *Author*—Kaviraj Chakravarti, court poet of Ahom King Rudra Simha (1696 A. D.—1714 A. D.). *Description*—Written on Sanchi bark measuring 16" × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The manuscript is profusely illustrated, depicting the scenes of amours of Radha and Krishna. The pictures are in water colours. *Place of deposit*—Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati.
- (80) Nidhanpur Copper-plate Inscriptions of Bhaskaravarman, the most illustrious king of Kamarupa of the 7th century A. D., who was an ally of Harshavardhana and vanquisher of Sasanka of Bengal. Discovered at Nidhanpur, Karimganj Sub-Division, Assam. Deciphered by the late Pandit Padmanath Bhattacharyya Vidyavinode, and edited in his "Kamarupa Sasana-vali". *Contents*—This is a land-grant issued to certain Brahmanas from Karnasuvarna the victorious camp of the Kamarupa King Bhaskaravarman.
- (81) Khanamukh Copper-plate Inscription of Dharmapala, a famous king of Kamarupa of great literary merits who flourished in the 12th century A. D. This is the earliest of the three copper-plate inscriptions of this king so far discovered. It consists of three plates with the seal of the King, attached. Discovered at Khanamukh, Nowgong, Assam. Deciphered by Syt. P. D. Chaudhury, M.A., B.L., Curator, Assam Provincial Museum, and edited in the Journal of the Assam Research Society, Vol. VIII, No. 4. *Contents*—A land-grant to a certain Brahmin named Sreeman Mahabahu by the King Dharmapala whose name is inscribed on the seal.
- (82) A few specimens of Ahom coins preserved in the Assam Provincial Museum, Gauhati.

FROM THE DAFTAR-E-DEVANI, HYDERABAD DECCAN.

Ibrahim Adilshah—

- (83) Farman, dated the 9th Ziqadah 1051 H. (1642 A. D.), commanding Shahji Bhonsle to co-operate with Randola Khan and Rahamat Khan in the Carnatic.

Ali Adilshah—

- (84) Farman, ordering Shahji Bhonsle to co-operate with Afzal Khan, the newly appointed *subedar* of the Carnatic. Dated the 16th Jamadiul-avval 1068 H. (1658 A. D.).

- (85) Farman, ordering Chukalankap Naik to pay tribute to Shahji Bhonsle and Hasan Ambar Khan. Dated the 22nd Jamadiul-avval 1071 H. (1661 A. D.).

Sultan Muhammad Kutab Shah—

- (86) Farman, regarding the grant of *Despandiyagri* and *Maqta*, etc., to Appa Kondu, son of Timmanna. Dated the 9th Shavval 1036 H (1626 A. D.).

Abdullah, Qutab Shah—

- (87) Farman, granting *jagir* and allowance to meet the expenses of Jame Masjid, at Jafarabad. Dated the 29th Rabiussani 1052 H. (1642 A. D.).

Abul Hasan, Tana Shah—

- (88) Farman, granting *Desmukhi* to the sons of Tankayya Ramchander Rao. Dated the 17th Jamadiul-avval 1097 H. (1685 A. D.).

- (89) Farman, dated the 25th Zilhajja 1097 H. (1686 A. D.), regarding the grant of *Sar Desmukhi* of Devar Kondha and other *parganas*, to Venkat Pati *jakras*.

Shah Jahan—

- (90) Memorandum on the census of the population and cattle of the *parganas* in Aurangabad.
- (91) Memorandum regarding the gross revenue of Subah Khandes and Subah-e-Deccan, including the *parganas* of Daulatabad, Ellora and Aurangabad, etc.
- (92) A page from the list of the Imperial Officers, regarding the grant of four hundred *Mansab* to Zorawar Khan.
- (93) Memorandum on the assignment of Rs. 3,000 to Sayyid Abdul Wahab, as monetary aid during the siege of Molher Fort.
- (94) An endorsed memorandum dealing with the grant of *Mansab* one hundred *Zat* to Mir Masum, ex-employee of the Prince Sultan Murad Bakhsh.

Aurangzeb—

- (95) Petition of Naruji to be relieved from the command at the siege of Islam-abad, bearing the orders of the Emperor, to await the arrival of Mahabat Khan.
- (96) An endorsed memorandum regarding the grant of two *bighas* of land to Gaj Singh.
- (97) A page from the list of gradations of the rank of the Imperial Servants; referring to the grant of a *Mansab* of 7,000 *Zat* and 7,000, *sawars* to Sahu, grandson of Sivaji. Dated Safar 1101 H. (1689 A. D.).

- (98) Verification of the attendance of Mohammed Ghauth, Darogha-in-Charge of Princess Zabunnisa Begam's garden, at Janwara. *Shah Jahan*—
- (99) Daily Report dealing with the market rates prevalent at Ramgir village, on the 29th Jamadi-ussani 1070 H. (1660 A. D.).
- (100) Memorandum dealing with the request of Zabardast Khan for the posting of Alam to Hoshangabad and granting an enhancement in his *mansab*. The Emperor sanctions the posting, under his Royal Sign Manual in red ochre.
- (101) Memorandum dealing with the verification of attendance of Darogha, Darush Shifa (Hospital), Aurangabad.
- (102) An endorsed memorandum on the resignation of Kazim, newsletter writer, of Chandura. Dated the 19th Shaban 1081 H. (1670 A. D.).
Aurangzeb—
- (103) Memorandum on the posting of the retainers of Sambhaji in part of his own *parganas*, and in part as the retinue of the Emperors.
- (104) Memorandum on the enhancement in the *Mansab* of Rai Singh and Chit Singh. Dated the 19th Regnal Year 1677 A. D.
- (105) *Dastak*, conveying the Emperor's order to place Naroji Raghu, under the command of Zafar Jang. Dated the 25th Regnal Year 1683 A. D.
- (106) Memorandum regarding the attendance of Sarfraz Khan and other nobles, posted at various military stations in Supa. Dated 1073 A. H. (1663 A. D.).
- (107) Memorandum on the enhancement in the *Mansab* of Gaj Singh for commendable service in the battle of Bijapur. Dated the 9th Regnal Year 1667 A. D.
- (108) Memorandum on the grant of *Mansab* of 1,000 *Zat* and 700 *Sawars* to Inderman, son of Bahar Singh Bundela. Dated the 12th Regnal Year 1670 A. D.
- (109) Memorandum regarding the Prime Minister's recommendation to confer a *Mansab* of 500 *Zat* and 300 *Sawars* on Khandoji.
- (110) Petition of the *Vakil* of Udai Jairam, praying for the grant of *Faujdari* and *Qiledari* of the Fort of Mahore, in place of Abdulla Khan Shirazi. Dated the 14th Regnal Year 1672 A. D.
- (111) Petition of Hardai Ram Kachwaha, praying for the enhancement in his *Mansab* for the grant of *Faujdari*, Robes of Honour, monetary help, etc.
- (112) Page from the list of Surety-holders referring to Ranaji Janardhan, *Mansabar* of 5,000 *Zat* and 2,000 *Sawars*.
- (113) Copy of *Parvana*, issued under the seal of Gaziuddin Khan, Feroz Jang, conveying the Emperor's order for the issue of a *Sanad* in favour of Kesari and his brothers, confirming their rights of Deshpandiyagiri in accordance with previous orders of Amanat Khan, Diwan of the Deccan.
- (114) Inayat Nama, bearing the seal of Khan-i-Jahan, Kokaltash, confirming the grant of *Rusum* and *Inam* to Hari, etc., Deshpandias

of Ramgir Sarkar. Dated the 19th Regnal Year 1677 A. D.

(115) *Sanad*, relating to the grant of Desmukhi in Narsi *pargana*, to Narhar, bearing the seal of Mukramat Khan. Dated the 13th Regnal Year 1671 A. D.

(116) *Ahkam* confirming the grant of 200 *Bighas* in the villages of Kanchan Palli, etc., as *Inam* to Bhim Bapu, bearing the seal of Baqar. Dated 1099 A. H. (1687 A. D.).

(117) *Takid*, confirming the grant of Youmiah (daily allowance) to Shiamji, astrologer.

Asaf Jah I—

(118) Impression of the seal of Asaf Jah I. 1133 H.

Nasir Jang—

(119) Endorsed office note regarding the grant of expenses for feeding the poor and maintenance of students, etc., at the tomb of Asif Jah I. Dated the 22nd Jamadiul-avval 1161 A. H. (1748 A. D.).

(120) Endorsed office note, dealing with the grant of Rs. 11,019 for the purchase of land for the tomb of Asaf Jah I. Dated the 9th Shaban 1161 A. H. (1748 A. D.).

Salabat Jang—

(121) An endorsed petition of Monsieur Bussy, regarding the grant of the lease of Chicacole, Rajamundry, etc., assessed at twenty-four lakhs of rupees, for the payment of the salaries of French soldiers.

(122) An endorsed office note regarding the drawing up of a *Sanad* for the grant of the lease of Chicacole Sarkar, for the payment of the salaries of French soldiers.

(123) Endorsed office note regarding the *Jagir* granted to Balwant Rao, the agent of Rao Balaji Pandit Pardhan.

(124) Impression of the seal of Monsieur Bussy. Dated 1167 A. H. (1753 A. D.).

(125) An endorsed office note regarding the grant of *Sanad* to Shams-ud-daula, Husain Dost Khan Bahadur, Mobarezjang, for the post of Nayabat-e-Faujdari of the Carnatic. Dated the 21st Rabiussani 1164 A. H. (1751 A. D.).

Nizam Ali Khan—

(126) Petition of Raghutam Rao, regarding the arrangement of postal service, between Hyderabad and Poona, bearing the endorsement of the Nizam. Dated the 6th Moharram 1206 A. H. (1791 A. D.).

(127) Draft of letter addressed to: Rai Vikalat Ram, regarding the sanction of the estimate for building of a new ship.

(128) Draft of the order in regard to the renewal of a *Sanad* in favour of paper manufacturers, and dealers of Daulatabad.

(129) Memorandum regarding the *Khilat* (Robes of Honour) bestowed on the Nizam by the Emperor (Shah Alam II).

(130) Memorandum on the Famine Relief Measures.

(131) Draft of letter to James Achilles Kirkpatrick, regarding the disbursement of the salary of the disbanded British troops.

- (132) Draft of letter to Governor of Masuli Patam instructing him to assist Rai Wikalat Ram in the repairs of the ship.
- (133) Autograph letter of the Nizam for the grant of a village, to a Begum of the Royal Household.
- (134) Receipt from Monsieur Raymond for Rs. 1,22,000, in connection with the salary of the French troops, in the services of the Nizam.
- (135) List of the *Jagirs* of Asaf Jah I situated near Delhi.
- (136) List of the additional titles conferred on the Nizam by the Emperor of Delhi.
- (137) A news-letter from Chinapatam dealing with the monuments of the British troops, etc.
- (138) Office note regarding the grant of *taluks* of Carnatic District as *Inam Altamgha* to Wala Jah Anwaruddin Khan Bahadur. Dated the 27th Rabiussani 1187 A. H. (1773 A. D.).
- (139) Office note—acknowledgment of receipt of Rs. 18,33,000-5-3 remitted by Tipu Sultan. Dated the 25th Moharram 1207 A. H. (1792 A. D.).
- (140) Office note regarding the petition and sanction of laying a water-pipe in the mosque at Shah Sirajuddin's tomb at Aurangabad. *Sikandar Jah*—
- (141) Copy of the lease granted for the establishment of Amaraoti Mint. Dated the 7th Zilhajja 1237 A. H. (1821 A. D.).

FROM THE STATE RECORD DEPARTMENT, BARODA.

- (142) Letter from Mir Abdun Nabi and Mirza Mahommud Ali Beg Saiyad Hamid. Aga Mohammad Reza Beg to Jamadar Baria Gagaji from Wallan village regarding guarantee for maintaining friendly relations. 1625 A. D.
- (143) A license to keep guns and swords given to Saiyad Azmatullah, son of Saiyad Ragu. Dated the 19th February 1710.
- (144) A *Sanad* granting a piece of land in Hanspur village to Bibi Jasoda Sadarkha from Subah of Gujarat Alikhan. Dated the 17th July 1724.
- (145) A letter from Nawab of Palanpur to Maharaja Sayajirao II Gaikwad inviting him to attend the circumcision ceremony of the Princes of Palanpur. Dated the 7th January 1794.
- (146) Articles of agreement between the East India Company and Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad, dated at Cambay, the 6th June 1802. Signature of Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay; Raoji Appaji, Dewan of Baroda; A. Walker, the Resident; and Saiyad Kamal-Uddin Husain and seals of the Company and the Maharaja.
- (147) Agreement written by Nawab Bahadurkhan Babi of Junagad handing over half the *Taluka* of Kodinar to Anandrao Gaikwad. Dated the 5th September 1814.
- (149) Kharita, dated the 19th February 1819, from the Company to Maharaja Anandrao Gaikwad informing the latter the exemption from the payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 4 lakhs payable to the Peshwa by the Gaikwad.

- (150) Letter from Mount Stuart Elphinstone to Sayajirao II Gaikwad to accompany a present of live-stock such as peacock, hawks, ducks, etc. Dated the 29th July 1825.
- (151) Kharita, dated the 11th July 1836 from Lord Auckland to Maharaja Sayajirao II Gaikwad regarding the imprisonment of Akbar Ali Pyalashah.
- (152) A news letter about affairs in the Delhi Court from Mirza Alif Beg, Delhi, to Mirza Mugal Beg, called Mukhtyar. Dated the 19th December 1838.
- (153) Letter from Maharaja Khanderao Gaikwad to the Governor-General expressing his gratitude for the remission of Rs. 3 lakhs as expenses of the Irregular Horse. Dated the 15th August 1859.
- (154) A photographic sketch of the old Narbada bridge at Broach. Dated the 12th July 1861.
- (155) Letter from Maharaja Khanderao Gaikwad to Sayad Abdul Rehman, Bagdad, regarding the safety of the silver carpet. Dated the 26th October 1868.

JAIN BOOKS DEALING WITH MUHAMEDAN SUBJECTS LENT BY THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE, BARODA.

- (156) *Yavan Nammala* by Salaksha. A Sanskrit Arabic dictionary composed at Lushala (Kathiawad). Dated 1365 A. D.
- (157) *Buddisagar* by Sangramasinh, the Treasurer of Muhammad Khilchi, King of Malwa. Composed at Payathan in 1464 A. D.
- (158) *Hamirde-Allaudin Prabandha* by Amrut Kalash in Gujarati, 1539 A. D. This poem describes the battle between Rana Hamir and Sultan Allaudin.
- (159) *Jagatguru Kavya* by Padma Sagar, 1590 A. D. This Sanskrit poem was composed on the occasion of the conferment of the title Jagatguru on Hirvijaya Suri by Emperor Akbar.
- (160) *Karmachandra Vanvasavali* by Jayasoma, composed at Lahore in 1594 A. D. Life of Karmachandra, a Jain, Minister of Emperor Akbar on whom the title Yugapradhan was conferred by the Emperor.
- (161) A *Gazal* on Chitorgadh by Kheta, an ascetic poet. Dated 1692 A. D.
- (162) *Padmini Charitra*. Composed in 1715 A. D. by Labdhodaya-gani, a poem consisting 1,157 stanzas describing how the Rana of Chitod protected the Queen of Ceylon.
- (163) *Kalakacharya Katha*. It deals with the conquest over King Garda Bhilla of Ujjain by the Shahas of Persia settled on the banks of the Indus.
- (164) *Parsi Prakash* by Vihari Krishnadas. A Sanskrit Persian dictionary composed at the instance of Akbar.
- (165) Shree Jinprabha Suri and Sultan Muhamad. (Printed.)

FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, BARODA STATE.

- (166) Plaster cast of a unique silver coin of Sikandar Shah of Gujarat, dated 932 H. (1525 A. D.). Only two coins of this ruler who

- ruled for a few weeks only are known from the Amla hoard so far.
- (167) Plaster cast of a unique silver coin of Mahmud Shah II of Gujrat, dated 932 H. (1525 A. D.). Of this boy king who succeeded Sikandar Shah and was poisoned shortly after he came to throne only two silver coins are known so far; this is a cast of one of them.
- (168) Inked inscription of the Karkhadi stone inscription of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq, dated the 740 H. (1340 A. D.). The epigraph purports to record the construction of a mosque and well in compliance with the order and during the reign of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- (169) Inscription from the shrine of Haji Pir Kirmani at Bet, dated the 770 H. (1376 A. D.). The inscription has no connection with the tomb of the saint but was carved as given in the text, on a mosque built at the instance of Shamsud-din Damghani, in the reign of Emperor Firoz Shah in 770 H.
- (170) Navlakhi vav, Baroda, stone inscription, dated 807 H. (1405 A. D.). It records that during the reign of Zafarkhan (Muzaffar Shah), the fief-holder of Baroda, Nasirud-Daula Wad-Din Amir Bhattu Thakar, designed and completed the building of this well.
- (171) Stone inscription from the Gumda Masjid at Patan, dated 948 H. (1542 A. D.). It refers to the geneology of the Gujarat Sultans and refers to the building of a holy shrine (mosque) by Mughith Khan, son of Abdur-Rahman in 948 H. (1542 A. D.).
- (172) The Kadi Fort Wall Stone Inscription, dated the 1018 H. (1609 A. D.). It records the construction of a strong fort at Kadi during his regime as a Mughal Governor of Gujarat by Murtazakhan Khan Bukhari in the 1018 H.
- (173) The Arjan Bari Gate Inscription from Vadnagar, dated 1042 H. (1633 A. D.). It refers to Islam Khan, Qazi of the Province. It mentions Sri Siddhanatha also. The poet's name is given as Jagjivandas.

FROM JODHPUR STATE.

- (174) A photograph of a *Farman* issued by Emperor Jahangir in his 21st regnal year, dated the 28th April 1626 A. D., in the name of Raja Gajsingh of Marwar to punish Mahabat Khan and his followers.
- (175) A *Farman* issued by Mohammad Moizuddin, son of Prince Muazzam in the 46th regnal year of Emperor Aurangzeb (his grand-father), dated the 16th May 1702 A. D., in the name of Maharaja Ajit Singh, confirming upon him the *Mansab* of 7 thousand Zat and 7 thousand Sawars and grant of Jodhpur and asking him to reach Delhi with 20 to 30 thousand Rajputs. This shows that he was plotting against his grand-father to seize the throne.
- (176) A *Farman* of Qutubbuddin Mohammad Azam (second son of Emperor Aurangzeb) issued during the reign of his father (dated

the 9th May 1706 A. D.) in the name of Maharaja Ajit Singh, honouring him by the title of Maharaja and confirming on him the rank of 7 thousand Sawars and 7 thousand Zat. This shows that the Prince was also planning a revolt against his father.

- (177) A *Farman* of Emperor Bahadur Shah issued in his 4th regnal year (dated the 27th May 1710 A. D.) in the name of Maharaja Ajit Singh asking him to attend the Imperial Court.
- (178) A *Farman* of Emperor Farrukhsiyar issued in his 3rd regnal year (dated the 9th December 1715 A. D.) in the name of Raja Ajit Singh of Marwar regarding the grant of the Subedari of Ahmedabad.
- (179) A *Farman* of Emperor Farrukhsiyar issued in his 5th regnal year (dated February 1717 A. D.) in the name of Maharaja Ajit Singh mentioning the grant of Nagaur and 2 horses received from the King of Iran.
- (180) Coins used in Marwar as currency from 400 B. C. to 1779 A. D.
- (181) Coins struck by Rathor Rulers of Marwar from 1780 A. D. onward.

FROM THE DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY, GWALIOR STATE.

Impressions of Inscriptions.

- (182) Heliódors pillar inscription.
- (183) Udayagiri Caves inscription of Chandra Gupta II.
- (184) Yashovarma inscription from Mandsaur.
- (185) Gwalior Fort inscription of Mihirabhoja of Kanauja.

Paintings.

- (186) Gwalior Fort by General Lake.
- (187) Mahadji Scindia.
- (188) Bajirao I Peshwa.
- (189) Abul Faizi and Umar Khayyam.

Manuscripts.

- (190) Birch leaf manuscript.
- (191) Palm leaf manuscript.

Copies of Bagh Caves fresco paintings.

- (192) Bodhisattva.
- (193) Bhikhuni.
- (194) A scene of sorrow.

Publications.

- (195) One complete set of picture post cards.
- (196) One frame containing picture post cards (sculptures) from Bagh Caves.

FROM SHARADRASHRAM YEOTMAL, BERAR.

- (197) Impression of an ancient, undeciphered plate, probably in Kharoshti script.

- (198) Revenue statement of six villages in Darwha Pargana in Berar in Sumarsan 947 in Persian and Modi scripts.
- (199) Revenue statement of four villages in Darwha Pargana in Berar in Sumarsan 945 in Persian and Modi scripts.
- (200) Revenue statement of the whole of Darwha Pargana in Berar for the year 1095 Hijri in the reign of Aurangjao, in Persian script each leaf bears the seal of the Emperor.
- (201) Copy of an order of the settlement of shares in the Deshmukhi Watan between a Hindu and his converted Mohommedan brother in the reign of Aurangjao in Darwha Pargana.
- (202) A *Sanad* issued by Chinkilich Khan Bahadur on the 44th year of Alamgir's reign in Persian.
- (203) A copy of an order of Chinkilich Khan in the 44th year of the reign of Mohammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.
- (204) Photograph of the original *Sanad* issued in the fourth year of the reign of Mohamad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.
- (205) A photograph of a Persian *Sanad* of 1232 Hijri.
- (206) Original *Sanad* issued in the reign of Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaph Jah.
- (207) An order of 1175 Hijri from Nizam Ali Khan Nizam-ul-Mulk in the reign of Shah Alam Emperor.
- (208) A *Sanad* to the Qazi of Darwha in 1224 Hijri by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah.
- (209) A *Sanad* issued to Brahmin at Talegaon Dashasahasra in Berar in the reign of Mohamad Shah Emperor.
- (210) A *Sanad* issued by Shahu Maharaj Bhonsla of Satara in 1723 A. D. in Modi script. It bears the seal of Raja Shahu, Bajirao, the First, and Shrinivas Pratinidhi.
- (211) Print of Emperor Shah Jahan's Portrait drawn in the 40th year of his age in 1633 A. D. It is drawn by Bichitra, an artist of his time.
- (212) Water colour picture of a scene from " Bhishmastavaraj ", a Sanskrit holy work.
- (213) Photo of the tomb of Lakhuji Jadhao, grand-father of great Shivaji, situated at Sindkhed in Berar.
- (214) Photo of the Rang Mahal, Palace of Lakhuji Jadhao, at Sindkhed, where the famous incident of Rang Panchami in the life of Shivaji Bhonsla took place.
- (215) *Khareeta* by Sawai Madhaurao Peshwa with his seal.
- (216) *Khareeta* by Daulatrao Sindhia as Agent of the Peshwa who was *Wakil-i-Mutalik* of the Emperor, with his big seal.
- (217-18) Private deeds of agreement drawn on cloth, instead of on paper, about 300 years old, from Burhanpur obtained from the possession of Justice Puranik of the Nagpur High Court.
- (219) A *Sanad* granted by the famous Rai Bagan, the Deshmukh and Jahagirdar of Mahur bearing her Persian seal. Her real name was unknown to the history as well as to her descendants. It is " Savitribai ". It was disclosed in this document for the first

time. This document was found in the archives of Shri Balaji temple at Basim in Berar.

- (220) A bundle of 61 original documents. They are Persian letters issued by the East India Company to the Peshwa Darbar of Poona. They were issued in the regime of Sir John Shore, Lord Cornwallis and Macpherson, Governors-General with the seal of the Company. They bear the signature of the Governor-General or of the officers who issued them. They are addressed to Sawai Madhavrao, Nana Phadanavis, Haripant Tatya Phadke, and other nobles of the Peshwa Darbar. These letters were obtained from Acharya Kalgaonkar of Akola and they are from the possession of a Parasnis family of the Peshwa Darbar.
- (221) An old manuscript copy of the history of *Farishta* in Persian.

FROM THE ISLAMIA COLLEGE, PESHAWAR.

- (222) *Mufradat-i-Sab'aa*.—Rare book on Ilm-i-Qirat. Copied in 800 A. H. Small exquisite hand.
- (223) *Al-Milal-Wan-Nihal*.—By Allama Shahrastani. Copied in 985 A. H. Treats of the Principles of Greek Philosophy. Golden margin. Equisite hand.
- (224) *Nur-Ullah Shustri Hashia-i-Baizawi*.—Copied by Katib Mohamad Hayat at Tughlaqabad in 1021 A. H. Once belonged to the library of Persian Monarch, Sultan Mohammad Safwi.
- (225) *Hashia-Saad-ud Din-bar-Kushshaf*.—Double golden margin lines. Belonged to the library of the above-mentioned Persian Monarch.
- (226) *Tafsir-i-Kashshaf*.—Written by Allama Jarullah Zamakhshari. Copied in 866 A. H. Very fine small hand. Once belonged to Emperor Akbar's Imperial library. Bears signature of Khan-i-Khanan Abdur Rahim Khan, dated Jaunpur, 992 A. H. Copied from the author's original manuscript.
- (227) *Sharah-ul-Hikam*.—An unparalleled manuscript on mystic philosophy, composed by Ibn-i-Abbad. Golden marginal lines. Title page worth seeing. Binding of fine Kashmiri art. Silken Qohqandi paper. Copied in Kashmir over 200 years ago. Very beautiful handwriting.
- (228) *Tafsir-i-Kabir*.—By Allama Fakhr-ud-Din Razi. Very beautiful uniform handwriting throughout. Golden marginal lines. Voluminous. Silken paper of Qohqand. Over 300 years old.
- (229) *Sunan-i-Kubra-i-Baihaqi*.—Rare book on Traditions. In 10 volumes. Eight volumes here. Old handwriting of 726 A. H.
- (230) *Fatah-ul-Bari*.—By Allama Ibn Hajar. A commentary on Tradition. Copied in author's presence in 833 A. H. Golden marginal lines.

- (231) *Majma-ul-Bihar*.—By Allama Abu Tahir of Sindh. A lexicon Traditions. Golden marginal lines. Shaikh Abdul Haq of Delhi, a famous Indian Theologian of 11th century got it copied in his own presence under his direct supervision in 1089 A. H. by one of his able pupils
- (232) *Sahih Bukhari*.—A famous book on Traditions. Copied with great accuracy and care. God's and Prophet's names written in gold. Chapter, section, in sky blue. First word of every tradition written on red quality of paper worth seeing. Copied in 769 A. H.
- (233) *Kitab-ul-Istifa*.—Traditions. Composed in 935 A. H. Copied from author's original manuscript in 959 A. H.
- (234) *Umdat-ul-Qari*.—Traditions. Bears seal of Emperor Alamgir's Imperial Library.
- (235) *Ma'anil-Akhbar*.—Traditions. Rare book. Copied in author's presence under his direct supervision in 803 A. H. Ink ineffaceable.
- (236) *Tahzib-ul-Asmai Wallughat*.—On Asma-ur-Rijal. Copied in 708 A. H. Belonged to some Imperial Library in 960 A. H. Seal illegible.
- (237) *Zailai*.—Muslim Jurisprudence. Copied by Ahmad Bin-i-Imran Muqaddasi, a well-known savant, in Cairo (Egypt) in 918 A. H.
- (238) *Sharah-i-Majma-ul-Bahrain*.—Jurisprudence. Not printed as yet in India or in Egypt. Copied by Allama Jabrati in 998 A. H.
- (239) *Hayat-ul-Insan*.—Mystic Philosophy. By Shaikh Mahmud Kurdi. Half copied by Shaikh Taj-ud-Din Muqaddasi and half by author's able pupil Shaikh Ali Mohalli. Copied in 9th century A. H.
- (240) *Zubdat-ul-Tib*.—Medicine. Read with interest by Haziq-ul-Mulk. Copied in 7th century A. H.
- (241) *Kitab-ul-Iqnaa*.—By Said bin-i-Hebat Ullah. Ibn-i-Sena (Avicenna) refers to it in his works. Translated from Greek. Copied by Ahmad-bin-Nubhan in 451 A. H. Haziq-ul-Mulk keeps correspondence for securing a copy. Ink ineffaceable.
- (242) *Qurrat-ul-Ansar*.—Jurisprudence. Copied by Shaikh Abbas of Medina. Maulana Ghulam Jilani secured it from Shaikh Abdur Rahman Khazraji's library, while in Medina.
- (243) *Muqaddama-Ibn-i-Hajib*.—Copied in 911 A. H. Bears Aurangzeb Alamgir's seal.
- (244) *Asziadat*.—By Mohammad bin-i-Hasan Shaibani. Very rare book. Jurisprudence. Copied in 633 A. H.
- (245) *Kulliat-i-Jami*.—Copied in author's life in 979 A. H.
- (246) *Hikmat-ul-ains*.—Logic and Philosophy. Rare book. Copied in 948 A. H.

- (247) *Ilm-ul-Bahriyya*.—Principles of navigation. Copied in 1007 A. H.
- (248) *Dawawin-i-Khamsa*.—Works of 5 distinguished Persian poets. Copied in Mashhad. Over 200 years old. Golden marginal lines. Quality of paper and hand writing worth seeing.
- (249) *Shams-ul-Ulum*.—Arabic lexicon of its own kind. Not printed yet. Double golden marginal lines.
- (250) *Mafatih-ur-Rahmat*.—Very rare book of Chemistry. Haziq-ul-Mulk calls it "an unavailable gem" rages to secure a copy. Maulana Ghulam Jilani secures it from a gentleman, who gives the following note:—
 "I desired to purchase it for 12 thousand rupees but the owner would not part with it. He lent it to me any how, and I got it copied by a dozen of scholars in six days only."
- (251) *Ajaib-ul-Ashaar*.—Arabic Poetry by Muslim-bin-i-Mahmud. Copied in 690 A. H. Not printed yet.
- (252) *Euclid*.—All 15 books. Copied in 1140 A. H. Diagrams worth seeing.
- (253) *Kimayai Saadat*.—By Imam Ghazali. Moral Philosophy. Copied in 608 A. H. Ink ineffaceable.
- (254) *Azdi*.—Principles of Muslim Law. Shaikh Abdul Haq of Delhi, copied it himself in 989 A. H. Bears seal of Aurangzeb Alamgir's Imperial Library. Ink ineffaceable.
- (255) *Razi*.—Copied in Samarqand in 827 A. H. Ink as above.
- (256) *Hayat-ul-Hayawan* (Characteristics of animals).—By Allama Dimyari. Copied in 827 A. H. Ink ineffaceable.
- (257) *Rabayjat-i-Khushal Khan*.—Pushto.
- (258) *Diwan Kazim Khan "Shaida"*.—Pushto.

FROM THE PESHAWAR MUSEUM, PESHAWAR.

- (259) *Abjad-ut-Tarikh*.—An Arabic manuscript containing history of the Muslim rulers down to the conquest of Afghanistan by them—written by Habibullah Al'Qandharai in 1222 A. H.
- (260) *Ain-Akbari*.—A Persian manuscript containing a code of Akbar's regulations in all departments with historical and other notes.
- (261) *Amir Nama*.—A Persian manuscript containing life and history of Nawab Amir Khan of Tonk—written by Usmatullah, resident of Daud Nagar (Bihar) in 1252 A. H.
- (262) *Durrah-i-Nadira*.—A Persian manuscript containing history of the reign of Nadir Shah—written by Maulvi Ghulam Jilani of Peshawar in 1281 A. H.
- (263) *Shahjahan Nama*.—A Persian manuscript containing history of the reign of the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan—written by Munshi Farid.
- (264) *Tarikh-i-Badauni*.—A Persian manuscript written by Malik Aman Khan, son of Malik Muhammad Hatim in 1140 A. H.
- (265) *Tarikh-i-Daulat Shah-i-Samarqandi*.—A Persian manuscript—written by Hasan Ali in 1254 A. H.

- (266) *Insha-i-Munir*.—A Persian manuscript containing official correspondence of the Mughal Emperor Dara Shukoh with the Shah of Persia and other contemporary nobles.
- (267) *Maktubat-i-Allami*.—A Persian manuscript containing letters—written by Shaikh Abul Fazl to Shah of Persia on behalf of the Mughal Emperor Akbar the Great. Dated 1015 A. H.
- (268) *Tahir-i-Wahid*.—A Persian manuscript containing official letters of Dara Shukoh addressed to Shah Abbas II—written by one Kishan Chand, son of Muhra Mal, Jat, resident of Ramnagar in 1917 Samvat.
- (269) *Ain-i-Ishaq*.—A Persian manuscript. Collection of poems and letters of Muhammad Said of Peshawar—written by Sher Ali in 1282 A. H.
- (270) *Dewan-i-Hafiz*.—A Persian manuscript. Collection of poems of Lisanul Ghaib Khawja Hafiz Sherazi—written by Pandit Tota Ram Kashmiri in 1904 Samvat.
- (271) *Dewan-i-Hafiz*.—A Persian manuscript—written by one Nathu in 1270 A. H.
- (272) *Khamsa-i-Maulvi Jami*.—A Persian manuscript containing the Five Poems of Jami—written in 943 A. H.
- (273) *Kuliyat-i-Ahl-i-Sherazi*.—Collection of Persian poems of Ahl-i-Sherazi—written by Fazl Din in 1280 A. H.
- (274) *Kuliyat-i-Saadi*.—A Persian manuscript containing poems of Shaikh Saadi—written in 1070 A. H.
- (275) *Qasaid-i-Mirza Shaukat Bukhari*.—A Persian manuscript—written by Mullah Zain-ul-Abidin in 1297 A. H.
- (276) *Shah Nama*.—A Persian manuscript. The Epic Poems of Hakim Abul Qasim Firdausi of Toos—written in 918 A. H.
- (277) *Sikandar Nama*.—A Persian manuscript—written by Saif-ud-Din in 1247 A. H.
- (278) *Al Quran*.—A manuscript.
- (279) *Astrology*.—A treatise on. An Arabic manuscript.
- (280) *Bhagwat Gita*.—A Sanskrit manuscript.
- (281) *Bahar-i-Danish*.—A Persian manuscript—written by one Abdullah.
- (282) *Kanzussalikin*.—A Persian manuscript—written by Khawja Abdullah Ansari. Dated 1256 A. H.
- (283) *Kimya-i-Saadat*.—A Persian manuscript of Al'Ghazali—written by one Farid Siddiqi in 1004 A. H.
- (284) *Muima-i-Jahan* or *Chahar Sharbat*.—A Persian manuscript—written by Mirza Abbas Baig in 1311 A. H.
- (285) *Nazroof*.—A Persian manuscript containing 15 chapters dealing with (1) Way of life, (2) Administration of Justice, (3) Self-Mortification, (4) Traditions of Apostles, (5) Prayers, (6) History from the days of Prophet Muhammad to the decay of Abbasides, (7) Virtues, (8) Legacy of Islam, (9) Usefulness, (10) Mannerism, (11) Rights, (12) Wonders, (13) Interpretations of Dreams and (14) Stories—written by one Rahman in 1297 A. H.

- (286) *Nigaristan*.—A Persian manuscript—written by Ibn-i-Mahmud Ahmad in 12xx A. H.
- (287) *Sharh-i-Maqasid*.—An Arabic treatise.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SIND.

- (288) Pictorial Chart illustrative of Mohinjo Daro Finds.

FROM V. R. ANTANI, ESQUIRE, UDAIPUR.

- (289) A *Farman* of Emperor Aurangzeb issued under the *Nishan* of his son Muhammad Azim on the 14th Rabi II in the 46th regnal year, restoring the *Jagir* of village Magarya in the *Pargana* of Shahjahanpur in the *Subah* of Malwa to the grandsons of Jagnath Nagarseth.

FROM SARDAR DIWAN SINGH, PESHAWAR.

- (290) A *Parwana* in Persian, dated the 19th Magh 1904 *Sambat*, bearing the seal in Gurmukhi of Maharajah Ranjit Singh, issued to Diwan Tek Chand regarding a *Jagir*.
- (291) A *Parwana* in Persian, dated the 9th Jeth 1872 *Sambat*, bearing the seal in Gurmukhi of Maharajah Ranjit Singh, regarding the restoration of village Bhagpur to its legitimate claimants.
- (292) A stamped deed of Jammu State in Persian, dated the 28th Magh 1878.

FROM SHAIKH SANAULLAH, ESQUIRE, EDITOR, "KHYBER MAIL, PESHAWAR.

- (293) A printed *Bayan-namah* (statement) issued in April 1929 by Amir Habibullah Khan (Bacha Saqa) of Afghanistan under his own name and seal for publicity. It draws a picture of the alleged atrocities committed by ex-King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan and the anti-Islamic ordinances issued by him. To the left are photographs of Habibullah and his brother and to the right those of Queen Surayya and Kubra Jan, wife and sister respectively of Amanullah Khan.
- (294) Printed copy of letter, dated the 23rd May 1871 from Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Secretary, Government of India, Foreign Department to the Officiating Secretary, Government of Punjab, conveying the decision of the Governor-General-in-Council on the harsh and illegal treatment of a native by Captain Hare, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Bannu to all Commissioners in the Punjab on the 5th June 1871.

FROM MR. S. M. JAFFAR, PESHAWAR.

Religion.

- (295) An old illuminated manuscript of the Holy *Quran*, without the name of scribe and date.
- (296) An old illuminated manuscript of the Holy *Quran*, without the name of scribe and date.
- (297) A manuscript of the *Sharh-i-Mishkat* of Allama Abdul Haq Dehlawi, dated the 9th Ziqad 1120 *Hijri*.

- (298) A manuscript of the *Masnawi* (*Daftars* III and IV) of *Maulana* Jalal-ud-Din Rumi, without date and name of the scribe.
- (299) A manuscript of the *Tafsir-i-Hussaini*, Volume I, without date and name of the scribe.
- (300) A manuscript of the *Tafsir-i-Hussaini*, Volume II, copied by Sher Muhammad bin Kabir Muhammad during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb in the city of Lahore.
- (301) An extremely old and unpublished manuscript of the Book of Hoshangwala, without date and name of scribe.
- (302) A manuscript of the *Miftah-ul-Jinan* written in 1274 *Hijri* during the reign of Amir-ul-Mominin Syed Amir Nasrullah Muhammad Bahadur, Sultan of Bokhara.
- (303) A manuscript of the *Qasas-ul-Ambiya* (Narrative of Prophets) in Persian. The date of completion of the copy is *Wesakh* 1919 *Sambat* and the name of the scribe is Ghulam Mustafa, son of Pir Bakhsh.
- (304) A manuscript of the *Maarij-un-Nabuwwa* in Persian, Volume I, without the name of scribe and date.
- (305) A manuscript of the *Maarij-un-Nabuwwa* in Persian, Volume II, without the name of scribe and date.
- (306) A manuscript of the *Kanz-ul-Daqaiq* (Persian translation), dated the 24th Rajab 1094 *Hijri*. The name of the scribe is Fateh-ullah Ahmad Kannauji.
- (307) A manuscript of the *Sharh-i-Mishkat Sharif* of Allama Abdul Haq bin Saifullah, Dahlawi, 1120 *Hijri*.

Letters.

- (308) A photograph of a letter in Kufic script, bearing the seal of Prophet Muhammad.
- (309) A photograph of a letter in Kufic script, bearing the seal of Prophet Muhammad.
- (310) A manuscript of the *Gulshan-i-Raz*, dated Rajjab 1240 *Hijri*. The name of the scribe is Sukhan Lal. Its first few pages are missing.
- (311) A manuscript of the *Maktubat-i-Abul-Fazal*, without date and name of scribe.
- (312) A manuscript of the *Kitab-i-Abul-Fazl*, dated the 3rd Jamadi I. The name of the scribe is Sawan Mal Zunnardar of Ludhiana.
- (313) A manuscript of the *Bahar-i-Ajam* of Syed Amanat Ali, son of Syed Ibadillah, written in 1226 *Hijri*.
- (314) A manuscript of the *Daftar* (letters) of Abul Fazl, Part I, dated the 5th Ziqad 1133 *Hijri*. The name of the scribe is Rup Narayan.

Diwans (Poetical Collections).

- (315) A manuscript of the *Diwan-i-Qudsi*, without date and name of the scribe.
- (316) A manuscript of the *Diwan-i-Wali* Deccani (Urdu), dated the 3rd Safar 1230 *Hijri*.
- (317) A manuscript of the *Diwan-i-Talib-i-Amli*. The name of scribe and date are not given, but the manuscript seems to be very old.

- (318) A manuscript of the *Diwan* of the Pushto poet Abdul Hamid, without date and name of the scribe.
- (319) A manuscript of the *Diwan* of Hafiz of Shiraz, without date and name of the scribe.

Adab (Literature).

- (320) A manuscript of the *Bahardanish* in Persian, without date and name of the scribe.

FROM THE EDWARDES COLLEGE LIBRARY, PESHAWAR.

Pushto Manuscripts.

- (321) *Fawaid-ul-Shariat*, dated 1278 *Hijri*, finished in village Shiva, District Mardan.
- (322) Book of Psalms and Common Prayer in Urdu, first and last few pages badly damaged. Name of the author and date not traceable.
- (323) *Diwan-i-Abdul Qadir*. Last few pages missing. The name of the scribe and date not traceable.
- (324) *Kitab-i-Babu Jan*, dated the 26th Jamadi I, 1278 *Hijri*.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF MADRASA-I-RAFI-UL-ISLAM,
PESHAWAR.

Manuscripts.

- (325) *Tazkirat-ul-Kahalee*, written in 575 A. H.
- (326) *Diwan-i-Hafiz*, dated 1123 A. H.
- (327) *Majmu'a-i-Tib* (eight books in one volume), written for Muqtadir-be-Amirullah, Abbaside Caliph.
- (328) *Jawahir-i-Khamsa* by Amir Khusrau, written in 870 A. H.
- (329) *Fusus-ul-Hikam*, written in 633 A. H.
- (330) *Yusuf Zulaikha* (illustrated).
- (331) *Waqai Ni'mat Khan-i-'Ali*, written in 1228 A. H.
- (332) *At-Taaruf-fit-Tasawuf*, written in 473 A. H.
- (333) *The Holy Quran*.—(Four copies).
- (334) *The Holy Quran* in Kufic script.
- (335) *Diwan-i-Ahmad bin Abdur Raza*, written in 1080 A. H. Three verses in Persian and fourth a Quranic verse.
- (336) *Qissa Char Darwesh wa Haft Masnawiyat* of Mir Taqi, written in 1241 A. H.
- (337) *Majmu'a-i-Ibn-i-Hindsa* (17 chapters), written in 661 A. H.
- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| <p>(338) <i>Sunan : Ibn Maja</i></p> <p>(339) <i>Sunan : Nisai</i></p> <p>(340) <i>Sunan : Tirmizi</i></p> | } | <p>written in 874 A. H.</p> |
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Pots.

- (341) Metal pot with *Hadith* inscribed thereon (914 A. H.).
- (342) Metal (probably China's Prayer Reel).
- (343) China's Prayer Reel (with paper reel).

Coins : (1) General.

- (344) Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar.
- (345) Aurangzeb Alamgir.
- (346) Sultan Nasir-ud-Din Shah Qachar (four coins).
- (347) Miscellaneous (33 coins).
- (348) Shah Jahan.
- (349) Sultan Mahmud, Peshawar.
- (350) Sultan Mahmud.
- (351) Kashghar.
- (352) Shah Alam.

Coins : (2) Afghan.

- (353) Paimda Khan.
- (354) Dost Muhammad Khan.
- (355) Sher Ali Khan.
- (356) Muhammad Yaqub.
- (357) Shah Zaman.
- (358) Abdur Rahman.
- (359) Muhammad Afzal.
- (360) Amir Habibullah Khan.
- (361) Amanullah Khan.
- (362) Habibullah Khan (Bacha Saqa).
- (363) Nadir Shah.
- (364) Zahir Shah.
- (365) Shuja-ul-Mulk.
- (366) Ahmad Shah.
- (367) Sultan Mahmud—*Zarb* : Peshawar.
- (368) Japanese Coins (52).

FROM M. A. SHAKOOR, ESQUIRE, B.A., CURATOR,
PESHAWAR MUSEUM.

Manuscripts.

- (369) Letters of Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani in Persian (1885—95 A. C.).
- (370) *Farman* of Ahmad Shah Durr-i-Durran, dated the 2nd Rajjab, 1178 H.
- (371) Genealogical Table of Sayyads in Arabic.
- (372) Collection of Prayers in Arabic.
- (373) *Al-Quran*, dated 919 A. H.
- (374) *Al-Quran* without date.
- (375) A Book on Medicine in Persian, dated 1252 A. H.
- (376) *Khusrau wa Shirin*, illustrated, by Mohammad Munawar Shah.
- (377) History of the first four *Khalifas*, dated 1130 A. H. in Persian.
- (378) A book on theology by Maulana Sharaf-ud-Din.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Page	Line	Read	For
3	38	Substitution	Substitution.
3	foot note 2(vi), line 2.	Taju'l-Umara	Tajuu'l-Umara
4	foot note 3, line 2.	Ray Radhacharan	Ray Radhacharan Mitter.
5	4	Boudier's	Bourdier's
5	10	D' Anville.	A' Anville
5	10	Boudier	Bourdier
5	18	Pons	Bons
11	24	A representative of	Hajib.
11	37	After the word 'Margin' read :— 'with the permission of His Majesty and with the infor- mation of Khan Ali Shan', etc.	...
29	44	On account of	On account if
30	5	his grand father	grand father.
30	36	Fadnis	Tadnis
49	20	Honorable	Honourable
49	foot note 3, line 1.	Dept.	Deptt.
50	34	Manila	Manilla
71	27	Mr. Inglis	Mr. English
74	11	'Anglo-Kannad'	Anglo-Kannad
74	36	10th October 1853	10th October 1835.
81	27	This place was in the District of Veniyal, which was under.	This place was in the District of Veniyal, was under.
82	24.25	some damages due to	some loss due to
82	42.43	and on his return journey in the company.	and in the company
87	35	Muktimandapa	Muthamandapa
88	51	Baripada	Barinada
90	7	Vikari	Vickari
90	32	attained	attuin.



